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CHASE AND STUART'S CLASSICAL SERIES.

SELECT ORATIONS

OF

MARCUS TULLIUS CICERO.

With Explanatory Notes, Lexicon, etc.

BY

GEORGE STUART, A.M.,

PROFESSOR OF THE LATIN LANGUAGE IN THE CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL OF PHILADELPHIA.

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Harold Olmsted

TO

E. OTIS KENDALL, LL.D.,

PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS AND ASTRONOMY
IN THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA,

This Work

IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED,

AS A

TRIBUTE TO SINCERE FRIENDSHIP,

BY

HIS FRIEND AND FORMER PUPIL,

THE EDITOR.

968284

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PREFACE.

THE text presented in the following Orations is substantially that of Kayser, "ex optimis libris manuscriptis," as exhibited in the joint labors of Baiter and Kayser in the Tauchnitz edition of the works of Cicero. The superior excellence of that text is assured by the fact, that the learned editors had the advantage of collating a larger and richer supply of manuscripts than any of their predecessors in the same line of labor. A resort to selected readings therefore became undesirable, and only in three or four places did the lections of Halm seem preferable.

In the preparation of the Notes, the method adopted in the preceding volumes of the series has been steadily pursued. Naturally, however, the assistance given is not of so elementary a character as that in the Caesar. The student of Cicero is reasonably presumed capable of appreciating nicer distinctions, whether of construction or of style. References are freely made to the grammars most in use in this country, and such translations of difficult words and passages, and explanations of peculiarities of syntax, are given, as the student has a right to expect. Biographical and historical allusions are always explained where necessary; and in particular the subject of antiquities, a knowledge of which throws so much light upon the ancient authors, has received a large share of attention. With the assistance thus rendered, and a faithful use of his grammar and lexicon by the student, he cannot fail to read

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with real profit and a lively pleasure the choice productions of the first orator of the Roman world.

The fourteen orations here presented form a larger, and, it is hoped, richer selection from this portion of the works of Cicero than is to be found in any other school edition in this country. This large number, it is believed, cannot fail to be regarded by instructors as a decided advantage, as they will thereby be enabled to vary the reading of successive classes. Seven orations will answer the requisite for admission into most of our colleges.

The Plan of the Forum and its surroundings will prove a valuable commentary on many passages in Cicero, and the List of Consuls during his life will not unfrequently prove a useful note on chronology.

G. S.

Central High School,
Philadelphia, January 1, 1869.

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LIFE OF CICERO.

MARCUS TULLIUS CICERO, the greatest of Roman orators, was born near Arpinum, in Latium, on the third of January, B. C. 106. Arpinum had received the full Roman franchise in B. C. 188, so that the inhabitants enjoyed the rights of citizens of the great Republic. With his brother Quintus he was early taken to Rome, that he might receive the benefit of an education which it was impossible to procure in a provincial town Among the distinguished teachers, who, at various times, contributed to the development of his mind, and the formation of his taste and style, were the poet Archias, Phaedrus and Zeno the Epicureans, Molo the Rhodian, Philo of Athens, Antiŏchus of Ascalon, Diodŏtus the Stoic, and Demetrius the Syrian. He also entered upon the study of law under the venerable Q. Mucius Scaevŏla, the augur, the most learned lawyer of his day. His comprehensive mind thirsted for knowledge of every kind, but philosophy and oratory, with the Greek language and literature, formed the chief objects of his study. At Rome, oratory and arms were almost the only avenues to distinction, and as Cicero's appetite for knowledge was insatiable, and his desire for distinction boundless, he applied himself to his favorite studies with unwonted zeal. He attended the speeches of the different orators and pleaders in the Forum and courts; studied the gesture of the best actors, Æsop and Roscius; and spent a portion of each day in the practice of reading, writing, and declamation. From what he says of himself in this connection, we may gather some idea of his personal appearance. "Among the crowd who listened to the orators in the Forum, as they thundered from the Rostra, stood a tall, thin youth, with outstretched neck, and eager eyes, gazing with rapt attention on the speak-

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ers, and learning from them the art how to sway by the charm of eloquence the fierce democracy of Rome." — *Forsyth's Life of Cicero.*

At the age of twenty-five, with his mind disciplined by a long course of study, and stored with varied learning, he commenced that brilliant career of oratory, which was at once the charm and the pride of his countrymen, and which, for nearly two thousand years, has furnished almost unapproachable models of eloquence. Such was his scrupulous desire to correct the slightest blemishes in style and delivery, that even late in life, when he had acquired wide renown as an orator, he did not hesitate to receive, for the third time, instruction from Molo, the celebrated Rhodian rhetorician. His severe labors and studies at length affected his health, and he retired to Athens, at that time "the university of Rome," to seek its restoration, and to improve himself in his favorite pursuits. Here he met his bosom-friend and life-long correspondent, Titus Pomponius Atticus. He remained abroad two years, travelling through Asia Minor, making the acquaintance of the most distinguished men and illustrious orators and rhetoricians of the East, and returned with his health completely restored, and prepared to commence that career of public advancement which culminated in the consulship, the highest object of a Roman's ambition. At the age of thirty-one he was elected quaestor of Lilybaeum in Sicily; at thirty-seven, aedile; at forty, praetor; and at forty-three, consul. While quaestor, he discharged his duties with such integrity and fidelity as to conciliate the good-will and attachment of the Sicilians. During a visit to Syracuse he had the good fortune to discover the tomb of Archimēdes by the sphere and cylinder sculptured on the stone. On his return to Rome, the censors placed his name on the roll of senators. While aedile elect, he undertook, at the solicitation of the Sicilians, the prosecution of the great criminal Verres; and while praetor, he made his first appearance as a political speaker from the Rostra in the delivery of the oration for the Manilian law, which secured for Pompey the conduct of the war against Mithridātes. During his consulship occurred the great con-

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spiracy of Catiline, the successful suppression of which secured him the proud title of *Pater patriae*, and for a time the highest exaltation with his countrymen. The attainment of this high office is a most convincing proof of his great influence and popularity at the time. For Cicero was a *novus homo*, and a deep-rooted prejudice on the part of the hereditary aristocracy, who had long monopolized all the high offices of the state, ever sought to exclude from them any *new man*, none of whose ancestors had occupied a curule chair. The summary punishment of Lentulus, Cethēgus, and others of the conspirators, without trial, eventually proved the ruin of Cicero, and drove him into exile and the deepest gloom and despondency. His mortal enemy Clodius proposed a bill, that "whoever had put to death a Roman citizen uncondemned in due form of trial, should be interdicted from fire and water." This bill was aimed directly at Cicero, for as consul and presiding officer of the senate he was held responsible for their acts. Cicero anticipated the blow and retired to Thessalonīca in a most miserable and melancholy state of mind. The greatness of his fall completely crushed his spirit. His was not that firm and resolute spirit which endures sudden misfortune with stoical fortitude. His great foible was vanity and an immoderate estimate of the value of his services. He was extravagantly fond of praise, and as fearful of censure, and could bear anything better than the loss of popular applause. In a letter to his wife Terentia, he says: "O! lost and afflicted as I am, why should I ask you to come to me? Yet must I not ask you? Can I then exist without you? But what will become of my darling Tullia? And my Cicero, what will he do? I cannot write more—my grief prevents me." *Forsyth's Life.*

After enduring a banishment of sixteen months, and through the untiring exertions of his friends, a bill for the recall of Cicero was passed in an immense assembly of the people in the Campus Martius. His journey to Rome was one continued ovation, magistrates and people along his route flocking to see him and offer their congratulations.

Shortly after his return, in B. C. 53, he was appointed

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member of the college of augurs. In B. C. 51 he was appointed to the proconsular government of Cilicia. At that time such appointments were eagerly sought as the means of securing a fortune or of repairing a broken one. But Cicero accepted the appointment with reluctance, and his administration was characterized by such mildness and equity, that the grateful inhabitants would have shown him unusual honors, had he permitted it.

His return to Rome found Caesar and Pompey preparing to enter upon the civil war. Caesar was anxious to secure his services and influence, but after much vacillation he cast his fortune with Pompey. After the battle of Pharsalia he returned to Italy, not without apprehensions of Caesar's resentment. But Caesar's generous nature easily forgave him, and even treated him with kindness and respect. Yet Cicero could regard the conqueror in no other light than as a usurper and the destroyer of the liberties of Rome. He therefore applauded his assassination, and joined the party of the tyrannicides. For the same reason he denounced Antony and attacked him in his Philippics with unsparing violence — an act for which he soon paid the forfeit of his life. During these perilous times Cicero displayed a courage truly heroic. Never did his country stand in so great need of his services. Intellectually he towered above all his contemporaries, and he again became the popular idol. The image of the old republic filled his mind and animated him with a noble patriotism. But his labors and struggles were in vain. Combinations were in progress whose development was fraught with ruin to himself and his cherished hopes. On the formation of the second Triumvirate, Octavian, to gratify Antony, allowed the name of Cicero to be placed on the list of the proscribed. The soldiers of Antony were soon in pursuit of him, and overtaking him near his Formian villa, severed his head from his body. The hands were cut off, and the murderers carried them, with the head, to Antony, who caused them, in mockery of the triumphs of his eloquence, to be nailed to the Rostra. Thus perished Cicero in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

The great defect in the character of Cicero was a want of

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self-reliance. He is justly charged with excessive vanity and an inordinate love of praise. The applause of his countrymen possessed a charm for him that nothing else could bestow. Hence when adversity overtook him, that divine philosophy, of which he was so fond a votary, failed to yield him the needed consolation.

But in his private character and domestic relations Cicero was a beautiful pattern of virtue, temperance, and purity, in an age characterized by much irreligion, vice, and immorality. He was a devoted husband, an affectionate father, a kind and obliging friend. "Those great occasions when he was compelled to act on his own responsibility, and to listen to the dictates of his beautiful soul, '*seine schöne Seele*' (Niebuhr), his pure, honest, and incorruptible heart are the bright points in Cicero's character. Gentle, sympathizing, and affectionate, he lived as a patriot and died as a philosopher." (*Browne's Rom. Clas. Lit.*)

Cicero was a singularly voluminous writer. His works embrace almost every department of literature. His letters to Atticus and others are particularly valuable in unfolding many political complexities of his time. He is the representative of the best age of Latin prose, and contributed more than any other writer to enriching and perfecting the language, and in rendering it smooth, flexible, and harmonious.

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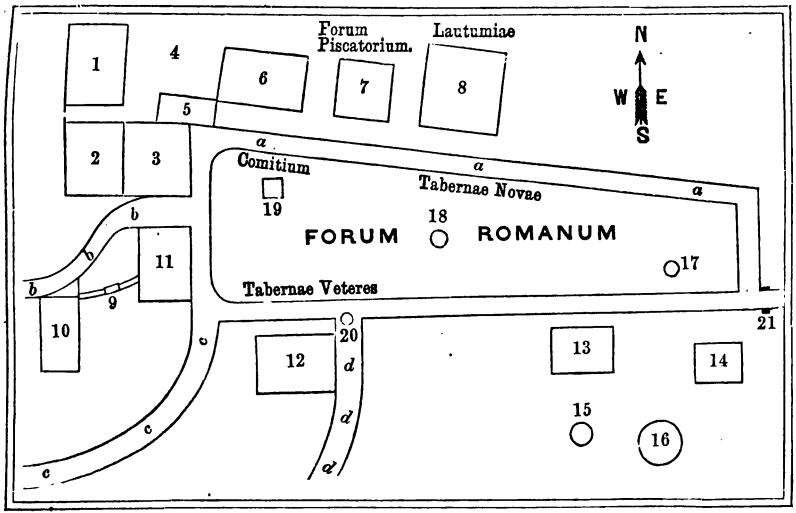

1 Basilica Opimia.
2 Aedes Concordiae.
3 Senaculum.
4 Vulcanal.
5 Graecostasis.
6 Curia.
7 Basilica Porcia.
8 Basilica Aemilia.
9 Porta Stercoraria.
10 Schola Xantha.
11 Templum Saturni.
12 Basilica Sempronia.
13 Aedes Castoris.
14 Regia.
15 Fons Juturnae.
16 Aedes Vestae.
17 Puteal Libonis.
18 Lacus Curtius.
19 Rostra.
20 Signum Vertumni.
21 Fornix Fabianus.
aaa. Sacra Via.
bbb. Clivus Capitolinus.
ccc. Vicus Jugarius.
ddd. Vicus Tuscus.

PLAN OF THE FORUM DURING THE REPUBLIC.

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M. TULLII CICERONIS

ORATIO QUA L. CATILINAM EMISIT

IN SENATU HABITA.

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1. QUOUSQUE tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? Quam diu etiam furor iste tuus nos eludet? Quem ad finem sese effrenata iactabit audacia? Nihilne te nocturnum praesidium Palati, nihil urbis vigiliae, nihil timor populi, nihil concursus bonorum omnium, nihil hic munitissimus habendi senatus locus, nihil horum ora vultusque moverunt? Patere tua consilia non sentis? Constrictam iam horum omnium scientia teneri coniurationem tuam non vides? Quid proxima, quid superiore nocte egeris, ubi fueris, quos convocaveris, quid consilii ceperis, quem nostrum ignorare arbitraris? O tempora! O mores! Senatus haec intellegit, consul videt; hic tamen vivit. Vivit? Immo vero etiam in senatum venit, fit publici consilii particeps, notat et designat oculis ad caedem unum quemque nostrum: nos autem, fortes viri, satis facere rei publicae videmur, si istius furorem ac tela vitemus. Ad mortem te, Catilina, duci iussu consulis iam pridem oportebat, in te conferri pestem quam tu in nos iam diu machinaris. An vero vir amplissimus, P. Scipio, pontifex maximus, Ti. Gracchum mediocriter labefactantem statum rei publicae privatus interfecit: Catilinam orbem terrae caede atque incendiis vastare cupientem nos consules perferemus?

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Nam illa nimis antiqua praetereo, quod C. Servilius Ahala Spurium Maelium novis rebus studentem manu sua occidit. Fuit, fuit ista quondam in hac re publica virtus, ut viri fortes acrioribus suppliciis civem perniciosum quam acerbissimum hostem coercerent. Habemus senatus consultum in te, Catilina, vehemens et grave; non deest rei publicae consilium neque auctoritas hujus ordinis: nos, nos, dico aperte, consules desumus.

2. Decrevit quondam senatus, ut L. Opimius consul videret ne quid res publica detrimenti caperet: nox nulla intercessit: interfectus est propter quasdam seditionum suspiciones C. Gracchus, clarissimo patre, avo, majoribus; occisus est cum liberis M. Fulvius consularis. Simili senatus consulto C. Mario et L. Valerio consulibus est permissa res publica: num unum diem postea L. Saturninum tribunum plebis et C. Servilium praetorem mors ac rei publicae poena remorata est? At nos vicesimum jam diem patimur hebescere aciem horum auctoritatis: habemus enim hujusce modi senatus consultum, verum inclusum in tabulis, tamquam in vagina reconditum, quo ex senatus consulto confestim te interfectum esse, Catilina, convenit. Vivis, et vivis non ad deponendam, sed ad confirmandam audaciam. Cupio, patres conscripti, me esse clementem; cupio in tantis rei publicae periculis me non dissolutum videri, sed jam me ipse inertiae nequitiaeque condemno. Castra sunt in Italia contra populum Romanum in Etruriae faucibus collocata; crescit in dies singulos hostium numerus; eorum autem castrorum imperatorem ducemque hostium intra moenia atque adeo in senatu videmus intestinam aliquam quotidie perniciem rei publicae molientem. Si te jam, Catilina, comprehendi, si interfici jussero, credo, erit verendum mihi ne non hoc potius omnes boni serius a me quam quisquam crudelius factum esse dicat. Verum ego hoc, quod jam pridem factum esse oportuit, certa de causa nondum

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adducor ut faciam: tum denique interficiere, cum jam nemo tam improbus, tam perditus, tam tui similis inveniri poterit, qui id non jure factum esse fateatur; quam diu quisquam erit, qui te defendere audeat, vives, et vives ita, ut vivis, multis meis et firmis praesidiis oppressus, ne commovere te contra rem publicam possis; multorum te etiam oculi et aures non sentientem, sicut adhuc fecerunt, speculabuntur atque custodient.

3. Etenim quid est, Catilina, quod jam amplius exspectes, si neque nox tenebris obscurare coetus nefarios nec privata domus parietibus continere voces conjurationis tuae potest? Si illustrantur, si erumpunt omnia? Muta jam istam mentem, mihi crede, obliviscere caedis atque incendiorum Teneris undique; luce sunt clariora nobis tua consilia omnia, quae jam mecum licet recognoscas: meministine me ante diem XII. Kalendas Novembres dicere in senatu fore in armis certo die, qui dies futurus esset ante diem VI. Kalendas Novembres, C. Manlium, audaciae satellitem atque administrum tuae? Num me fefellit, Catilina, non modo res tanta, tam atrox tamque incredibilis, verum, id quod multo magis est admirandum, dies? Dixi ego idem in senatu caedem te optimatium contulisse in ante diem V. Kalendas Novembres, tum cum multi principes civitatis Roma non tam sui conservandi quam tuorum consiliorum reprimendorum causa profugerunt: num infitiari potes te illo ipso die meis praesidiis, mea diligentia circumclusum commovere te contra rem publicam non potuisse, cum tu discessu ceterorum, nostra tamen, qui remansissemus, caede te contentum esse dicebas? Quid? Cum te Praeneste Kalendis ipsis Novembribus occupaturum nocturno impetu esse confideres, sensistine illam coloniam meo jussu, meis praesidiis, custodiis, vigiliis esse munitam? Nihil agis, nihil moliris, nihil cogitas, quod non ego non modo audiam, sed etiam videam planeque sentiam.

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4. Recognosce tandem mecum noctem illam superiorem: jam intelliges multo me vigilare acrius ad salutem quam te ad perniciem rei publicae. Dico te priore nocte venisse inter falcarios — non agam obscure — in M. Laecae domum; convenisse eodem complures ejusdem amentiae scelerisque socios. Num negare audes? Quid taces? Convincam, si negas. Video enim esse hic in senatu quosdam, qui tecum una fuerunt. O di immortales! Ubinam gentium sumus? In qua urbe vivimus? Quam rem publicam habemus? Hic, hic sunt, in nostro numero, patres conscripti, in hoc orbis terrae sanctissimo gravissimoque consilio, qui de nostro omnium interitu, qui de hujus urbis atque adeo de orbis terrarum exitio cogitent: hos ego video consul et de re publica sententiam rogo, et quos ferro trucidari oportebat, eos nondum voce vulnero. Fuisti igitur apud Laecam illa nocte, Catilina; distribuisti partes Italiae; statuisti quo quemque proficisci placeret; delegisti quos Romae relinqueres, quos tecum educeres; descripsisti urbis partes ad incendia; confirmasti te ipsum jam esse exiturum; dixisti paulum tibi esse etiam nunc morae, quod ego viverem: reperti sunt duo equites Romani qui te ista cura liberarent et sese illa ipsa nocte paulo ante lucem me in meo lectulo interfecturos esse pollicerentur. Haec ego omnia, vixdum etiam coetu vestro dimisso, comperi; domum meam majoribus praesidiis munivi atque firmavi; exclusi eos, quos tu ad me salutatum miseras, cum illi ipsi venissent, quos ego jam multis ac summis viris ad me id temporis venturos esse praedixeram.

5. Quae cum ita sint, Catilina, perge quo coepisti: egredere aliquando ex urbe; patent portae; proficiscere: nimium diu te imperatorem tua illa Manliana castra desiderant. Educ tecum etiam omnes tuos; si minus, quam plurimos; purga urbem. Magno me metu liberabis, dum modo inter me atque te murus intersit: nobiscum versari jam diutius non

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potes; non feram, non patiar, non sinam. Magna dis immortalibus habenda est atque huic ipsi Jovi Statori, antiquissimo custodi hujus urbis, gratia, quod hanc tam taetram, tam horribilem tamque infestam rei publicae pestem toties jam effugimus: non est saepius in uno homine summa salus periclitanda rei publicae. Quam diu mihi consuli designato, Catilina, insidiatus es, non publico me praesidio, sed privata diligentia defendi; cum proximis comitiis consularibus me consulem in campo et competitores tuos interficere voluisti, compressi conatus tuos nefarios amicorum praesidio et copiis, nullo tumultu publice concitato; denique, quotiescumque me petisti, per me tibi obstiti, quamquam videbam perniciem meam cum magna calamitate rei publicae esse conjunctam: nunc jam aperte rem publicam universam petis; templa deorum immortalium, tecta urbis, vitam omnium civium, Italiam denique totam ad exitium ac vastitatem vocas. Quare quoniam id, quod est primum et quod hujus imperii disciplinaeque majorum proprium est, facere nondum audeo, faciam id, quod est ad severitatem lenius et ad communem salutem utilius: nam si te interfici jussero, residebit in re publica reliqua conjuratorum manus; sin tu, quod te jam dudum hortor, exieris, exhaurietur ex urbe tuorum comitum magna et perniciosa sentina rei publicae. Quid est, Catilina? Num dubitas id me imperante facere, quod jam tua sponte faciebas? Exire ex urbe jubet consul hostem: interrogas me, num in exsilium? Non jubeo; sed, si me consulis, suadeo.

6. Quid est enim, Catilina, quod te jam in hac urbe delectare possit? In qua nemo est extra istam conjurationem perditorum hominum qui te non metuat, nemo qui non oderit. Quae nota domesticae turpitudinis non inusta vitae tuae est? Quod privatarum rerum dedecus non haeret in fama? Quae libido ab oculis, quod facinus a manibus umquam tuis, quod flagitium a toto corpore afuit? Cui tu

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adolescentulo, quem corruptelarum illecebris irretisses, non aut ad audaciam ferrum aut ad libidinem facem praetulisti? Quid vero? Nuper cum morte superioris uxoris novis nuptiis domum vacuefecisses, nonne etiam alio incredibili scelere hoc scelus cumulasti? Quod ego praetermitto et facile patior sileri, ne in hac civitate tanti facinoris immanitas aut exstitisse aut non vindicata esse videatur. Praetermitto ruinas fortunarum tuarum, quas omnes impendere tibi proximis Idibus senties: ad illa venio, quae non ad privatam ignominiam vitiorum tuorum, non ad domesticam tuam difficultatem ac turpitudinem, sed ad summam rem publicam atque ad omnium nostrum vitam salutemque pertinent. Potestne tibi haec lux, Catilina, aut hujus caeli spiritus esse jucundus, cum scias horum esse neminem qui nesciat te pridie Kalendas Januarias Lepido et Tullo consulibus stetisse in comitio cum telo? Manum consulum et principum civitatis interficiendorum causa paravisse? Sceleri ac furori tuo non mentem aliquam aut timorem tuum, sed fortunam populi Romani obstitisse? Ac jam illa omitto — neque enim sunt aut obscura aut non multa commissa — quoties tu me designatum, quoties consulem interficere conatus es! Quot ego tuas petitiones ita conjectas, ut vitari posse non viderentur, parva quadam declinatione et, ut aiunt, corpore effugi! [Nihil agis,] nihil adsequeris, [nihil moliris,] neque tamen conari ac velle desistis. Quoties tibi jam extorta est ista sica de manibus? Quoties vero excidit casu aliquo et elapsa est! [Tamen ea carere diutius non potes;] quae quidem quibus abs te initiata sacris ac devota sit nescio, quod eam necesse putas esse in consulis corpore defigere.

7. Nunc vero quae tua est ista vita? Sic enim jam tecum loquar, non ut odio permotus esse videar, quo debeo, sed ut misericordia, quae tibi nulla debetur. Venisti paulo ante in senatum: quis te ex hac tanta frequentia, tot ex tuis amicis

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ac necessariis salutavit? Si hoc post hominum memoriam contigit nemini, vocis exspectas contumeliam, cum sis gravissimo judicio taciturnitatis oppressus? Quid, quod adventu tuo ista subsellia vacuefacta sunt, quod omnes consulares, qui tibi persaepe ad caedem constituti fuerunt, simul atque adsedisti, partem istam subselliorum nudam atque inanem reliquerunt, quo tandem animo tibi ferendum putas? Servi mehercule mei si me isto pacto metuerent, ut te metuunt omnes cives tui, domum meam relinquendam putarem: tu tibi urbem non arbitraris? Et, si me meis civibus injuria suspectum tam graviter atque offensum viderem, carere me aspectu civium, quam infestis omnium oculis conspici mallem: tu, cum conscientia scelerum tuorum agnoscas odium omnium justum et jam diu tibi debitum, dubitas, quorum mentes sensusque vulneras, eorum aspectum praesentiamque vitare? Si te parentes timerent atque odissent tui neque eos ulla ratione placare posses, tu, opinor, ab eorum oculis aliquo concederes: nunc te patria, quae communis est parens omnium nostrum, odit ac metuit et jam diu te nihil judicat nisi de parricidio suo cogitare: hujus tu neque auctoritatem verebere nec judicium sequere nec vim pertimesces? Quae tecum, Catilina, sic agit et quodam modo tacita loquitur: "Nullum jam aliquot annis facinus exstitit nisi per te, nullum flagitium sine te; tibi uni multorum civium neces, tibi vexatio direptioque sociorum impunita fuit ac libera; tu non solum ad negligendas leges et quaestiones, verum etiam ad evertendas perfringendasque valuisti: superiora illa, quamquam ferenda non fuerunt, tamen, ut potui, tuli; nunc vero me totam esse in metu propter unum te, quicquid increpuerit, Catilinam timeri, nullum videri contra me consilium iniri posse quod a tuo scelere abhorreat, non est ferendum: quamobrem discede atque hunc mihi timorem eripe: si est verus, ne opprimar; sin falsus, ut tandem aliquando timere desinam."

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8. Haec si tecum, ut dixi, patria loquatur, nonne impetrare debeat, etiam si vim adhibere non possit? Quid, quod tu te ipse in custodiam dedisti? Quod vitandae suspicionis causa ad M'. Lepidum te habitare velle dixisti? A quo non receptus etiam ad me venire ausus es, atque ut domi meae te adservarem rogasti: cum a me quoque id responsum tulisses, me nullo modo posse isdem parietibus tuto esse tecum, qui magno in periculo essem, quod isdem moenibus contineremur, ad Q. Metellum praetorem venisti; a quo repudiatus ad sodalem tuum, virum optimum, M. Marcellum demigrasti; quem tu videlicet et ad custodiendum te diligentissimum et ad suspicandum sagacissimum et ad vindicandum fortissimum fore putasti. Sed quam longe videtur a carcere atque a vinculis abesse debere, qui se ipse jam dignum custodia judicarit? Quae cum ita sint, Catilina, dubitas, si emori aequo animo non potes, abire in aliquas terras et vitam istam, multis suppliciis justis debitisque ereptam, fugae solitudinique mandare?

"Refer" inquis "ad senatum;" id enim postulas, et si hic ordo placere decreverit te ire in exsilium, obtemperaturum te esse dicis. Non referam, id quod abhorret a meis moribus, et tamen faciam ut intelligas quid hi de te sentiant. Egredere ex urbe, Catilina, libera rem publicam metu, in exsilium, si hanc vocem exspectas, proficiscere. Quid est, Catilina? Ecquid attendis, ecquid animadvertis horum silentium? Patiuntur, tacent. Quid exspectas auctoritatem loquentium, quorum voluntatem tacitorum perspicis? At si hoc idem huic adolescenti optimo P. Sestio, si fortissimo viro M. Marcello dixissem, jam mihi consuli hoc ipso in templo senatus jure optimo vim et manus intulisset. De te autem, Catilina, cum quiescunt, probant; cum patiuntur, decernunt; cum tacent, clamant; neque hi solum, quorum tibi auctoritas est videlicet cara, vita vilissima, sed etiam illi equites Romani, honestissimi atque optimi viri, ceterique fortissimi cives, qui circumstant senatum, quo-

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rum tu et frequentiam videre et studia perspicere et voces paulo ante exaudire potuisti: quorum ego vix abs te jam diu manus ac tela contineo, eosdem facile adducam, ut te haec, quae vastare jam pridem studes, relinquentem usque ad portas prosequantur.

9. Quamquam quid loquor? Te ut ulla res frangat? Tu ut umquam te corrigas? Tu ut ullam fugam meditere? Tu ut exsilium cogites? Utinam tibi istam mentem di immortales duint! Tametsi video, si mea voce perterritus ire in exsilium animum induxeris, quanta tempestas invidiae nobis, si minus in praesens tempus, recenti memoria scelerum tuorum, at in posteritatem impendeat: sed est tanti, dum modo ista sit privata calamitas et a rei publicae periculis sejungatur. Sed tu ut vitiis tuis commoveare, ut legum poenas pertimescas, ut temporibus rei publicae cedas, non est postulandum; neque enim is es, Catilina, ut te aut pudor umquam a turpitudine aut metus a periculo aut ratio a furore revocarit. Quamobrem, ut saepe jam dixi, proficiscere ac si mihi inimico, ut praedicas, tuo conflare vis invidiam, recta perge in exsilium: vix feram sermones hominum, si id feceris; vix molem istius invidiae, si in exsilium jussu consulis ieris, sustinebo. Sin autem servire meae laudi et gloriae mavis, egredere cum importuna sceleratorum manu, confer te ad Manlium, concita perditos cives, secerne te a bonis, infer patriae bellum, exsulta impio latrocinio, ut a me non ejectus ad alienos, sed invitatus ad tuos isse videaris. [Quamquam quid ego te invitem, a quo jam sciam esse praemissos qui tibi ad forum Aurelium praestolarentur armati? Cui sciam pactam et constitutam cum Manlio diem? A quo etiam aquilam illam argenteam quam tibi ac tuis omnibus confido perniciosam ac funestam futuram, cui domi tuae sacrarium scelerum tuorum constitutum fuit, sciam esse praemissam?] Tu ut illa carere diutius possis, quam venerari ad caedem proficiscens solebas, a cujus altaribus saepe istam impiam dexteram ad necem civium transtulisti?

10. Ibis tandem aliquando, quo te jam pridem ista tua cupiditas effrenata ac furiosa rapiebat: neque enim tibi haec res adfert dolorem, sed quandam incredibilem voluptatem. Ad hanc te amentiam natura peperit, voluntas exercuit, fortuna servavit; numquam tu non modo otium, sed ne bellum quidem nisi nefarium concupisti. Nanctus es ex perditis atque ab omni non modo fortuna, verum etiam spe derelictis conflatam improborum manum. Hic tu qua laetitia perfruere! Quibus gaudiis exsultabis! Quanta in voluptate bacchabere, cum in tanto numero tuorum neque audies virum bonum quemquam neque videbis! Ad hujus vitae studium meditati illi sunt qui feruntur labores tui, jacere humi non solum ad obsidendum stuprum, verum etiam ad facinus obeundum, vigilare non solum insidiantem somno maritorum, verum etiam bonis otiosorum. Habes ubi ostentes tuam illam praeclaram patientiam famis, frigoris, inopiae rerum omnium, quibus te brevi tempore confectum esse senties. Tantum profeci tum, cum te a consulatu reppuli, ut exsul potius temptare quam consul vexare rem publicam posses, atque ut id, quod est a te scelerate susceptum, latrocinium potius quam bellum nominaretur.

11. Nunc, ut a me, patres conscripti, quandam prope justam patriae querimoniam detester ac deprecer, percipite, quaeso, diligenter quae dicam et ea penitus animis vestris mentibusque mandate. Etenim si mecum patria, quae mihi vita mea multo est carior, si cuncta Italia, si omnis res publica loquatur: "M. Tulli, quid agis? Tune eum, quem esse hostem comperisti, quem ducem belli futurum vides, quem exspectari imperatorem in castris hostium sentis, auctorem sceleris, principem conjurationis, evocatorem servorum et civium perditorum, exire patiere, ut abs te non emissus ex urbe, sed immissus in urbem esse videatur? Non hunc in vincula duci, non ad mortem rapi, non summo supplicio mactari imperabis? Quid tandem te impedit?

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Mosne majorum? At persaepe etiam privati in hac re publica perniciosos cives morte multaverunt. An leges, quae de civium Romanorum supplicio rogatae sunt? At numquam in hac urbe qui a re publica defecerunt civium jura tenuerunt. An invidiam posteritatis times?] Praeclaram vero populo Romano refers gratiam, qui te hominem per te cognitum, nulla commendatione majorum, tam mature ad summum imperium per omnes honorum gradus extulit, si propter invidiae aut alicujus periculi metum salutem civium tuorum negligis. Sed si quis est invidiae metus, num est vehementius severitatis ac fortitudinis invidia quam inertiae ac nequitiae pertimescenda? An cum bello vastabitur Italia, vexabuntur urbes, tecta ardebunt, tum te non existimas invidiae incendio conflagraturum?"

12. His ego sanctissimis rei publicae vocibus et eorum hominum, qui hoc idem sentiunt, mentibus pauca respondebo: ego, si hoc optimum facto judicarem, patres conscripti, Catilinam morte multari, unius usuram horae gladiatori isti ad vivendum non dedissem; etenim si summi et clarissimi viri Saturnini et Gracchorum et Flacci et superiorum complurium sanguine non modo se non contaminarunt, sed etiam honestarunt, certe verendum mihi non erat ne quid hoc parricida civium interfecto invidiae mihi in posteritatem redundaret; quod si ea mihi maxime impenderet, tamen hoc animo semper fui, ut invidiam virtute partam gloriam, non invidiam putarem; quamquam nonnulli sunt in hoc ordine, qui aut ea quae imminent non videant, aut ea quae vident dissimulent; qui spem Catilinae mollibus sententiis aluerunt conjurationemque nascentem non credendo corroboraverunt; quorum auctoritatem secuti multi non solum improbi, verum etiam imperiti, si in hunc animadvertissem, crudeliter et regie factum esse dicerent. Nunc intelligo, si iste, quo intendit, in Manliana castra pervenerit, neminem tam stultum fore qui non videat conjurationem esse factam, neminem

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tam improbum qui non fateatur. Hoc autem uno interfecto intelligo hanc rei publicae pestem paulisper reprimi, non in perpetuum comprimi posse. Quod si se ejecerit secumque suos eduxerit et eodem ceteros undique collectos naufragos aggregaverit, exstinguetur atque delebitur non modo haec tam adulta rei publicae pestis, verum etiam stirps ac semen malorum omnium.

13. Etenim jam diu, patres conscripti, in his periculis conjurationis insidiisque versamur, sed nescio quo pacto omnium scelerum ac veteris furoris et audaciae maturitas in nostri consulatus tempus erupit: quod si ex tanto latrocinio iste unus tolletur, videbimur fortasse ad breve quoddam tempus cura et metu esse relevati, periculum autem residebit et erit inclusum penitus in venis atque in visceribus rei publicae. Ut saepe homines aegri morbo gravi, cum aestu febrique jactantur, si aquam gelidam biberint, primo relevari videntur, deinde multo gravius vehementiusque afflictantur, sic hic morbus, qui est in re publica, relevatus istius poena vehementius reliquis vivis ingravescet. Quare secedant improbi, secernant se a bonis, unum in locum congregentur, muro denique, id quod saepe jam dixi, discernantur a nobis; desinant insidiari domi suae consuli, circumstare tribunal praetoris urbani, obsidere cum gladiis curiam, malleolos et faces ad inflammandam urbem comparare; sit denique inscriptum in fronte unius cujusque quid de re publica sentiat. Polliceor hoc vobis, patres conscripti, tantam in nobis consulibus fore diligentiam, tantam in vobis auctoritatem, tantam in equitibus Romanis virtutem, tantam in omnibus bonis consensionem, ut Catilinae profectione omnia patefacta, illustrata, oppressa, vindicata esse videatis.

Hisce ominibus, Catilina, cum summa rei publicae salute, cum tua peste ac pernicie cumque eorum exitio, qui se tecum omni scelere parricidioque junxerunt, proficiscere ad impium bellum ac nefarium.

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Tu, Juppiter, qui isdem quibus haec urbs auspiciis a Romulo es constitutus, quem Statorem hujus urbis atque imperii vere nominamus, hunc et hujus socios a tuis eeterisque templis, a tectis urbis ac moenibus, a vita fortunisque civium [omnium] arcebis, et homines bonorum inimicos, hostes patriae, latrones Italiae, scelerum foedere inter se ac nefaria societate conjunctos, aeternis suppliciis vivos mortuosque mactabis.

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M. TULLII CICERONIS

IN L. CATILINAM ORATIO SECUNDA

HABITA AD POPULUM.

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1. TANDEM aliquando, Quirites, L. Catilinam, furentem audacia, scelus anhelantem, pestem patriae nefarie molientem, vobis atque huic urbi ferro flammaque minitantem ex urbe vel ejecimus vel emisimus vel ipsum egredientem verbis prosecuti sumus. Abiit, excessit, evasit, erupit. Nulla jam pernicies a monstro illo atque prodigio moenibus ipsis intra moenia comparabitur. Atque hunc quidem unum hujus belli domestici ducem sine controversia vicimus; non enim jam inter latera nostra sica illa versabitur; non in campo, non in foro, non in curia, non denique intra domesticos parietes pertimescemus: loco ille motus est, cum est ex urbe depulsus. Palam jam cum hoste nullo impediente bellum [justum] geremus. Sine dubio perdidimus hominem magnificeque vicimus, cum illum ex occultis insidiis in apertum latrocinium conjecimus. Quod vero non cruentum mucronem, ut voluit, extulit, quod vivis nobis egressus est, quod ei ferrum e manibus extorsimus, quod incolumes cives, quod stantem urbem reliquit, quanto tandem illum maerore esse afflictum et profligatum putatis? Jacet ille nunc prostratusque est et se perculsum atque abjectum esse sentit et retorquet oculos profecto saepe ad hanc urbem, quam e suis faucibus ereptam esse luget: quae quidem mihi laetari videtur, quod tantam pestem evomuerit forasque projecerit.

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2. Ac si quis est talis, quales esse omnes oportebat, qui in hoc ipso, in quo exsultat et triumphat oratio mea, me vehementer accuset, quod tam capitalem hostem non comprehenderim potius quam emiserim, non est ista mea culpa, sed temporum. Interfectum esse L. Catilinam et gravissimo supplicio affectum jam pridem oportebat, idque a me et mos majorum et hujus imperii severitas et res publica postulabat: sed quam multos fuisse putatis qui quae ego deferrem non crederent? [Quam multos qui propter stultitiam non putarent?] Quam multos qui etiam defenderent? [Quam multos qui propter improbitatem faverent?] Ac si illo sublato depelli a vobis omne periculum judicarem, jam pridem ego L. Catilinam non modo invidiae meae, verum etiam vitae periculo sustulissem. Sed cum viderem, ne vobis quidem omnibus re etiam tum probata, si illum, ut erat meritus, morte multassem, fore ut ejus socios invidia oppressus persequi non possem, rem huc deduxi, ut tum palam pugnare possetis, cum hostem aperte videretis. Quem quidem ego hostem quam vehementer foris esse timendum putem, licet hinc intelligatis, quod etiam moleste fero, quod ex urbe parum comitatus exierit. Utinam ille omnes secum suas copias eduxisset! Tongilium mihi eduxit, quem amare in praetexta coeperat, Publicium et Minucium, quorum aes alienum contractum in popina nullum rei publicae motum adferre poterat: reliquit quos viros! Quanto aere alieno! Quam valentes! Quam nobiles!

3. Itaque ego illum exercitum prae Gallicanis legionibus et hoc delectu, quem in agro Piceno et Gallico Q. Metellus habuit, et his copiis, quae a nobis quotidie comparantur, magno opere contemno, collectum ex senibus desperatis, ex agresti luxuria, ex rusticis decoctoribus, ex eis, qui vadimonia deserere quam illum exercitum maluerunt; quibus ego non modo si aciem exercitus nostri, verum etiam si edictum praetoris ostendero, concident: hos, quos

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videō volitare in foro, quos stare ad curiam, quos etiam in senatum venire, qui nitent unguentis, qui fulgent purpura, mallem secum milites eduxisset: qui si hic permanent, mementote non tam exercitum illum esse nobis quam hos, qui exercitum deseruerunt, pertimescendos; atque hoc etiam sunt timendi magis, quod quicquid cogitant me scire sentiunt, neque tamen permoventur: videō cui sit Apulia attributa, quis habeat Etruriam, quis agrum Picenum, quis Gallicum, quis sibi has urbanas insidias caedis atque incendiorum depoposcerit; omnia superioris noctis consilia ad me perlata esse sentiunt; patefeci in senatu hesterno die; Catilina ipse pertimuit, profugit: hi quid exspectant? Nae illi vehementer errant, si illam meam pristinam lenitatem perpetuam sperant futuram.

4. Quod exspectavi, jam sum adsecutus, ut vos omnes factam esse aperte conjurationem contra rem publicam videretis; nisi vero si quis est qui Catilinae similes cum Catilina sentire non putet. Non est jam lenitati locus; severitatem res ipsa flagitat. Unum etiam nunc concedam: exeant, proficiscantur, ne patiantur desiderio sui Catilinam miserum tabescere. Demonstrabo iter: Aurelia via profectus est; si accelerare volent, ad vesperam consequentur. O fortunatam rem publicam, si quidem hanc sentinam urbis ejecerit! Uno mehercule Catilina exhausto, levata mihi et recreata res publica videtur. Quid enim mali aut sceleris fingi aut cogitari potest quod non ille conceperit? Quis tota Italia veneficus, quis gladiator, quis latro, quis sicarius, quis parricida, quis testamentorum subjector, quis circumscriptor, quis ganeo, quis nepos, quis adulter, quae mulier infamis, quis corruptor juventutis, quis corruptus, quis perditus inveniri potest qui se cum Catilina non familiarissime vixisse fateatur? Quae caedes per hosce annos sine illo facta est? Quod nefarium stuprum non per illum? Jam vero quae tanta umquam in ullo homine juventutis illecebra

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fuit quanta in illo? Qui alios ipse amabat turpissime, aliorum amori flagitiosissime serviebat; aliis fructum libidinum, aliis mortem parentum non modo impellendo, verum etiam adjuvando pollicebatur. Nunc vero quam subito non solum ex urbe, verum etiam ex agris ingentem numerum perditorum hominum collegerat! Nemo non modo Romae, sed ne ullo quidem in angulo totius Italiae oppressus aere alieno fuit, quem non ad hoc incredibile sceleris foedus asciverit.

5. Atque ut ejus diversa studia in dissimili ratione perspicere possitis, nemo est in ludo gladiatorio paulo ad facinus audacior qui se non intimum Catilinae esse fateatur, nemo in scena levior et nequior qui se non ejusdem prope sodalem fuisse commemoret. Atque idem tamen, stuprorum et scelerum exercitatione assuefactus, frigore et fame et siti. et vigiliis perferendis fortis ab istis praedicabatur, cum industriae subsidia atque instrumenta virtutis in libidine audaciaque consumeret. Hunc vero si secuti erunt sui comites, si ex urbe exierint desperatorum hominum flagitiosi greges, O nos beatos, O rem publicam fortunatam, O praeclaram laudem consulatus mei! Non enim jam sunt mediocres hominum libidines, non humanae ac tolerandae audaciae; nihil cogitant nisi caedem, nisi incendia, nisi rapinas. Patrimonia sua profuderunt, fortunas suas obligaverunt; res eos jam pridem, fides nuper deficere coepit: eadem tamen illa, quae erat in abundantia, libido permanet. Quod si in vino et alea comissationes solum et scorta quaererent, essent illi quidem desperandi, sed tamen essent ferendi: hoc vero quis ferre possit, inertes homines fortissimis viris insidiari, stultissimos prudentissimis, ebriosos sobriis, dormientes vigilantibus? Qui mihi accubantes in conviviis, complexi mulieres impudicas, vino languidi, conferti cibo, sertis redimiti, unguentis obliti, debilitati stupris, eructant sermonibus suis caedem bonorum atque urbis incendia; quibus ego

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confido impendere fatum aliquod et poenam jam diu improbitati, nequitiae, sceleri, libidini debitam aut instare jam plane aut certe appropinquare; quos si meus consulatus, quoniam sanare non potest, sustulerit, non breve nescio quod tempus, sed multa saecula propagarit rei publicae: nulla est enim natio quam pertimescamus, nullus rex qui bellum populo Romano facere possit; omnia sunt externa unius virtute terra marique pacata: domesticum bellum manet, intus insidiae sunt, intus inclusum periculum est, intus est hostis; cum luxuria nobis, cum amentia, cum scelere certandum est. Huic ego me bello ducem profiteor, Quirites; suscipio inimicitias hominum perditorum; quae sanari poterunt, quacumque ratione sanabo; quae resecanda erunt, non patiar ad perniciem civitatis manere. Proinde aut exeant aut quiescant aut, si et in urbe et in eadem mente permanent, ea quae merentur exspectent.

6. At etiam sunt qui dicant, Quirites, a me in exsilium ejectum esse Catilinam: quod ego si verbo adsequi possem, istos ipsos ejicerem, qui haec loquuntur. Homo enim videlicet timidus aut etiam permodestus vocem consulis ferre non potuit; simul atque ire in exsilium jussus est, paruit: quid? Ut hesterno die, Quirites, cum domi meae paene interfectus essem, senatum in aedem Jovis Statoris convocavi, rem omnem ad patres conscriptos detuli: quo cum Catilina venisset, quis eum senator appellavit? Quis salutavit? Quis denique ita aspexit ut perditum civem ac non potius ut importunissimum hostem? Quin etiam principes ejus ordinis partem illam subselliorum, ad quam ille accesserat, nudam atque inanem reliquerunt. Hic ego vehemens ille consul, qui verbo cives in exsilium ejicio, quaesivi a Catilina in nocturno conventu ad M. Laecam fuisset necne. Cum ille, homo audacissimus, conscientia convictus, primo reticuisset, patefeci cetera: quid ea nocte egisset, quid in proximam constituisset, quem ad modum esset ei ratio totius

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belli descripta, edocui. Cum haesitaret, cum teneretur, quaesivi quid dubitaret proficisci eo, quo jam pridem pararet, cum arma, cum secures, cum fasces, cum tubas, cum signa militaria, cum aquilam illam argenteam, cui ille etiam sacrarium [scelerum] domi suae fecerat, scirem esse praemissam. In exsilium ejiciebam, quem jam ingressum esse in bellum videbam? Etenim, credo, Manlius iste centurio, qui in agro Faesulano castra posuit, bellum populo Romano suo nomine indixit, et illa castra nunc non Catilinam ducem exspectant et ille ejectus in exsilium se Massiliam, ut aiunt, non in haec castra conferet.

7. O condicionem miseram non modo administrandae, verum etiam conservandae rei publicae! Nunc si L. Catilina consiliis, laboribus, periculis meis circumclusus ac debilitatus subito pertimuerit, sententiam mutaverit, deseruerit suos, consilium belli faciendi abjecerit, ex hoc cursu sceleris ac belli iter ad fugam atque in exsilium converterit, non ille a me spoliatus armis audacise, non obstupefactus ac perterritus mea diligentia, non de spe conatuque depulsus, sed indemnatus, innocens in exsilium ejectus a consule vi et minis esse dicetur: et erunt, qui illum, si hoc fecerit, non improbum, sed miserum, me non diligentissimum consulem, sed crudelissimum tyrannum existimari velint! Est mihi tanti, Quirites, hujus invidiae falsae atque iniquae tempestatem subire, dum modo a vobis hujus horribilis belli ac nefarii periculum depellatur: dicatur sane ejectus esse a me, dum modo eat in exsilium. Sed mihi credite, non est iturus: numquam ego a dis immortalibus optabo, Quirites, invidiae meae levandae causa, ut L. Catilinam ducere exercitum hostium atque in armis volitare audiatis; sed triduo tamen audietis, multoque magis illud timeo, ne mihi sit invidiosum aliquando, quod illum emiserim potius quam quod ejecerim. Sed cum sint homines qui illum, cum profectus sit, ejectum esse dicant, iidem,

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si interfectus esset, quid dicerent? Quamquam isti, qui Catilinam Massiliam ire dictitant, non tam hoc queruntur quam verentur: nemo est istorum tam misericors qui illum non ad Manlium quam ad Massilienses ire malit; ille autem, si me hercule hoc, quod agit, numquam antea cogitasset, tamen latrocinantem se interfici mallet quam exsulem vivere; nunc verò, cum ei nihil adhuc praeter ipsius voluntatem cogitationemque acciderit, nisi quod vivis nobis Roma profectus est, optemus potius ut eat in exsilium quam queramur.

8. Sed cur tam diu de uno hoste loquimur et de hoste, qui jam fatetur se esse hostem, et quem, quia, quod semper volui, murus interest, non timeo: de eis, qui dissimulant, qui Romae remanent, qui nobiscum sunt, nihil dicimus? Quos quidem ego, si ullo modo fieri possit, non tam ulcisci studeo quam sanare sibi ipsos, placare rei publicae, neque, id quare fieri non possit, si me audire volent, intelligo. Exponam enim vobis, Quirites, ex quibus generibus hominum istae copiae comparentur; deinde singulis medicinam consilii atque orationis meae, si quam potero, adferam. Unum genus est eorum, qui magno in aere alieno majores etiam possessiones habent, quarum amore adducti dissolvi nullo modo possunt. Horum hominum species est honestissima; sunt enim locupletes; voluntas vero et causa impudentissima: tu agris, tu aedificiis, tu argento, tu familia, tu rebus omnibus ornatus et copiosus sis et dubites de possessione detrahere, adquirere ad fidem? Quid enim exspectas? Bellum? Quid? Ergo in vastatione omnium tuas possessiones sacrosanctas futuras putas? An tabulas novas? Errant qui istas a Catilina exspectant: meo beneficio tabulae novae proferentur, verum auctionariae; neque enim isti, qui possessiones habent, alia ratione ulla salvi esse possunt; quod si maturius facere voluissent neque, id quod stultissimum est, certare cum usuris fructibus praediorum, et locupletioribus his

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et melioribus civibus uteremur. Sed hosce homines minime puto pertimescendos, quod aut deduci de sententia possunt aut, si permanebunt, magis mihi videntur vota facturi contra rem publicam quam arma laturi.

9. Alterum genus est eorum, qui, quamquam premuntur aere alieno, dominationem tamen exspectant, rerum potiri volunt, honores, quos quieta re publica desperant, perturbata se consequi posse arbitrantur. Quibus hoc praecipiendum videtur, unum scilicet et idem quod reliquis omnibus, ut desperent id, quod conantur, se consequi posse: primum omnium me ipsum vigilare, adesse, providere rei publicae; deinde magnos animos esse in bonis viris, magnam concordiam in maxima multitudine, magnas praeterea copias militum; deos denique immortales huic invicto populo, clarissimo imperio, pulcherrimae urbi contra tantam vim sceleris praesentes auxilium esse laturos. Quod si jam sint id, quod cum summo furore cupiunt, adepti, num illi in cinere urbis et in sanguine civium, quae mente conscelerata ac nefaria concupiverunt, se consules ac dictatores aut etiam reges sperant futuros? Non vident id se cupere, quod si adepti sint, fugitivo alicui aut gladiatori concedi sit necesse? Tertium genus est aetate jam affectum, sed tamen exercitatione robustum, quo ex genere iste est Manlius, cui nunc Catilina succedit: sunt homines ex eis coloniis, quas Sulla constituit; quas ego universas civium esse optimorum et fortissimorum virorum sentio, sed tamen ii sunt coloni, qui se in insperatis ac repentinis pecuniis sumptuosius insolentiusque jactarunt. Hi dum aedificant tamquam beati, dum praediis lectis, familiis magnis, conviviis apparatis delectantur, in tantum aes alienum inciderunt, ut, si salvi esse velint, Sulla sit eis ab inferis excitandus: qui etiam nonnullos agrestes, homines tenues atque egentes, in eandem illam spem rapinarum veterum impulerunt, quos ego utrosque in eodem genere praedatc

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rum direptorumque pono; sed eos hoc moneo: desi nant furere ac proscriptiones et dictaturas cogitare: tantus enim illorum temporum dolor inustus est civitati, ut jam ista non modo homines, sed ne pecudes quidem mihi passurae esse videantur.

10. Quartum genus est sane varium et mixtum et turbulentum, qui jam pridem premuntur, qui numquam emergunt, qui partim inertia, partim male gerendo negotio, partim etiam sumptibus in vetere aere alieno vacillant; qui vadimoniis, judiciis, proscriptione bonorum defatigati, permulti et ex urbe et ex agris se in illa castra conferre dicuntur. Hosce ego non tam milites acres quam infitiatores lentos esse arbitror; qui homines primum, si stare non possunt, corruant, sed ita, ut non modo civitas, sed ne vicini quidem proximi sentiant. Nam illud non intelligo, quamobrem, si vivere honeste non possunt, perire turpiter velint, aut cur minore dolore perituros se cum multis, quam si soli pereant, arbitrentur. Quintum genus est parricidarum, sicariorum, denique omnium facinorosorum; quos ego a Catilina non revoco; nam neque ab eo divelli possunt et pereant sane in latrocinio, quoniam sunt ita multi, ut eos carcer capere non possit. Postremum autem genus est non solum numero, verum etiam genere ipso atque vita, quod proprium Catilinae est, de ejus delectu, immo vero de complexu ejus ac sinu, quos pexo capillo, nitidos, aut imberbes aut bene barbatos videtis, manicatis et talaribus tunicis, velis amictos, non togis, quorum omnis industria vitae et vigilandi labor in antelucanis cenis expromitur. In his gregibus omnes aleatores, omnes adulteri, omnes impuri impudicique versantur; hi pueri tam lepidi ac delicati non solum amare et amari, neque saltare et cantare, sed etiam sicas vibrare et spargere venena didicerunt; qui nisi exeunt, nisi pereunt, etiam si Catilina perierit, scitote hoc in re publica seminarium Catilinarum futurum. Verum tamen quid sibi isti miseri volunt?

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Num suas secum mulierculas sunt in castra ducturi? Quem ad modum autem illis carere poterunt, his praesertim jam noctibus? Quo autem pacto illi Apenninum atque illas pruinas ac nives perferent? Nisi idcirco se facilius hiemem toleraturos putant, quod nudi in conviviis saltare didicerunt.

11. O bellum magno opere pertimescendum, cum hanc sit habiturus Catilina scortorum cohortem praetoriam! Instruite nunc, Quirites, contra has tam praeclaras Catilinae copias vestra praesidia vestrosque exercitus; et primum gladiatori illi confecto et saucio consules imperatoresque vestros opponite; deinde contra illam naufragorum ejectam ac debilitatam manum florem totius Italiae ac robur educite; jam vero urbes coloniarum ac municipiorum respondebunt Catilinae tumulis silvestribus; neque ego ceteras copias, ornamenta, praesidia vestra cum illius latronis inopia atque egestate conferre debeo. Sed si, omissis his rebus, quibus nos suppeditamur, eget ille, senatu, equitibus Romanis, urbe, aerario, vectigalibus, cuncta Italia, provinciis omnibus, exteris nationibus, si his rebus omissis causas ipsas, quae inter se confligunt, contendere velimus, ex eo ipso, quam valde illi jaceant, intelligere possumus: ex hac enim parte pudor pugnat, illinc petulantia; hinc pudicitia, illinc stuprum; hinc fides, illinc fraudatio; hinc pietas, illinc scelus; hinc constantia, illinc furor; hinc honestas, illinc turpitudo; hinc continentia, illinc libido; denique aequitas, temperantia, fortitudo, prudentia, virtutes omnes certant cum iniquitate, luxuria, ignavia, temeritate, cum vitiis omnibus, postremo copia cum egestate, bona ratio cum perdita, mens sana cum amentia, bona denique spes cum omnium rerum desperatione confligit. In ejus modi certamine ac proelio nonne, etiam si hominum studia deficiant, di ipsi immortales cogant ab his praeclarissimis virtutibus tot et tanta vitia superari?

12. Quae cum ita sint, Quirites, vos, quem ad

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modum jam antea, vestra tecta custodiis vigiliisque defendite; mihi, ut urbi sine vestro motu ac sine ullo tumultu satis esset praesidii, consultum atque provisum est. Coloni omnes municipesque vestri, certiores a me facti de hac nocturna excursione Catilinae, facile urbes suas finesque defendent; gladiatores, quam sibi ille manum certissimam fore putavit, quamquam animo meliore sunt quam pars patriciorum, potestate tamen nostra continebuntur; Q. Metellus, quem ego hoc prospiciens in agrum Gallicum Picenumque praemisi, aut opprimet hominem aut omnes ejus motus conatusque prohibebit; reliquis autem de rebus constituendis, maturandis, agendis jam ad senatum referemus, quem vocari videtis.

Nunc illos, qui in urbe remanserunt atque adeo qui contra urbis salutem omniumque vestrum in urbe a Catilina relicti sunt, quamquam sunt hostes, tamen, quia sunt cives, monitos etiam atque etiam volo: mea lenitas si cui adhuc solutior visa est, hoc exspectavit, ut id, quod latebat, erumperet. Quod reliquum est, jam non possum oblivisci meam hanc esse patriam, me horum esse consulem, mihi aut cum his vivendum aut pro his esse moriendum. Nullus est portis custos, nullus insidiator viae: si qui exire volunt, connivere possum; qui vero se in urbe commoverit, cujus ego non modo factum, sed inceptum ullum conatumve contra patriam deprehendero, sentiet in hac urbe esse consules vigilantes, esse egregios magistratus, esse fortem senatum, esse arma, esse carcerem, quem vindicem nefariorum ac manifestorum scelerum majores nostri esse voluerunt.

13. Atque haec omnia sic agentur, Quirites, ut maximae res minimo motu, pericula summa nullo tumultu, bellum intestinum ac domesticum post hominum memoriam crudelissimum et maximum me uno togato duce et imperatore sedetur. Quod ego sic administrabo, Quirites, ut, si ullo modo fieri po-

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erit, ne improbus quidem quisquam in hac urbe poenam sui sceleris sufferat; sed si vis manifestae audaciae, si impendens patriae periculum me necessario de hac animi lenitate deduxerit, illud profecto perficiam, quod in tanto et tam insidioso bello vix optandum videtur, ut neque bonus quisquam intereat paucorumque poena vos omnes salvi esse possitis. Quae quidem ego neque mea prudentia neque humanis consiliis fretus polliceor vobis, Quirites, sed multis et non dubiis deorum immortalium significationibus, quibus ego ducibus in hanc spem sententiamque sum ingressus; qui jam non procul, ut quondam solebant, ab externo hoste atque longinquo, sed hic praesentes suo numine atque auxilio sua templa atque urbis tecta defendunt: quos vos, Quirites, precari, venerari, implorare debetis, ut, quam urbem pulcherrimam florentissimamque esse voluerunt, hanc omnibus hostium copiis terra marique superatis a perditissimorum civium nefario scelere defendant.

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M. TULLII CICERONIS

IN L. CATILINAM ORATIO TERTIA

HABITA AD POPULUM.

1. Rem publicam, Quirites, vitamque omnium vestrum, bona, fortunas, conjuges liberosque vestros atque hoc domicilium clarissimi imperii, fortunatissimam pulcherrimamque urbem hodierno die deorum immortalium summo erga vos amore, laboribus, consiliis, periculis meis e flamma atque ferro ac paene ex faucibus fati ereptam et vobis conservatam ac restitutam videtis; et si non minus nobis jucundi atque illustres sunt ii dies, quibus conservamur, quam illi, quibus nascimur, quod salutis certa laetitia est, nascendi incerta condicio et quod sine sensu nascimur, cum voluptate servamur, profecto, quoniam illum, qui hanc urbem condidit, ad deos immortales benevolentia famaque sustulimus, esse apud vos posterosque vestros in honore debebit is, qui eandem hanc urbem conditam amplificatamque servavit. Nam toti urbi, templis, delubris, tectis ac moenibus subjectos prope jam ignes circumdatosque restinximus, idemque gladios in rem publicam destrictos rettudimus mucronesque eorum a jugulis vestris dejecimus: quae quoniam in senatu illustrata, patefacta, comperta sunt per me, vobis jam exponam breviter, Quirites, ut et quanta et qua ratione investigata et comprehensa sint, vos, qui ignoratis et exspectatis, scire possitis.

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Principio, ut Catilina paucis ante diebus erupit ex urbe, cum sceleris sui socios, hujusce nefarii belli acerrimos duces, Romae reliquisset, semper vigilavi et providi, Quirites, quem ad modum in tantis et tam absconditis insidiis salvi esse possemus.

2. Nam tum, cum ex urbe Catilinam ejiciebam — non enim jam vereor hujus verbi invidiam, cum illa magis sit timenda, quod vivus exierit —, sed tum, cum illum exterminari volebam, aut reliquam conjuratorum manum simul exituram aut eos, qui restitissent, infirmos sine illo ac debiles fore putabam. Atque ego, ut vidi, quos maximo furore et scelere esse inflammatos sciebam, eos nobiscum esse et Romae remansisse, in eo omnes dies noctesque consumpsi, ut quid agerent, quid molirentur, sentirem ac viderem, ut, quoniam auribus vestris propter incredibilem magnitudinem sceleris minorem fidem faceret oratio mea, rem ita comprehenderem, ut tum demum animis saluti vestrae provideretis, cum oculis maleficium ipsum videretis. Itaque ut comperi legatos Allobrogum belli Transalpini et tumultus Gallici excitandi causa a P. Lentulo esse sollicitatos, eosque in Galliam ad suos cives eodemque itinere cum litteris mandatisque ad Catilinam esse missos, comitemque eis adjunctum esse T. Volturcium, atque huic ad Catilinam esse datas litteras, facultatem mihi oblatam putavi, ut, quod erat difficillimum quodque ego semper optabam ab dis immortalibus, tota res non solum a me, sed etiam a senatu et a vobis manifesto deprehenderetur. Itaque hesterno die L. Flaccum et C. Pomptinum praetores, fortissimos atque amantissimos rei publicae viros, ad me vocavi, rem exposui, quid fieri placeret ostendi; illi autem, qui omnia de re publica praeclara atque egregia sentirent, sine recusatione ac sine ulla mora negotium susceperunt et, cum advesperasceret, occulte ad pontem Mulvium pervenerunt atque ibi in proximis villis ita bipartito fuerunt, ut Tiberis inter eos et pons interesset. Eodem autem et ipsi sine

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cujusquam suspicione multos fortes viros eduxerant, et ego ex praefectura Reatina complures delectos adolescentes, quorum opera utor assidue in re publica, praesidio cum gladiis miseram. Interim tertia fere vigilia exacta, cum jam pontem Mulvium magno comitatu legati Allobrogum ingredi inciperent unaque Volturcius, fit in eos impetus; educuntur et ab illis gladii et a nostris. Res praetoribus erat nota solis, ignorabatur a ceteris.

3. Tum interventu Pomptini atque Flacci pugna, quae erat commissa, sedatur; litterae, quaecumque erant in eo comitatu, integris signis praetoribus traduntur; ipsi comprehensi ad me, cum jam dilucesceret, deducuntur. Atque horum omnium scelerum improbissimum machinatorem Cimbrum Gabinium statim ad me, nihil dum suspicantem, vocavi; deinde item arcessitus est L. Statilius et post eum C. Cethegus; tardissime autem Lentulus venit, credo quod in litteris dandis praeter consuetudinem proxima nocte vigilarat. Cum summis ac clarissimis hujus civitatis viris, qui audita re frequentes ad me mane convenerant, litteras a me prius aperiri quam ad senatum deferrem, placeret, ne, si nihil esset inventum, temere a me tantus tumultus injectus civitati videretur, negavi me esse facturum ut de periculo publico non ad consilium publicum rem integram deferrem. Etenim, Quirites, si ea, quae erant ad me delata, reperta non essent, tamen ego non arbitrabar in tantis rei publicae periculis esse mihi nimiam diligentiam pertimescendam. Senatum frequentem celeriter, ut vidistis, coëgi. Atque interea statim admonitu Allobrogum C. Sulpicium praetorem, fortem virum, misi, qui ex aedibus Cethegi, si quid telorum esset, efferret; ex quibus ille maximum sicarum numerum et gladiorum extulit.

4. Introduxi Volturcium sine Gallis; fidem publicam jussu senatus dedi; hortatus sum, ut ea, quae sciret, sine timore indicaret. Tum ille dixit, cum vix se ex magno timore recreasset, ab Lentulo se habere

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ad Catilinam mandata et litteras, ut servorum praesidio uteretur, ut ad urbem quam primum cum exercitu accederet; id autem eo consilio, ut, cum urbem ex omnibus partibus, quem ad modum descriptum distributumque erat, incendissent caedemque infinitam civium fecissent, praesto esset ille qui et fugientes exciperet et se cum his urbanis ducibus conjungeret. Introducti autem Galli jusjurandum sibi et litteras ab Lentulo, Cethego, Statilio ad suam gentem data esse dixerunt, atque ita sibi ab his et a L. Cassio esse praescriptum, ut equitatum in Italiam quam primum mitterent; pedestres sibi copias non defuturas; Lentulum autem sibi confirmasse ex fatis Sibyllinis haruspicumque responsis se esse tertium illum Cornelium, ad quem regnum hujus urbis atque imperium pervenire esset necesse: Cinnam ante se et Sullam fuisse; eundemque dixisse fatalem hunc annum esse ad interitum hujus urbis atque imperii, qui esset annus decimus post virginum absolutionem, post Capitolii autem incensionem vicesimus. Hanc autem Cethego cum ceteris controversiam fuisse dixerunt, quod Lentulo et aliis Saturnalibus caedem fieri atque urbem incendi placeret, Cethego nimium id longum videretur.

5. Ac ne longum sit, Quirites, tabellas proferri jussimus, quae a quoque dicebantur datae. Primum ostendimus Cethego signum; cognovit: nos linum incidimus; legimus: erat scriptum ipsius manu Allobrogum senatui et populo, sese quae eorum legatis confirmasset facturum esse; orare ut item illi facerent quae sibi eorum legati recepissent. Tum Cethegus, qui paulo ante aliquid tamen de gladiis ac sicis, quae apud ipsum erant deprehensa, respondisset dixissetque se semper bonorum ferramentorum studiosum fuisse, recitatis litteris debilitatus atque abjectus conscientia repente conticuit Introductus est Statilius; cognovit et signum et manum suam: recitatae sunt tabellae in eandem fere sententiam; confessus est. Tum ostendi tabellas

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Lentulo et quaesivi cognosceretne signum. Adnuit. "Est vero," inquam, "notum quidem signum, imago avi tui, clarissimi viri, qui amavit unice patriam et cives suos; quae quidem te a tanto scelere etiam muta revocare debuit." Leguntur eadem ratione ad senatum Allobrogum populumque litterae; si quid de his rebus dicere vellet, feci potestatem: atque ille primo quidem negavit; post autem aliquanto, toto jam indicio exposito atque edito, surrexit, quaesivit a Gallis quid sibi esset cum eis, quamobrem domum suam venissent, itemque a Volturcio: qui cum illi breviter constanterque respondissent, per quem ad eum quotiesque venissent, quaesissentque ab eo, nihilne secum esset de fatis Sibyllinis locutus, tum ille subito scelere demens quanta conscientiae vis esset ostendit; nam cum id posset infitiari, repente praeter opinionem omnium confessus est. Ita eum non modo ingenium illud et dicendi exercitatio, qua semper valuit, sed etiam propter vim sceleris manifesti atque deprehensi impudentia, qua superabat omnes, improbitasque defecit. Volturcius vero subito litteras proferri atque aperiri jubet quas sibi a Lentulo ad Catilinam datas esse dicebat: atque ibi vehementissime perturbatus Lentulus tamen et signum et manum suam cognovit; erant autem [scriptae] sine nomine, sed ita: "Quis sim scies ex eo, quem ad te misi. Cura ut vir sis, et cogita quem in locum sis progressus; vide ecquid tibi jam sit necesse, et cura ut omnium tibi auxilia adjungas, etiam infimorum." Gabinius deinde introductus, cum primo impudenter respondere coepisset, ad extremum nihil ex eis, quae Galli insimulabant, negavit. Ac mihi quidem, Quirites, cum illa certissima visa sunt argumenta atque indicia sceleris, tabellae, signa, manus, denique unius cujusque confessio, tum multo certiora illa, color, oculi, vultus, taciturnitas. Sic enim obstupuerant, sic terram intuebantur, sic furtim nonnumquam inter sese aspiciebant, ut non jam ab aliis indicari, sed indicare se ipsi viderentur.

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6. Indiciis expositis atque editis senatum consului de summa re publica quid fieri placeret: dictae sunt a principibus acerrimae ac fortissimae sententiae, quas senatus sine ulla varietate est secutus: et quoniam nondum est perscriptum senatus consultum, ex memoria vobis, Quirites, quid senatus censuerit exponam. Primum mihi gratiae verbis amplissimis aguntur, quod virtute, consilio, providentia mea res publica maximis periculis sit liberata; deinde L. Flaccus et C. Pomptinus praetores, quod eorum opera forti fidelique usus essem, merito ac jure laudantur, atque etiam viro forti, collegae meo, laus impertitur, quod eos, qui hujus conjurationis participes fuissent, a suis et a rei publicae consiliis removisset; atque ita censuerunt, ut P. Lentulus, cum se praetura abdicasset, in custodiam traderetur; itemque uti C. Cethegus, L. Statilius, P. Gabinius, qui omnes praesentes erant, in custodiam traderentur; atque idem hoc decretum est in L. Cassium, qui sibi procurationem incendendae urbis depoposcerat, in M. Ceparium, cui ad sollicitandos pastores Apuliam attributam esse erat indicatum, in P. Furium, qui est ex eis colonis, quos Faesulas L. Sulla deduxit, in Q. Annium Chilonem, qui una cum hoc Furio semper erat in hac Allobrogum sollicitatione versatus, in P. Umbrenum, libertinum hominem, a quo primum Gallos ad Gabinium perductos esse constabat. Atque ea lenitate senatus est usus, Quirites, ut ex tanta conjuratione tantaque hac multitudine domesticorum hostium novem hominum perditissimorum poena re publica conservata, reliquorum mentes sanari posse arbitraretur. Atque etiam supplicatio dis immortalibus pro singulari eorum merito meo nomine decreta est, quod mihi primum post hanc urbem conditam togato contigit, et his verbis decreta est: quod urbem incendiis, caede cives, Italiam bello liberassem. Quae supplicatio si cum ceteris conferatur, hoc interest, quod ceterae bene gesta, haec una conservata re publica

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constituta est. Atque illud, quod faciendum primum fuit, factum atque transactum est: nam P. Lentulus, quamquam patefactis indiciis, confessionibus suis, judicio senatus non modo praetoris jus, verum etiam civis amiserat, tamen magistratu se abdicavit, ut. quae religio C. Mario, clarissimo viro, non fuerat, quo minus C. Glauciam, de quo nihil nominatim erat decretum, praetorem occideret, ea nos religione in privato P. Lentulo puniendo liberaremur.

7. Nunc quoniam, Quirites, conscleratissimi periculosissimique belli nefarios duces captos jam et comprehensos tenetis, existimare debetis omnes Catilinae copias, omnes spes atque opes his depulsis urbis periculis concidisse; quem quidem ego cum ex urbe pellebam, hoc providebam animo, Quirites, remoto Catilina non mihi esse P. Lentuli somnum nec L. Cassii adipes nec C. Cethegi furiosam temeritatem pertimescendam: ille erat unus timendus ex istis omnibus, sed tam diu, dum urbis moenibus continebatur. Omnia norat, omnium aditus tenebat; appellare, temptare, sollicitare, poterat, audebat; erat ei consilium ad facinus aptum, consilio autem neque manus neque lingua deerat. Jam ad certas res conficiendas certos homines delectos ac descriptos habebat; neque vero, cum aliquid mandarat, confectum putabat: nihil erat quod non ipse obiret, occurreret, vigilaret, laboraret; frigus, sitim, famem ferre poterat. Hunc ego hominem tam acrem, tam audacem, tam paratum, tam callidum, tam in scelere vigilantem, tam in perditis rebus diligentem, nisi ex domesticis insidiis in castrense latrocinium compulissem, dicam id, quod sentio, Quirites, non facile hanc tantam molem mali a cervicibus vestris depulissem. Non ille nobis Saturnalia constituisset, neque tanto ante exsilii ac fati diem rei publicae denuntiavisset neque commisisset, ut signum, ut litterae suae testes manifesti sceleris deprehenderentur: quae nunc illo absente sic gesta sunt, ut nullum in privata domo furtum umquam sit tam palam in-

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ventum, quam haec tanta in re publica conjuratio manifesto inventa atque deprehensa est. Quod si Catilina in urbe ad hanc diem remansisset, quamquam, quoad fuit, omnibus ejus consiliis occurri atque obstiti, tamen, ut levissime dicam, dimicandum nobis cum illo fuisset neque nos umquam, cum ille in urbe hostis esset, tantis periculis rem publicam tanta pace, tanto otio, tanto silentio liberassemus.

8. Quamquam haec omnia, Quirites, ita sunt a me administrata, ut deorum immortalium nutu atque consilio et gesta et provisa esse videantur; idque cum conjectura consequi possumus, quod vix videtur humani consilii tantarum rerum gubernatio esse potuisse, tum vero ita praesentes his temporibus opem et auxilium nobis tulerunt, ut eos paene oculis videre possemus: nam ut illa omittam, visas nocturno tempore ab occidente faces ardoremque caeli, ut fulminum jactus, ut terrae motus relinquam, ut omittam cetera, quae tam multa nobis consulibus facta sunt, ut haec, quae nunc fiunt, canere di immortales viderentur, hoc certe, quod sum dicturus, neque praetermittendum neque relinquendum est: nam profecto memoria tenetis Cotta et Torquato consulibus complures in Capitolio res de caelo esse percussas, cum et simulacra deorum depulsa sunt et statuae veterum hominum dejectae et legum aera liquefacta; tactus est etiam ille, qui hanc urbem condidit, Romulus, quem inauratum in Capitolio, parvum atque lactentem, uberibus lupinis inhiantem, fuisse meministis; quo quidem tempore cum haruspices ex tota Etruria convenissent, caedes atque incendia et legum interitum et bellum civile ac domesticum et totius urbis atque imperii occasum appropinquare dixerunt, nisi di immortales omni ratione placati suo numine prope fata ipsa flexissent. Itaque illorum responsis tum et ludi per decem dies facti sunt neque res ulla quae ad placandos deos pertineret praetermissa est, idemque jusserunt simu-

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lacrum Jovis facere majus et in excelso collocare et contra atque antea fuerat ad orientem convertere; ac se sperare dixerunt, si illud signum, quod videtis, solis ortum et forum curiamque conspiceret, fore ut ea consilia, quae clam essent inita contra salutem urbis atque imperii, illustrarentur, ut a senatu populoque Romano perspici possent. Atque illud signum collocandum consules illi locaverunt, sed tanta fuit operis tarditas, ut neque superioribus consulibus neque nobis ante hodiernum diem collocaretur.

9. Hic quis potest esse tam aversus a vero, tam praeceps, tam mente captus, qui neget haec omnia, quae videmus, praecipueque hanc urbem deorum immortalium nutu ac potestate administrari? Etenim cum esset ita responsum, caedes, incendia, interitum rei publicae comparari, et ea per cives, quae tum propter magnitudinem scelerum nonnullis incredibilia videbantur, ea non modo cogitata a nefariis civibus, verum etiam suscepta esse sensistis. Illud vero nonne ita praesens est, ut nutu Jovis Optimi Maximi factum esse videatur, ut, cum hodierno die mane per forum meo jussu et conjurati et eorum indices in aedem Concordiae ducerentur, eo ipso tempore signum statueretur? Quo collocato atque ad vos senatumque converso omnia [et senatus et vos], quae erant cogitata contra salutem omnium, illustrata et patefacta vidistis; quo etiam majore sunt isti odio supplicioque digni, qui non solum vestris domiciliis atque tectis, sed etiam deorum templis atque delubris sunt funestos ac nefarios ignes inferre conati; quibus ego si me restitisse dicam, nimium mihi sumam et non sim ferendus: ille, ille Juppiter restitit; ille Capitolium, ille haec templa, ille cunctam urbem, ille vos omnes salvos esse voluit. Dis ego immortalibus ducibus hanc mentem, Quirites, voluntatemque suscepi, atque ad haec tanta indicia perveni. Jam vero [illa Allobrogum sollicitatio] ab Lentulo ceterisque domesticis hostibus tam dementer tantae res creditae et ignotis et bar-

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baris [commissae litterae] numquam essent profecto, nisi ab dis immortalibus huic tantae audaciae consilium esset ereptum. Quid vero? Ut homines Galli ex civitate male pacata, quae gens una restat quae bellum populo Romano facere posse et non nolle videatur, spem imperii ac rerum maximarum ultro sibi a patriciis hominibus oblatam negligerent vestramque salutem suis opibus anteponerent, id non divinitus esse factum putatis? Praesertim qui nos non pugnando, sed tacendo superare potuerint.

10. Quamobrem, Quirites, quoniam ad omnia pulvinaria supplicatio decreta est, celebratote illos dies cum conjugibus ac liberis vestris. Nam multi saepe honores dis immortalibus justi habiti sunt ac debiti, sed profecto justiores numquam: erepti enim estis ex crudelissimo ac miserrimo interitu, erepti sine caede, sine sanguine, sine exercitu, sine dimicatione; togati me uno togato duce et imperatore vicistis. Etenim recordamini, Quirites, omnes civiles dissensiones, non solum eas, quas audistis, sed eas, quas vosmet ipsi meministis atque vidistis. L. Sulla P. Sulpicium oppressit: [ejecit ex urbe,] C. Marium, custodem hujus urbis, multosque fortes viros partim ejecit ex civitate, partim interemit. Cn. Octavius consul armis expulit ex urbe collegam: omnis hic locus acervis corporum et civium sanguine redundavit. Superavit postea Cinna cum Mario: tum vero, clarissimis viris interfectis lumina civitatis exstincta sunt. Ultus est hujus victoriae crudelitatem postea Sulla: ne dici quidem opus est quanta deminutione civium et quanta calamitate rei publicae. Dissensit M. Lepidus a clarissimo ac fortissimo viro Q. Catulo: attulit non tam ipsius interitus rei publicae luctum quam ceterorum. Atque illae tamen omnes dissensiones erant ejus modi, quae non ad delendam, sed ad commutandam rem publicam pertinerent; non illi nullam esse rem publicam, sed in ea, quae esset, se esse principes, neque hanc urbem conflagrare, sed se in hac urbe

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florere voluerunt. Atque illae tamen omnes dissensiones, quarum nulla exitium rei publicae quaesivit, ejus modi fuerunt, ut non reconciliatione concordiae, sed internecione civium dijudicatae sint. In hoc autem uno post hominum memoriam maximo crudelissimoque bello, quale bellum nulla umquam barbaria cum sua gente gessit, quo in bello lex haec fuit a Lentulo, Catilina, Cethego, Cassio constituta, ut omnes, qui salva urbe salvi esse possent, in hostium numero ducerentur, ita me gessi, Quirites, ut salvi omnes conservaremini, et, cum hostes vestri tantum civium superfuturum putassent, quantum infinitae caedi restitisset, tantum autem urbis, quantum flamma obire non potuisset, et urbem et cives integros incolumesque servavi.

11. Quibus pro tantis rebus, Quirites, nullum ego a vobis praemium virtutis, nullum insigne honoris, nullum monumentum laudis postulo, praeterquam hujus diei memoriam sempiternam: in animis ego vestris omnes triumphos meos, omnia ornamenta honoris, monumenta gloriae, laudis insignia condi et collocari volo. Nihil me mutum potest delectare, nihil tacitum, nihil denique ejus modi, quod etiam minus digni adsequi possint: memoria vestra, Quirites, res nostrae alentur, sermonibus crescent, litterarum monumentis inveterascent et corroborabuntur; eandemque diem intelligo, quam spero aeternam fore, propagatam esse et ad salutem urbis et ad memoriam consulatus mei, unoque tempore in hac re publica duos cives exstitisse, quorum alter fines vestri imperii non terrae, sed caeli regionibus terminaret, alter ejusdem imperii domicilium sedesque servaret.

12. Sed quoniam earum rerum, quas ego gessi, non eadem est fortuna atque condicio quae illorum, qui externa bella gesserunt, quod mihi cum eis vivendum est, quos vici ac subegi, isti hostes aut interfectos aut oppressos reliquerunt, vestrum est, Quirites, si ceteris facta sua recte prosunt, mihi mea

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ne quando obsint providere. Mentes enim hominum audacissimorum sceleratae ac nefariae ne vobis nocere possent ego providi; ne mihi noceant vestrum est providere. Quamquam, Quirites, mihi quidem ipsi nihil ab istis jam noceri potest: magnum enim est in bonis praesidium, quod mihi in perpetuum comparatum est, magna in re publica dignitas, quae me semper tacita defendet, magna vis conscientiae, quam qui negligunt, cum me violare volent, se [ipsi] indicabunt. Est etiam nobis is animus, Quirites, ut non modo nullius audaciae cedamus, sed etiam omnes improbos ultro semper lacessamus. Quod si omnis impetus domesticorum hostium, depulsus a vobis, se in me unum convertit, vobis erit videndum, Quirites, qua condicione posthâc eos esse velitis, qui se pro salute vestra obtulerint invidiae periculisque omnibus: mihi quidem ipsi quid est quod jam ad vitae fructum possit adquiri, cum praesertim neque in honore vestro neque in gloria virtutis quicquam videam altius, quo mihi libeat ascendere? Illud profecto perficiam, Quirites, ut ea, quae gessi in consulatu, privatus tuear atque ornem, ut, si qua est invidia conservanda re publica suscepta, laedat invidos, mihi valeat ad gloriam. Denique ita me in re publica tractabo, ut meminerim semper quae gesserim curemque ut ea virtute, non casu gesta esse videantur. Vos, Quirites, quoniam jam nox est, venerati Jovem, illum custodem hujus urbis ac vestrum, in vestra tecta discedite et ea, quamquam jam est periculum depulsum, tamen aeque ac priore nocte custodiis vigiliisque defendite: id ne vobis diutius faciendum sit atque ut in perpetua pace esse possitis providebo.

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M. TULLII CICERONIS

IN L. CATILINAM ORATIO QUARTA

HABITA IN SENATU.

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1. VIDEO, patres conscripti, in me omnium vestrum ora atque oculos esse conversos; video vos non solum de vestro ac rei publicae, verum etiam, si id depulsum sit, de meo periculo esse sollicitos. Est mihi jucunda in malis et grata in dolore vestra erga me voluntas, sed eam, per deos immortales, deponite atque obliti salutis meae de vobis ac de vestris liberis cogitate: mihi si haec condicio consulatus data est, ut omnes acerbitates, omnes dolores cruciatusque perferrem, feram non solum fortiter, verum etiam libenter, dum modo meis laboribus vobis populoque Romano dignitas salusque pariatur. Ego sum ille consul, patres conscripti, cui non forum, in quo omnis aequitas continetur, non campus consularibus auspiciis consecratus, non curia, summum auxilium omnium gentium, non domus, commune perfugium, non lectus ad quietem datus, non denique haec sedes honoris [sella curulis] umquam vacua mortis periculo atque insidiis fuit. Ego multa tacui, multa pertuli, multa concessi, multa meo quodam dolore in vestro timore sanavi: nunc si hunc exitum consulatus mei di immortales esse voluerunt, ut vos populumque Romanum ex caede miserrima, conjuges liberosque vestros virginesque Vestales ex acerbissima vexatione, templa atque delubra, hanc pulcherri-

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mam patriam omnium nostrum ex foedissima flamma, totam Italiam ex bello et vastitate eriperem, quaecumque mihi uni proponetur fortuna, subeatur. Etenim si P. Lentulus suum nomen inductus a vatibus fatale ad perniciem rei publicae fore putavit, cur ego non laeter meum consulatum ad salutem populi Romani prope fatalem exstitisse?

2. Quare, patres conscripti, consulite vobis, prospicite patriae, conservate vos, conjuges, liberos fortunasque vestras, populi Romani nomen salutemque defendite; mihi parcere ac de me cogitare desinite. Nam primum debeo sperare omnes deos, qui huic urbi praesident, pro eo mihi ac mereor relaturos esse gratiam; deinde, si quid obtigerit, aequo animo paratoque moriar: nam neque turpis mors forti viro potest accidere neque immatura consulari nec misera sapienti. Nec tamen ego sum ille ferreus, qui fratris carissimi atque amantissimi praesentis maerore non movear horumque omnium lacrimis, a quibus me circumsessum videtis; neque meam mentem non domum saepe revocat exanimata uxor et abjecta metu filia et parvulus filius, quem mihi videtur amplecti res publica tamquam obsidem consulatus mei, neque ille, qui exspectans hujus exitum diei adstat in conspectu meo gener. Moveor his rebus omnibus, sed in eam partem, uti salvi sint vobiscum omnes, etiam si me vis aliqua oppresserit, potius quam et illi et nos una rei publicae peste pereamus. Quare, patres conscripti, incumbite ad salutem rei publicae, circumspicite omnes procellas, quae impendent, nisi providetis. Non Ti. Gracchus, quod iterum tribunus plebis fieri voluit, non C. Gracchus, quod agrarios concitare conatus est, non L. Saturninus, quod C. Memmium occidit, in discrimen aliquod atque in vestrae severitatis judicium adducitur: tenentur ii, qui ad urbis incendium, ad vestram omnium caedem, ad Catilinam accipiendum Romae restiterunt; tenentur litterae, signa, manus, denique unius cujusque con-

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fessio: sollicitantur Allobroges, servitia excitantur, Catilina arcessitur, id est initum consilium, ut interfectis omnibus nemo ne ad deplorandum quidem populi Romani nomen atque ad lamentandam tanti imperii calamitatem relinquatur.

3. Haec omnia indices detulerunt, rei confessi sunt, vos multis jam judiciis judicavistis, primum quod mihi gratias egistis singularibus verbis et mea virtute atque diligentia perditorum hominum conjurationem patefactam esse decrevistis, deinde quod P. Lentulum se abdicare praetura coëgistis; tum quod eum et ceteros, de quibus judicastis, in custodiam dandos censuistis, maximeque quod meo nomine supplicationem decrevistis, qui honos togato habitus ante me est nemini; postremo hesterno die praemia legatis Allobrogum Titoque Volturcio dedistis amplissima; quae sunt omnia ejus modi, ut ii, qui in custodiam nominatim dati sunt, sine ulla dubitatione a vobis damnati esse videantur.

Sed ego institui referre ad vos, patres conscripti, tamquam integrum, et de facto quid judicetis et de poena quid censeatis. Illa praedicam, quae sunt consulis: ego magnum in re publica versari furorem et nova quaedam misceri et concitari mala jam pridem videbam; sed hanc tantam, tam exitiosam haberi conjurationem a civibus numquam putavi. Nunc quicquid est, quocumque vestrae mentes inclinant atque sententiae, statuendum vobis ante noctem est. Quantum facinus ad vos delatum sit videtis: huic si paucos putatis adfines esse, vehementer erratis: latius opinione disseminatum est hoc malum; manavit non solum per Italiam, verum etiam transcendit Alpes et obscure serpens multas jam provincias occupavit. Id opprimi sustentando ac prolatando nullo pacto potest; quacumque ratione placet, celeriter vobis vindicandum est.

4. Video adhuc duas esse sententias, unam D. Silani, qui censet eos, qui haec delere conati sunt, morte esse multandos, alteram C. Caesaris, qui

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mortis poenam removet, ceterorum suppliciorum omnes acerbitates amplectitur. Uterque et pro sua dignitate et pro rerum magnitudine in summa severitate versatur. Alter eos, qui nos omnes, [qui populum Romanum] vita privare conati sunt, qui delere imperium, qui populi Romani nomen exstinguere, punctum temporis frui vita et hoc communi spiritu non putat oportere, atque hoc genus poenae saepe in improbos cives in hac re publica esse usurpatum recordatur. Alter intelligit mortem ab dis immortalibus non esse supplicii causa constitutam, sed aut necessitatem naturae aut laborum ac miseriarum quietem; itaque eam sapientes numquam inviti, fortes saepe etiam libenter oppetiverunt: vincula vero et ea sempiterna certe ad singularem poenam nefarii sceleris inventa sunt: municipiis dispertiri jubet. Habere videtur ista res iniquitatem, si imperare velis, difficultatem, si rogare; decernatur tamen, si placet. Ego enim suscipiam et, ut spero, reperiam qui id, quod salutis omnium causa statueritis, non putent esse suae dignitatis recusare. Adjungit gravem poenam municipibus, si quis eorum vincula ruperit; horribiles custodias circumdat et dignas scelere hominum perditorum; sancit ne quis eorum poenam, quos condemnat, aut per senatum aut per populum levare possit; eripit etiam spem, quae sola hominem in miseriis consolari solet; bona praeterea publicari jubet; vitam solam relinquit nefariis hominibus: quam si eripuisset, multos uno dolores animi atque corporis et omnes scelerum poenas ademisset. Itaque ut aliqua in vita formido improbis esset posita, apud inferos ejus modi quaedam illi antiqui supplicia impiis constituta esse voluerunt, quod videlicet intelligebant eis remotis non esse mortem ipsam pertimescendam.

5. Nunc, patres conscripti, ego mea video quid intersit: si eritis secuti sententiam C. Caesaris, quoniam hanc is in re publica viam, quae popularis

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habetur, secutus est, fortasse minus erunt hoc auctore et cognitore hujusce sententiae mihi populares impetus pertimescendi; sin illam alteram nescio an amplius mihi negotii contrahatur; sed tamen meorum periculorum rationes utilitas rei publicae vincat. Habemus enim a Caesare, sicut ipsius dignitas et majorum ejus amplitudo postulabat, sententiam tamquam obsidem perpetuae in rem publicam voluntatis; intellectum est quid interesset inter levitatem concionatorum et animum vere popularem, saluti populi consulentem. Video de istis, qui se populares haberi volunt, abesse non neminem, ne de capite videlicet civium Romanorum sententiam ferat; is et nudius tertius in custodiam cives Romanos dedit et supplicationem mihi decrevit et indices hesterno die maximis praemiis affecit. Jam hoc nemini dubium est, qui reo custodiam, quaesitori gratulationem, indici praemium decrevit, quid de tota re et causa judicarit. At vero C. Caesar intelligit legem Sempronium esse de civibus Romanis constitutam; qui autem rei publicae sit hostis, eum civem nullo modo esse posse: denique ipsum latorem Semproniae legis jussu populi poenas rei publicae dependisse. Idem ipsum Lentulum, largitorem et prodigum, non putat, cum de pernicie populi Romani, exitio hujus urbis tam acerbe, tam crudeliter cogitarit, etiam appellari posse popularem: itaque homo mitissimus atque lenissimus non dubitat P. Lentulum aeternis tenebris vinculisque mandare et sancit in posterum, ne quis hujus supplicio levando se jactare et in perniciem populi Romani posthac popularis esse possit: adjungit etiam publicationem bonorum, ut omnes animi cruciatus et corporis etiam egestas ac mendicitas consequatur.

6. Quamobrem, sive hoc statueritis, dederitis mihi comitem ad concionem populo carum atque jucundum, sive Silani sententiam sequi malueritis, facile me atque vos crudelitatis vituperatione exsolveritis, atque obtinebo eam multo leniorem fuisse. Quae-

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quam, patres conscripti, quae potest esse in tanti sceleris immanitate punienda crudelitas? Ego enim de meo sensu judico: nam ita mihi salva re publica vobiscum perfrui liceat, ut ego, quod in hac causa vehementior sum, non atrocitate animi moveor — quis est enim me mitior? — sed singulari quadam humanitate et misericordia: videor enim mihi videre hanc urbem, lucem orbis terrarum atque arcem omnium gentium, subito uno incendio concidentem; cerno animo sepulta in patria miseros atque insepultos acervos civium; versatur mihi ante oculos aspectus Cethegi et furor in vestra caede bacchantis; cum vero mihi proposui regnantem Lentulum, sicut ipse ex fatis se sperasse confessus est, purpuratum esse huic Gabinium, cum exercitu venisse Catilinam, tum lamentationem matrum familias, tum fugam virginum atque puerorum ac vexationem virginum Vestalium perhorresco, et, quia mihi vehementer haec videntur misera atque miseranda, idcirco in eos, qui ea perficere voluerunt, me severum vehementemque praebeo. Etenim quaero, si quis pater familias, liberis suis a servo interfectis, uxore occisa, incensa domo, supplicium de servo non quam acerbissimum sumpserit, utrum is clemens ac misericors an inhumanissimus et crudelissimus esse videatur? Mihi vero importunus ac ferreus, qui non dolore et cruciatu nocentis suum dolorem cruciatumque lenierit. Sic nos in his hominibus, qui nos, qui conjuges, qui liberos nostros trucidare voluerunt, qui singulas unius cujusque nostrum domos et hoc universum rei publicae domicilium delere conati sunt, qui id egerunt, ut gentem Allobrogum in vestigiis hujus urbis atque in cinere deflagrati imperii collocarent, si vehementissimi fuerimus, misericordes habebimur; sin remissiores esse voluerimus, summae nobis crudelitatis in patriae civiumque pernicie fama subeunda est. Nisi vero cuipiam L. Caesar, vir fortissimus et amantissimus rei publicae, crudelior nudius tertius visus est, cum sororis suae, femi-

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nae lectissimae, virum praesentem et audientem vita privandum esse dixit, cum avum suum jussu consulis interfectum filiumque ejus impuberem, legatum a patre missum, in carcere necatum esse dixit. Quorum quod simile factum? Quod initum delendae rei publicae consilium? Largitionis voluntas tum in re publica versata est et partium quaedam contentio. Atque eo tempore hujus avus Lentuli, vir clarissimus, armatus Gracchum est persecutus; ille etiam grave tum vulnus accepit, ne quid de summa re publica deminueretur; hic ad evertenda rei publicae fundamenta Gallos arcessit, servitia concitat, Catilinam vocat, attribuit nos trucidandos Cethego et ceteros cives interficiendos Gabinio, urbem inflammandam Cassio, totam Italiam vastandam diripiendamque Catilinae. Vereamini, censeo, ne in hoc scelere tam immani ac nefando nimis aliquid severe statuisse videamini: multo magis est verendum ne remissione poenae crudeles in patriam quam ne severitate animadversionis nimis vehementes in acerbissimos hostes fuisse videamur.

7. Sed ea, quae exaudio, patres conscripti, dissimulare non possum. Jaciuntur enim voces, quae perveniunt ad aures meas, eorum qui vereri videntur ut habeam satis praesidii ad ea, quae vos statueritis hodierno die, transigunda: omnia et provisa et parata et constituta sunt, patres conscripti, cum mea summa cura atque diligentia tum multo etiam majore populi Romani ad summum imperium retinendum et ad communes fortunas conservandas voluntate. Omnes adsunt omnium ordinum homines, omnium denique aetatum; plenum est forum, plena templa circum forum, pleni omnes aditus hujus templi ac loci. Causa est enim post urbem conditam haec inventa sola in qua omnes sentirent unum atque idem praeter eos, qui cum sibi viderent esse pereundum, cum omnibus potius quam soli perire voluerunt. Hosce ego homines excipio et secerno libenter, neque in improborum civium, sed in acerbissimorum hos-

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tium numero habendos puto. Ceteri vero, di immortales! qua frequentia, quo studio, qua virtute ad communem salutem dignitatemque consentiunt! Quid ego hic equites Romanos commemorem? Qui vobis ita summam ordinis consiliique concedunt, ut vobiscum de amore rei publicae certent; quos ex multorum annorum dissensione hujus ordinis ad societatem concordiamque revocatos hodiernus dies vobiscum atque haec causa conjungit; quam si conjunctionem, in consulatu confirmatam meo, perpetuam in re publica tenuerimus, confirmo vobis nullum posthac malum civile ac domesticum ad ullam rei publicae partem esse venturum. Pari studio defendendae rei publicae convenisse video tribunos aerarios, fortissimos viros; scribas item universos, quos cum casu hic dies ad aerarium frequentasset, video ab exspectatione sortis ad salutem communem esse conversos. Omnis ingenuorum adest multitudo, etiam tenuissimorum; quis est enim cui non haec templa, aspectus urbis, possessio libertatis, lux denique haec ipsa et hoc commune patriae solum cum sit carum tum vero dulce atque jucundum?

8. Operae pretium est, patres conscripti, libertinorum hominum studia cognoscere, qui, sua virtute fortunam hujus civitatis consecuti, hanc suam patriam judicant, quam quidam hic nati et summo loco nati non patriam suam, sed urbem hostium esse judicaverunt. Sed quid ego hosce homines ordinesque commemoro, quos privatae fortunae, quos communis res publica, quos denique libertas, ea quae dulcissima est, ad salutem patriae defendendam excitavit? Servus est nemo qui modo tolerabili condicione sit servitutis, qui non audaciam civium perhorrescat, qui non haec stare cupiat, qui non quantum audet et quantum potest conferat ad salutem voluntatis. Quare si quem vestrum forte commovet hoc, quod auditum est, lenonem quendam Lentuli concursare circum tabernas, pretio sperare sollicitari posse animos egentium atque imperitorum, est id quidem

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coeptum atque temptatum, sed nulli sunt inventi tam aut fortuna miseri aut voluntate perditi qui non illum ipsum sellae atque operis et quaestus quotidiani locum, qui non cubile ac lectulum suum, qui denique non cursum hunc otiosum vitae suae salvum esse velint. Multo vero maxima pars eorum, qui in tabernis sunt, immo vero — id enim potius est dicendum — genus hoc universum amantissimum est otii. Etenim omne instrumentum, omnis opera atque quaestus frequentia civium sustentatur, alitur otio; quorum si quaestus occlusis tabernis minui solet, quid tandem incensis futurum fuit? Quae cum ita sint, patres conscripti, vobis populi Romani praesidia non desunt: vos ne populo Romano deesse videamini providete.

9. Habetis consulem ex plurimis periculis et insidiis atque ex media morte non ad vitam suam, sed ad salutem vestram reservatum; omnes ordines ad conservandam rem publicam mente, voluntate, voce consentiunt; obsessa facibus et telis impiae conjurationis vobis supplex manus tendit patria communis, vobis se, vobis vitam omnium civium, vobis arcem et Capitolium, vobis aras Penatium, vobis illum ignem Vestae sempiternum, vobis omnium deorum templa atque delubra, vobis muros atque urbis tecta commendat. Praeterea de vestra vita, de conjugum vestrarum atque liberorum anima, de fortunis omnium, de sedibus, de focis vestris hodierno die vobis judicandum est. Habetis ducem memorem vestri, oblitum sui, quae non semper facultas datur; habetis omnes ordines, omnes homines, universum populum Romanum, id quod in civili causa hodierno die primum videmus, unum atque idem sentientem. Cogitate quantis laboribus fundatum imperium, quanta virtute stabilitam libertatem, quanta deorum benignitate auctas exaggeratasque fortunas una nox paene delerit. Id ne umquam posthac non modo non confici, sed ne cogitari quidem possit a civibus, hodierno die providendum est: atque haec non ut vos, qui

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mihi studio paene praecurritis, excitarem, locutus sum, sed ut mea vox, quae debet esse in re publica princeps, officio functa consulari videretur.

10. Nunc ante quam ad sententiam redeo, de me pauca dicam. Ego, quanta manus est conjuratorum, quam videtis esse permagnam, tantam me inimicorum multitudinem suscepisse video; sed eam judico esse turpem et infirmam et abjectam. Quod si aliquando alicujus furore et scelere concitata manus ista plus valuerit quam vestra ac rei publicae dignitas, me tamen meorum factorum atque consiliorum numquam, patres conscripti, poenitebit. Etenim mors, quam illi fortasse minitantur, omnibus est parata: vitae tantam laudem, quanta vos me vestris decretis honestastis, nemo est adsecutus; ceteris enim semper bene gesta, mihi uni conservata re publica gratulationem decrevistis. Sit Scipio ille clarus, cujus consilio atque virtute Hannibal in Africam redire atque Italia decedere coactus est; ornetur alter eximia laude Africanus, qui duas urbes huic imperio infestissimas, Karthaginem Numantiamque, delevit; habeatur vir egregius Paulus ille, cujus currum rex potentissimus quondam et nobilissimus Perses honestavit; sit aeterna gloria Marius, qui bis Italiam obsidione et metu servitutis liberavit; anteponatur omnibus Pompeius, cujus res gestae atque virtutes isdem quibus solis cursus regionibus ac terminis continentur: erit profecto inter horum laudes aliquid loci nostrae gloriae, nisi forte majus est patefacere nobis provincias quo exire possimus, quam curare ut etiam illi, qui absunt, habeant quo victores revertantur. Quamquam est uno loco condicio melior externae victoriae quam domesticae, quod hostes alienigenae aut oppressi serviunt aut recepti in amicitiam beneficio se obligatos putant; qui autem ex numero civium, dementia aliqua depravati, hostes patriae semel esse coeperunt, eos cum a pernicie rei publicae reppuleris, nec vi coërcere nec beneficio placare possis. Quare mihi cum perditis civibus

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aeternum bellum susceptum esse video; id ego vestro bonorumque omnium auxilio memoriaque tantorum periculorum, quae non modo in hoc populo, qui servatus est, sed in omnium gentium sermonibus ac mentibus semper haerebit, a me atque a meis facile propulsari posse confido, neque ulla profecto tanta vis reperietur quae conjunctionem vestram equitumque Romanorum et tantam conspirationem bonorum omnium confringere et labefactare possit.

11. Quae cum ita sint, pro imperio, pro exercitu, pro provincia, quam neglexi, pro triumpho ceterisque laudis insignibus, quae sunt a me propter urbis vestraeque salutis custodiam repudiata, pro clientelis hospitiisque provincialibus, quae tamen urbanis opibus non minore labore tueor quam comparo, pro his igitur omnibus rebus, pro meis in vos singularibus studiis proque hac, quam perspicitis, ad conservandam rem publicam diligentia nihil a vobis nisi hujus temporis totiusque mei consulatus memoriam postulo: quae dum erit vestris fixa mentibus, tutissimo me muro saeptam esse arbitrabor. Quod si meam spem vis improborum fefellerit atque superaverit, commendo vobis parvum meum filium, cui profecto satis erit praesidii non solum ad salutem, verum etiam ad dignitatem, si ejus, qui haec omnia suo solius periculo conservarit, illum filium esse memineritis. Quapropter de summa salute vestra populique Romani, de vestris conjugibus ac liberis, de aris ac focis, de fanis atque templis, de totius urbis tectis ac sedibus, de imperio ac libertate, de salute Italiae, de universa re publica decernite diligenter, ut instituistis, ac fortiter. Habetis eum consulem qui et parere vestris decretis non dubitet et ea, quae statueritis, quoad vivet, defendere et per se ipsum praestare possit.

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M. TULLII CICERONIS

PRO

A. LICINIO ARCHIA POETA ORATIO.

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1. Si quid est in me ingenii, judices, quod sentio quam sit exiguum, aut si qua exercitatio dicendi, in qua me non infitior mediocriter esse versatum, aut si hujusce rei ratio aliqua ab optimarum artium studiis ac disciplina profecta, a qua ego nullum confiteor aetatis meae tempus abhorruisse, earum rerum omnium vel in primis hic A. Licinius fructum a me repetere prope suo jure debet; nam quoad longissime potest mens mea respicere spatium praeteriti temporis et pueritiae memoriam recordari ultimam, inde usque repetens hunc video mihi principem et ad suscipiendam et ad ingrediendam rationem horum studiorum exstitisse. Quod si haec vox, hujus hortatu praeceptisque conformata, nonnullis aliquando saluti fuit, a quo id accepimus quo ceteris opitulari et alios servare possemus, huic profecto ipsi, quantum est situm in nobis, et opem et salutem ferre debemus. Ac ne quis a nobis hoc ita dici forte miretur, quod alia quaedam in hoc facultas sit ingenii neque haec dicendi ratio aut disciplina, ne nos quidem huic uni studio penitus umquam dediti fuimus: etenim omnes artes, quae ad humanitatem pertinent, habent quoddam commune vinculum et quasi cognatione quadam inter se continentur.

2. Sed ne cui vestrum mirum esse videatur me in

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quaestione legitima et in judicio publico, cum res agatur apud praetorem populi Romani, lectissimum virum, et apud severissimos judices, tanto conventu hominum ac frequentia, hoc uti genere dicendi quod non modo a consuetudine judiciorum, verum etiam a forensi sermone abhorreat, quaeso a vobis, ut in hac causa mihi detis hanc veniam, accommodatam huic reo, vobis, quem ad modum spero, non molestam, ut me pro summo poëta atque eruditissimo homine dicentem, hoc concursu hominum litteratissimorum, hac vestra humanitate, hoc denique praetore exercente judicium patiamini de studiis humanitatis ac litterarum paulo loqui liberius et in ejus modi persona, quae propter otium ac studium minime in judiciis periculisque tractata est, uti prope novo quodam et inusitato genere dicendi. Quod si mihi a vobis tribui concedique sentiam, perficiam profecto ut hunc A. Licinium non modo non segregandum, cum sit civis, a numero civium, verum etiam si non esset, putetis asciscendum fuisse.

3. Nam ut primum ex pueris excessit Archias atque ab eis artibus, quibus aetas puerilis ad humanitatem informari solet, se ad scribendi studium contulit, primum Antiochiae — nam ibi natus est loco nobili—, celebri quondam urbe et copiosa atque eruditissimis hominibus liberalissimisque studiis adfluenti, celeriter antecellere omnibus ingenii gloria contigit. Post in ceteris Asiae partibus cunctaeque Graeciae sic ejus adventus celebrabantur, ut famam ingenii exspectatio hominis, exspectationem ipsius adventus admiratioque superaret. Erat Italia tunc plena Graecarum artium ac disciplinarum studiaque haec et in Latio vehementius tum colebantur quam nunc eisdem in oppidis et hic Romae propter tranquillitatem rei publicae non negligebantur. Itaque hunc et Tarentini et Regini et Neapolitani civitate ceterisque praemiis donarunt et omnes, qui aliquid de ingeniis poterant judicare, cognitione atque hospitio dignum existimarunt. Hac tanta celebrit[illegible]

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famae cum esset jam absentibus notus, Romam venit Mario consule et Catulo. Nactus est primum consules eos, quorum alter res ad scribendum maximas, alter cum res gestas tum etiam studium atque aures adhibere posset. Statim Luculli, cum praetextatus etiam tum Archias esset, eum domum suam receperunt. Sed etiam hoc non solum ingenii ac litterarum, verum etiam naturae atque virtutis, ut domus, quae hujus adolescentiae prima fuit, eadem esset familiarissima senectuti. Erat temporibus illis jucundus Metello illi Numidico et ejus Pio filio, audiebatur a M. Aemilio, vivebat cum Q. Catulo et patre et filio, a L. Crasso colebatur, Lucullos vero et Drusum et Octavios et Catonem et totam Hortensiorum domum devinctam consuetudine cum teneret, afficiebatur summo honore, quod eum non solum colebant qui aliquid percipere atque audire studebant, verum etiam si qui forte simulabant.

4. Interim satis longo intervallo, cum esset cum M. Lucullo in Siciliam profectus et cum ex ea provincia cum eodem Lucullo decederet, venit Heracliam: quae cum esset civitas aequissimo jure ac foedere, ascribi se in eam civitatem voluit, idque, cum ipse per se dignus putaretur, tum auctoritate et gratia Luculli ab Heracliensibus impetravit. Data est civitas Silvani lege et Carbonis, si qui foederatis civitatibus ascripti fuissent: si tum, cum lex ferebatur, in Italia domicilium habuissent et si sexaginta diebus apud praetorem essent professi. Cum hic domicilium Romae multos jam annos haberet, professus est apud praetorem Q. Metellum familiarissimum suum. Si nihil aliud nisi de civitate ac lege dicimus, nihil dico amplius, causa dicta est. Quid enim horum infirmari, Grati, potest? Heracliaene esse tum ascriptum negabis? Adest vir summa auctoritate et religione et fide, M. Lucullus, qui se non opinari, sed scire, non audisse, sed vidisse, non interfuisse, sed egisse dicit; adsunt Heraclienses legati, nobilissimi homines hujus judicii causa cum manda-

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tis et cum publico testimonio venerunt, qui hunc ascriptum Heracliensem dicunt. Hic tu tabulas desideras Heracliensium publicas, quas Italico bello incenso tabulario interisse scimus omnes. Est ridiculum ad ea, quae habemus, nihil dicere, quaerere, quae habere non possumus, et de hominum memoria tacere, litterarum memoriam flagitare, et, cum habeas amplissimi viri religionem, integerrimi municipii jusjurandum fidemque, ea, quae depravari nullo modo possunt, repudiare, tabulas, quas idem dicis solere corrumpi, desiderare. An domicilium Romae non habuit is, qui tot annis ante civitatem datam sedem omnium rerum ac fortunarum suarum Romae collocavit? At non est professus. Immo vero eis tabulis professus, quae solae ex illa professione collegioque praetorum obtinent publicarum tabularum auctoritatem.

5. Nam cum Appii tabulae negligentius adservatae dicerentur, Gabinii, quam diu incolumis fuit, levitas, post damnationem calamitas omnem tabularum fidem resignasset, Metellus, homo sanctissimus modestissimusque omnium, tanta diligentia fuit, ut ad L. Lentulum praetorem et ad judices venerit et unius nominis litura se commotum esse dixerit. In his igitur tabulis nullam lituram in nomine A. Licinii videtis. Quae cum ita sint, quid est quod de ejus civitate dubitetis, praesertim cum aliis quoque in civitatibus fuerit ascriptus? Etenim cum mediocribus multis et aut nulla aut humili aliqua arte praeditis gratuito civitatem in Graecia homines impertiebant, Reginos credo aut Locrenses aut Neapolitanos aut Tarentinos, quod scenicis artificibus largiri solebant, id huic summa ingenii praedito gloria noluisse? Quid? Cum ceteri non modo post civitatem datam, sed etiam post legem Papiam aliquo modo in eorum municipiorum tabulas irrepserunt, hic, qui ne utitur quidem illis, in quibus est scriptus, quod semper se Heracliensem esse voluit, rejicietur? Census nostros requiris scilicet, [illegible]

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enim obscurum proximis censoribus hunc cum clarissimo imperatore L. Lucullo apud exercitum fuisse, superioribus cum eodem quaestore fuisse in Asia, primis Julio et Crasso nullam populi partem esse censam. Sed quoniam census non jus civitatis confirmat ac tantummodo indicat eum, qui sit census, ita se jam tum gessisse pro cive, eis temporibus, quibus tu criminaris ne ipsius quidem judicio in civium Romanorum jure esse versatum, et testamentum saepe fecit nostris legibus et adiit hereditates civium Romanorum et in beneficiis ad aerarium delatus est a L. Lucullo pro consule. Quaere argumenta, si qua potes: numquam enim hic neque suo neque amicorum judicio revincetur.

6. Quaeres a nobis, Grati, cur tanto opere hoc homine delectemur. Quia suppeditat nobis ubi et animus ex hoc forensi strepitu reficiatur et aures convicio defessae conquiescant. An tu existimas aut suppetere nobis posse quod quotidie dicamus in tanta varietate rerum, nisi animos nostros doctrina excolamus, aut ferre animos tantam posse contentionem, nisi eos doctrina eadem relaxemus? Ego vero fateor me his studiis esse deditum: ceteros pudeat, si qui se ita litteris abdiderunt, ut nihil possint ex eis neque ad communem adferre fructum neque in aspectum lucemque proferre: me autem quid pudeat, qui tot annos ita vivo, judices, ut a nullius umquam me tempore aut commodo aut otium meum abstraxerit aut voluptas avocarit aut denique somnus retardarit? Quare quis tandem me reprehendat aut quis mihi jure succenseat, si, quantum ceteris ad suas res obeundas, quantum ad festos dies ludorum celebrandos, quantum ad alias voluptates et ad ipsam requiem animi et corporis conceditur temporum, quantum alii tribuunt tempestivis conviviis, quantum denique alveolo, quantum pilae, tantum mihi egomet ad haec studia recolenda sumpsero? Atque hoc ideo mihi concedendum est magis, quod ex his studiis haec quoque crescit oratio et facultas,

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quae, quantacumque in me est, numquam amicorum periculis defuit: quae si cui levior videtur, illa quidem certe, quae summa sunt, ex quo fonte hauriam sentio: nam nisi multorum praeceptis multisque litteris mihi ab adolescentia suasissem nihil esse in vita magno opere expetendum nisi laudem atque honestatem, in ea autem persequenda omnes cruciatus corporis, omnia pericula mortis atque exsilii parvi esse ducenda, numquam me pro salute vestra in tot ac tantas dimicationes atque in hos profligatorum hominum quotidianos impetus objecissem. Sed pleni omnes sunt libri, plenae sapientium voces, plena exemplorum vetustas; quae jacerent in tenebris omnia, nisi litterarum lumen accederet. Quam multas nobis imagines non solum ad intuendum, verum etiam ad imitandum fortissimorum virorum expressas scriptores et Graeci et Latini reliquerunt! Quas ego mihi semper in administranda re publica proponens animum et mentem meam ipsa cogitatione hominum excellentium conformabam.

7. Quaeret quispiam: quid? Illi ipsi summi viri, quorum virtutes litteris proditae sunt, istane doctrina, quam tu effers laudibus, eruditi fuerunt? Difficile est hoc de omnibus confirmare, sed tamen est certe quod respondeam. Ego multos homines excellenti animo ac virtute fuisse et sine doctrina naturae ipsius habitu prope divino per se ipsos et moderatos et graves exstitisse fateor; etiam illud adjungo, saepius ad laudem atque virtutem naturam sine doctrina quam sine natura valuisse doctrinam. Atque idem ego contendo, cum ad naturam eximiam atque illustrem accesserit ratio quaedam conformatioque doctrinae, tum illud nescio quid praeclarum ac singulare solere exsistere. Ex hoc esse hunc numero, quem patres nostri viderunt, divinum hominem Africanum, ex hoc C. Laelium, L. Furium, moderatissimos homines et continentissimos, ex hoc fortissimum virum et illis temporibus doctissimum M. Catonem illum senem; qui profecto si nihil

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percipiendam colendamque virtutem litteris adjuvarentur, numquam se ad earum studium contulissent. Quod si non hic tantus fructus ostenderetur et si ex his studiis delectatio sola peteretur, tamen, ut opinor, hanc animi adversionem humanissimam ac liberalissimam judicaretis. Nam ceterae neque temporum sunt neque aetatum omnium neque locorum: haec studia adolescentiam alunt, senectutem oblectant, secundas res ornant, adversis perfugium ac solatium praebent, delectant domi, non impediunt foris, pernoctant nobiscum, peregrinantur, rusticantur.

8. Quod si ipsi haec neque attingere neque sensu nostro gustare possemus, tamen ea mirari deberemus, etiam cum in aliis videremus. Quis nostrum tam animo agresti ac duro fuit, ut Roscii morte nuper non commoveretur? Qui cum esset senex mortuus, tamen propter excellentem artem ac venustatem videbatur omnino mori non debuisse. Ergo ille corporis motu tantum amorem sibi conciliarat a nobis omnibus: nos animorum incredibiles motus celeritatemque ingeniorum negligemus? Quoties ego hunc Archiam vidi, judices,—utar enim vestra benignitate, quoniam me in hoc novo genere dicendi tam diligenter attenditis—, quoties ego hunc vidi, cum litteram scripsisset nullam, magnum numerum optimorum versuum de eis ipsis rebus, quae tum agerentur, dicere ex tempore! Quoties revocatum eandem rem dicere commutatis verbis atque sententiis! Quae vero accurate cogitateque scripsisset, ea sic vidi probari, ut ad veterum scriptorum laudem perveniret. Hunc ego non diligam, non admirer, non omni ratione defendendum putem? Atque sic a summis hominibus eruditissimisque accepimus, ceterarum rerum studia et doctrina et praeceptis et arte constare; poëtam natura ipsa valere et mentis viribus excitari et quasi divino quodam spiritu inflari. Quare suo jure noster ille Ennius sanctos appellat poëtas, quod quasi deorum aliquo dono atque munere commendati nobis esse vide-

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antur. Sit igitur, judices, sanctum apud vos, humanissimos homines, hoc poëtae nomen, quod nulla umquam barbaria violavit. Saxa et solitudines voci respondent, bestiae saepe immanes cantu flectuntur atque consistunt: nos instituti rebus optimis non poëtarum voce moveamur? Homerum Colophonii civem esse dicunt suum, Chii suum vindicant, Salaminii repetunt, Smyrnaei vero suum esse confirmant, itaque etiam delubrum ejus in oppido dedicaverunt; permulti alii praeterea pugnant inter se atque contendunt.

9. Ergo illi alienum, quia poëta fuit, post mortem etiam expetunt: nos hunc vivum qui et voluntate et legibus noster est, repudiabimus? Praesertim cum omne olim studium atque omne ingenium contulerit Archias ad populi Romani gloriam laudemque celebrandam? Nam et Cimbricas res adolescens attigit et ipsi illi C. Mario, qui durior ad haec studia videbatur, jucundus fuit. Neque enim quisquam est tam aversus a Musis qui non mandari versibus aeternum suorum laborum facile praeconium patiatur. Themistoclem illum, summum Athenis virum, dixisse aiunt, cum ex eo quaereretur, quod acroama aut cujus vocem libentissime audiret, ejus, a quo sua virtus optime praedicaretur. Itaque ille Marius item eximie L. Plotium dilexit, cujus ingenio putabat ea, quae gesserat, posse celebrari. Mithridaticum vero bellum, magnum atque difficile et in multa varietate terra marique versatum, totum ab hoc expressum est; qui libri non modo L. Lucullum, fortissimum et clarissimum virum, verum etiam populi Romani nomen illustrant. Populus enim Romanus aperuit Lucullo imperante Pontum et regiis quondam opibus et ipsa natura et regione vallatum; populi Romani exercitus eodem duce non maxima manu innumerabiles Armeniorum copias fudit; populi Romani laus est urbem amicissimam Cyzicenorum ejusdem consilio ex omni impetu regio atque totius belli ore ac faucibus ereptam esse atque

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vatam; nostra semper feretur et praedicabitur. La Lucullo dimicante, cum interfectis ducibus depressa hostium classis et incredibilis apud Tenedum pugna illa navalis; nostra sunt tropaea, nostra monumenta, nostri triumphi; quae quorum ingeniis efferuntur, ab eis populi Romani fama celebratur. Carus fuit Africano superiori noster Ennius, itaque etiam in sepulcro Scipionum putatur is esse constitutus ex marmore; at eis laudibus certe non solum ipse qui laudatur, sed etiam populi Romani nomen ornatur. In caelum hujus proavus Cato tollitur: magnus honos populi Romani rebus adjungitur. Omnes denique illi Maximi, Marcelli, Fulvii non sine communi omnium nostrum laude decorantur.

10. Ergo illum, qui haec fecerat, Rudinum hominem, majores nostri in civitatem receperunt; nos hunc Heracliensem, multis civitatibus expetitum, in hac autem legibus constitutum, de nostra civitate ejiciemus?

Nam si quis minorem gloriae fructum putat ex Graecis versibus percipi quam ex Latinis, vehementer errat, propterea quod Graeca leguntur in omnibus fere gentibus, Latina suis finibus, exiguis sane, continentur. Quare si res eae, quas gessimus, orbis terrae regionibus definiuntur, cupere debemus, quo manuum nostrarum tela pervenerint, eodem gloriam famamque penetrare, quod cum ipsis populis, de quorum rebus scribitur, haec ampla sunt, tum eis certe, qui de vita gloriae causa dimicant, hoc maximum et periculorum incitamentum est et laborum. Quam multos scriptores rerum suarum magnus ille Alexander secum habuisse dicitur! Atque is tamen, cum in Sigeo ad Achillis tumulum adstitisset: 'O fortunate' inquit 'adolescens, qui tuae virtutis Homerum praeconem inveneris!' Et vere. Nam nisi Ilias illa exstitisset, idem tumulus, qui corpus ejus contexerat, nomen etiam obruisset. Quid? Noster hic Magnus, qui cum virtute fortunam adaequavit, nonne Theophanem Mytilenaeum, scriptorem rerum

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suarum, in concione militum civitate donavit, et nostri illi fortes viri, sed rustici ac milites, dulcedine quadam gloriae commoti, quasi participes ejusdem laudis, magno illud clamore approbaverunt? Itaque, credo, si civis Romanus Archias legibus non esset, ut ab aliquo imperatore civitate donaretur, perficere non potuit. Sulla cum Hispanos donaret et Gallos, credo hunc petentem repudiasset: quem nos in concione vidimus, cum ei libellum malus poëta de populo subjecisset, quod epigramma in eum fecisset, tantummodo alternis versibus longiusculis, statim ex eis rebus, quas tunc vendebat, jubere ei praemium tribui, sed ea condicione, ne quid postea scriberet. Qui sedulitatem mali poëtae duxerit aliquo tamen praemio dignam, hujus ingenium et virtutem in scribendo et copiam non expetisset? Quid? A Q. Metello Pio, familiarissimo suo, qui civitate multos donavit, neque per se neque per Lucullos impetravisset? Qui praesertim usque eo de suis rebus scribi cuperet, ut etiam Cordubae natis poëtis, pingue quiddam sonantibus atque peregrinum, tamen aures suas dederet.

11. Neque enim est hoc dissimulandum, quod obscurari non potest, sed prae nobis ferendum: trahimur omnes studio laudis et optimus quisque maxime gloria ducitur. Ipsi illi philosophi etiam in eis libellis, quos de contemnenda gloria scribunt, nomen suum inscribunt; in eo ipso, in quo praedicationem nobilitatemque despiciunt, praedicari de se ac nominari volunt. Decimus quidem Brutus, summus vir et imperator, Accii, amicissimi sui, carminibus templorum ac monumentorum aditus exornavit suorum. Jam vero ille, qui cum Aetolis Ennio comite bellavit, Fulvius, non dubitavit Martis manubias Musis consecrare. Quare in qua urbe imperatores prope armati poëtarum nomen et Musarum delubra coluerunt, in ea non debent togati judices a Musarum honore et a poëtarum salute abhorrere.

Atque ut id libentius faciatis, jam me vobis, ju-

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dices, indicabo et de meo quodam amore gloriae, nimis acri fortasse, verum tamen honesto, vobis confitebor. Nam quas res nos in consulatu nostro vobiscum simul pro salute hujusce imperii et pro vita civium proque universa re publica gessimus, attigit hic versibus atque inchoavit; quibus auditis, quod mihi magna res et jucunda visa est, hunc ad perficiendum adornavi. Nullam enim virtus aliam mercedem laborum periculorumque desiderat praeter hanc laudis et gloriae: qua quidem detracta, judices, quid est quod in hoc tam exiguo vitae curriculo et tam brevi tantis nos in laboribus exerceamus? Certe si nihil animus praesentiret in posterum et si quibus regionibus vitae spatium circumscriptum est, eisdem omnes cogitationes terminaret suas, nec tantis se laboribus frangeret neque tot curis vigiliisque angeretur nec toties de ipsa vita dimicaret. Nunc insidet quaedam in optimo quoque virtus, quae noctes ac dies animum gloriae stimulis concitat atque admonet non cum vitae tempore esse dimittendam commemorationem nominis nostri, sed cum omni posteritate adaequandam.

12. An vero tam parvi animi videamur esse omnes, qui in re publica atque in his vitae periculis laboribusque versamur, ut, cum usque ad extremum spatium nullum tranquillum atque otiosum spiritum duxerimus, nobiscum simul moritura omnia arbitremur? An statuas et imagines, non animorum simulacra, sed corporum, studiose multi summi homines reliquerunt, consiliorum relinquere ac virtutum nostrarum effigiem nonne multo malle debemus, summis ingeniis expressam et politam? Ego vero omnia, quae gerebam, jam tum in gerendo spargere me ac disseminare arbitrabar in orbis terrae memoriam sempiternam. Haec vero sive a meo sensu post mortem afutura est sive, ut sapientissimi homines putaverunt, ad aliquam mei partem pertinebit, nunc quidem certe cogitatione quadam speque delector.

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Quare conservate, judices, hominem pudore eo, quem amicorum videtis comprobari cum dignitate tum etiam vetustate, ingenio autem tanto, quantum id convenit existimari, quod summorum hominum ingeniis expetitum esse videatis, causa vero ejus modi, quae beneficio legis, auctoritate municipii, testimonio Luculli, tabulis Metelli comprobetur. Quae cum ita sint, petimus a vobis, judices, si qua non modo humana, verum etiam divina in tantis ingeniis commendatio debet esse, ut eum, qui vos, qui vestros imperatores, qui populi Romani res gestas semper ornavit, qui etiam his recentibus nostris vestrisque domesticis periculis aeternum se testimonium laudis daturum esse profitetur estque ex eo numero, qui semper apud omnes sancti sunt habiti itaque dicti, sic in vestram accipiatis fidem, ut humanitate vestra levatus potius quam acerbitate violatus esse videatur. Quae de causa pro mea consuetudine breviter simpliciterque dixi, judices, ea confido probata esse omnibus; quae autem remota a mea, judicialique consuetudine et de hominis ingenio et communiter de ipsius studio locutus sum, ea, judices, a vobis spero esse in bonam partem accepta, ab eo, qui judicium exercet, certo scio.

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M. TULLII CICERONIS

DE IMPERIO CN. POMPEII AD QUIRITES ORATIO,

SIVE PRO LEGE MANILIA.

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1. QUAMQUAM mihi semper frequens conspectus vester multo jucundissimus, hic autem locus ad agendum amplissimus, ad dicendum ornatissimus est visus, Quirites, tamen hoc aditu laudis, qui semper optimo cuique maxime patuit, non mea me voluntas adhuc, sed vitae meae rationes ab ineunte aetate susceptae prohibuerunt: nam cum antea per aetatem nondum hujus auctoritatem loci attingere auderem statueremque nihil huc nisi perfectum ingenio, elaboratum industria adferri oportere, omne meum tempus amicorum temporibus transmittendum putavi. Ita neque hic locus vacuus umquam fuit ab eis, qui vestram causam defenderent, et meus labor in privatorum periculis caste integreque versatus ex vestro judicio fructum est amplissimum consecutus: nam cum propter dilationem comitiorum ter praetor primus centuriis cunctis renuntiatus sum, facile intellexi, Quirites, et quid de me judicaretis et quid aliis praescriberetis. Nunc cum et auctoritatis in me tantum sit, quantum vos honoribus mandandis esse voluistis, et ad agendum facultatis tantum, quantum homini vigilanti ex forensi usu prope quotidiana dicendi exercitatio potuit adferre, certe et si quid auctoritatis in me est, apud eos utar, qui eam mihi dederunt, et si quid in dicendo consequi possum, eis

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ostendam potissimum, qui ei quoque rei fructum suo judicio tribuendum esse duxerunt. Atque illud in primis mihi laetandum jure esse video, quod in hac insolita mihi ex hoc loco ratione dicendi causa talis oblata est, in qua oratio deesse nemini possit: dicendum est enim de Cn. Pompeii singulari eximiaque virtute; hujus autem orationis difficilius est exitum quam principium invenire; ita mihi non tam copia quam modus in dicendo quaerendus est.

2. Atque ut inde oratio mea proficiscatur, unde haec omnis causa ducitur, bellum grave et periculosum vestris vectigalibus ac sociis a duobus potentissimis regibus infertur, Mithridate et Tigrane, quorum alter relictus, alter lacessitus occasionem sibi ad occupandam Asiam oblatam esse arbitrantur. Equitibus Romanis, honestissimis viris, adferuntur ex Asia quotidie litterae, quorum magnae res aguntur in vestris vectigalibus exercendis occupatae; qui ad me pro necessitudine, quae mihi est cum illo ordine, causam rei publicae periculaque rerum suarum detulerunt: Bithyniae, quae nunc vestra provincia est, vicos exustos esse complures; regnum Ariobarzanis, quod finitimum est vestris vectigalibus, totum esse in hostium potestate; L. Lucullum magnis rebus gestis ab eo bello discedere; huic qui successerit non satis esse paratum ad tantum bellum administrandum; unum ab omnibus sociis et civibus ad id bellum imperatorem deposci atque expeti, eundem hunc unum ab hostibus metui, praeterea neminem.

Causa quae sit videtis; nunc quid agendum sit considerate. Primum mihi videtur de genere belli, deinde de magnitudine, tum de imperatore deligendo esse dicendum. Genus est belli ejus modi, quod maxime vestros animos excitare atque inflammare ad persequendi studium debeat; in quo agitur populi Romani gloria, quae vobis a majoribus cum magna in omnibus rebus tum summa in re militari tradita est; agitur salus sociorum atque amicorum, pro qua multa majores vestri magna et gravia bella

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gesserunt; aguntur certissima populi Romani vectigalia et maxima, quibus amissis et pacis ornamenta et subsidia belli requiretis; aguntur bona multorum civium, quibus est a vobis et ipsorum et rei publicae causa consulendum.

3. Et quoniam semper appetentes gloriae praeter ceteras gentes atque avidi laudis fuistis, delenda est vobis illa macula Mithridatico bello superiore concepta, quae penitus jam insedit ac nimis inveteravit in populi Romani nomine, quod is, qui uno die tota in Asia, tot in civitatibus, uno nuntio atque una significatione litterarum cives Romanos necandos trucidandosque denotavit, non modo adhuc poenam nullam suo dignam scelere suscepit, sed ab illo tempore annum jam tertium et vicesimum regnat et ita regnat, ut se non Ponti neque Cappadociae latebris occultare velit, sed emergere ex patrio regno atque in vestris vectigalibus, hoc est, in Asiae luce versari. Etenim adhuc ita nostri cum illo rege contenderunt imperatores, ut ab illo insignia victoriae, non victoriam reportarent: triumphavit L. Sulla, triumphavit L. Murena de Mithridate, duo fortissimi viri et summi imperatores, sed ita triumpharunt, ut ille pulsus superatusque regnaret. Verum tamen illis imperatoribus laus est tribuenda quod egerunt, venia danda quod reliquerunt, propterea quod ab eo bello Sullam in Italiam res publica, Murenam Sulla revocavit.

4. Mithridates autem omne reliquum tempus non ad oblivionem veteris belli, sed ad comparationem novi contulit; qui postea cum maximas aedificasset ornassetque classes exercitusque permagnos quibuscumque ex gentibus potuisset comparasset et se Bosporanis finitimis suis bellum inferre simularet, usque in Hispaniam legatos ac litteras misit ad eos duces, quibuscum tum bellum gerebamus, ut, cum duobus in locis disjunctissimis maximeque diversis uno consilio a binis hostium copiis bellum terra marique gereretur, vos ancipiti contentione districti

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de imperio dimicaretis. Sed tamen alterius partis periculum, Sertorianae atque Hispaniensis, quae multo plus firmamenti ac roboris habebat, Cn. Pompeii divino consilio ac singulari virtute depulsum est; in altera parte ita res a L. Lucullo summo viro est administrata, ut initia illa rerum gestarum magna atque praeclara non felicitati ejus, sed virtuti, haec autem extrema, quae nuper acciderunt, non culpae, sed fortunae tribuenda esse videantur. Sed de Lucullo dicam alio loco et ita dicam, Quirites, ut neque vera laus ei detracta oratione mea neque falsa adficta esse videatur; de vestri imperii dignitate atque gloria, quoniam is est exorsus orationis meae, videte quem vobis animum suscipiendum putetis.

5. Majores nostri saepe mercatoribus aut navicullariis nostris injuriosius tractatis bella gesserunt: vos tot milibus civium Romanorum uno nuntio atque uno tempore necatis quo tandem animo esse debetis? Legati quod erant appellati superbius, Corinthum patres vestri totius Graeciae lumen exstinctum esse voluerunt: vos eum regem inultum esse patiemini, qui legatum populi Romani consularem vinculis ac verberibus atque omni supplicio excruciatum necavit? Illi libertatem imminutam civium Romanorum non tulerunt: vos ereptam vitam negligetis? Jus legationis verbo violatum illi persecuti sunt: vos legatum omni supplicio interfectum relinquetis? Videte ne, ut illis pulcherrimum fuit tantam vobis imperii gloriam tradere, sic vobis turpissimum sit, id quod accepistis, tueri et conservare non posse.

Quid, quod salus sociorum summum in periculum ac discrimen vocatur, quo tandem animo ferre debetis? Regno est expulsus Ariobarzanes rex, socius populi Romani atque amicus; imminent duo reges toti Asiae non solum vobis inimicissimi, sed etiam vestris sociis atque amicis; civitates autem omnes cuncta Asia atque Graecia vestrum auxilium

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exspectare propter periculi magnitudinem coguntur; imperatorem a vobis certum deposcere, cum praesertim vos alium miseritis, neque audent neque se id facere sine summo periculo posse arbitrantur. Vident et sentiunt hoc idem quod vos, unum virum esse, in quo summa sint omnia, et eum propter esse, quo etiam carent aegrius; cujus adventu ipso atque nomine, tametsi ille ad maritimum bellum venerit, tamen impetus hostium repressos esse intelligunt ac retardatos. Hi vos, quoniam libere loqui non licet, tacite rogant, ut se quoque, sicut ceterarum provinciarum socios, dignos existimetis, quorum salutem tali viro commendetis, atque hoc etiam magis, quod ceteros in provinciam ejus modi homines cum imperio mittimus, ut etiam si ab hoste defendant, tamen ipsorum adventus in urbes sociorum non multum ab hostili expugnatione differant, hunc audiebant antea, nunc praesentem vident tanta temperantia, tanta mansuetudine, tanta humanitate, ut ii beatissimi esse videantur, apud quos ille diutissime commoratur.

6. Quare si propter socios nulla ipsi injuria lacessiti majores nostri cum Antiocho, cum Philippo, cum Aetolis, cum Poenis bella gesserunt, quanto vos studio convenit injuriis provocatos sociorum salutem una cum imperii vestri dignitate defendere, praesertim cum de maximis vestris vectigalibus agatur? Nam ceterarum provinciarum vectigalia, Quirites, tanta sunt, ut eis ad ipsas provincias tutandas vix contenti esse possimus, Asia vero tam opima est ac fertilis, ut et ubertate agrorum et varietate fructuum et magnitudine pastionis et multitudine earum rerum, quae exportantur, facile omnibus terris antecellat. Itaque haec vobis provincia, Quirites, si et belli utilitatem et pacis dignitatem retinere vultis, non modo a calamitate, sed etiam a metu calamitatis est defendenda; nam in ceteris rebus cum venit calamitas, tum detrimentum accipitur; at in vectigalibus non solum adventus mali,

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sed etiam metus ipse adfert calamitatem: nam cum hostium copiae non longe absunt, etiam si irruptio nulla facta est, tamen pecuaria relinquitur, agri cultura deseritur, mercatorum navigatio conquiescit; ita neque ex portu neque ex decumis neque ex scriptura vectigal conservari potest: quare saepe totius anni fructus uno rumore periculi atque uno belli terrore amittitur. Quo tandem igitur animo esse existimatis aut eos, qui vectigalia nobis pensitant, aut eos, qui exercent atque exigunt, cum duo reges cum maximis copiis propter adsint? Cum una excursio equitatus perbrevi tempore totius anni vectigal auferre possit? Cum publicani familias maximas, quas in saltibus habent, quas in agris, quas in portubus atque custodiis, magno periculo se habere arbitrentur? Putatisne vos illis rebus frui posse, nisi eos, qui vobis fructui sunt, conservaritis non solum, ut ante dixi, calamitate, sed etiam calamitatis formidine liberatos?

7. Ac ne illud quidem vobis negligendum est, quod mihi ego extremum proposueram, cum essem de belli genere dicturus, quod ad multorum bona civium Romanorum pertinet, quorum vobis pro vestra sapientia, Quirites, habenda est ratio diligenter: nam et publicani, homines honestissimi atque ornatissimi, suas rationes et copias in illam provinciam contulerunt, quorum ipsorum per se res et fortunae vobis curae esse debent — etenim si vectigalia nervos esse rei publicae semper duximus, eum certe ordinem, qui exercet illa, firmamentum ceterorum ordinum recte esse dicemus —; deinde ex ceteris ordinibus homines gnavi atque industrii partim ipsi in Asia negotiantur, quibus vos absentibus consulere debetis, partim eorum in ea provincia pecunias magnas collocatas habent. Est igitur humanitatis vestrae magnum numerum eorum civium calamitate prohibere, sapientiae videre multorum civium calamitatem a re publica sejunctam esse non posse; etenim primum illud parvi refert, nos publi-

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ca his amissis vectigalia postea victoria recuperare; neque enim isdem redimendi facultas erit propter calamitatem neque aliis voluntas propter timorem. Deinde quod nos eadem Asia atque idem iste Mithridates initio belli Asiatici docuit, id quidem certe calamitate docti memoria retinere debemus: nam tum, cum in Asia res magnas permulti amiserant, scimus Romae solutione impedita fidem concidisse; non enim possunt una in civitate multi rem ac fortunas amittere, ut non plures secum in eandem trahant calamitatem. A quo periculo prohibete rem publicam et mihi credite, id quod ipsi videtis: haec fides atque haec ratio pecuniarum, quae Romae, quae in foro versatur, implicata est cum illis pecuniis Asiaticis et cohaeret; ruere illa non possunt, ut haec non eodem labefacta motu concidant. Quare videte, num dubitandum vobis sit omni studio ad id bellum incumbere, in quo gloria nominis vestri, salus sociorum, vectigalia maxima, fortunae plurimorum civium conjunctae cum re publica defendantur.

8. Quoniam de genere belli dixi, nunc de magnitudine pauca dicam. Potest hoc enim dici, belli genus esse ita necessarium, ut sit gerendum, non esse ita magnum, ut sit pertimescendum: in quo maxime elaborandum est ne forte ea vobis, quae diligentissime providenda sunt, contemnenda esse videantur. Atque ut omnes intelligant me L. Lucullo tantum impertire laudis, quantum forti viro et sapienti homini et magno imperatori debeatur, dico ejus adventu maximas Mithridati copias omnibus rebus ornatas atque instructas fuisse, urbemque Asiae clarissimam nobisque amicissimam, Cyzicenorum, obsessam esse ab ipso rege maxima multitudine et oppugnatam vehementissime, quam L. Lucullus virtute, assiduitate, consilio summis obsidionis periculis liberavit: ab eodem imperatore classem magnam et ornatam, quae ducibus Sertorianis ad Italiam studio atque odio inflammata raperetur, superatam esse atque depressam; magnas hostium prae-

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terea copias multis proeliis esse deletas patefactumque nostris legionibus esse Pontum, qui antea populo Romano ex omni aditu clausus fuisset; Sinopen atque Amisum, quibus in oppidis erant domicilia regis, omnibus rebus ornatas ac refertas ceterasque urbes Ponti et Cappadociae permultas uno aditu adventuque esse captas, regem spoliatum regno patrio atque avito ad alios se reges atque ad alias gentes supplicem contulisse, atque haec omnia salvis populi Romani sociis atque integris vectigalibus esse gesta. Satis opinor haec esse laudis atque ita, Quirites, ut hoc vos intelligatis, a nullo istorum, qui huic obtrectant legi atque causae, L. Lucullum similiter ex hoc loco esse laudatum.

9. Requiretur fortasse nunc quem ad modum, cum haec ita sint, reliquum possit magnum esse bellum. Cognoscite, Quirites; non enim hoc sine causa quaeri videtur. Primum ex suo regno sic Mithridates profugit, ut ex eodem Ponto Medea illa quondam profugisse dicitur, quam praedicant in fuga fratris sui membra in eis locis, qua se parens persequeretur, dissipavisse, ut eorum collectio dispersa maerorque patrius celeritatem persequendi retardaret: sic Mithridates fugiens maximam vim auri atque argenti pulcherrimarumque rerum omnium, quas et a majoribus acceperat et ipse bello superiore ex tota Asia direptas in suum regnum congesserat, in Ponto omnem reliquit: haec dum nostri colligunt omnia diligentius, rex ipse e manibus effugit; ita illum in persequendi studio maeror, hos laetitia tardavit. Hunc in illo timore et fuga Tigranes, rex Armenius, excepit diffidentemque rebus suis confirmavit et afflictum erexit perditumque recreavit; cujus in regnum postea quam L. Lucullus cum exercitu venit, plures etiam gentes contra imperatorem nostrum concitatae sunt; erat enim metus injectus eis nationibus, quas numquam populus Romanus neque lacessendas bello neque temptandas putavit; erat etiam alia gravis atque vehemens opinio, quae animos gentium bar-

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bararum pervaserat, fani locupletissimi et religiosissimi diripiendi causa in eas oras nostrum esse exercitum adductum; ita nationes multae atque magnae novo quodam terrore ac metu concitabantur. Noster autem exercitus, tametsi urbem ex Tigrani regno ceperat et proeliis usus erat secundis, tamen nimia longinquitate locorum ac desiderio suorum commovebatur. Hic jam plura non dicam; fuit enim illud extremum, ut ex eis locis a militibus nostris reditus magis maturus quam processio longior quaereretur. Mithridates autem et suam manum jam confirmarat, et eorum, qui se ex ipsius regno collegerant, et magnis adventiciis auxiliis multorum regum et nationum juvabatur. Jam hoc fere sic fieri solere accepimus, ut regum afflictae fortunae facile multorum opes alliciant ad misericordiam, maximeque eorum, qui aut reges sunt aut vivunt in regno, ut eis nomen regale magnum et sanctum esse videatur: itaque tantum victus efficere potuit, quantum incolumis numquam est ausus optare; nam cum se in regnum suum recepisset, non fuit eo contentus, quod ei praeter spem acciderat, ut illam, postea quam pulsus erat, terram umquam attingeret, sed in exercitum nostrum clarum atque victorem impetum fecit. Sinite hoc loco, Quirites, sicut poëtae solent, qui res Romanas scribunt, praeterire me nostram calamitatem, quae tanta fuit, ut eam ad aures imperatoris non ex proelio nuntius, sed ex sermone rumor adferret. Hic in illo ipso malo gravissimaque belli offensione L. Lucullus, qui tamen aliqua ex parte eis incommodis mederi fortasse potuisset, vestro jussu coactus, qui imperii diuturnitati modum statuendum vetere exemplo putavistis, partem militum, qui jam stipendiis confecti erant, dimisit, partem M.' Glabrioni tradidit. Multa praetereo consulto, sed ea vos conjectura perspicite, quantum illud bellum factum putetis, quod conjungant reges potentissimi, renovent agitatae nationes, suscipiant

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integrae gentes, novus imperator noster accipiat vetere exercitu pulso.

10. Satis mihi multa verba fecisse videor, quare esset hoc bellum genere ipso necessarium, magnitudine periculosum: restat ut de imperatore ad id bellum deligendo ac tantis rebus praeficiendo dicendum esse videatur. Utinam, Quirites, virorum fortium atque innocentium copiam tantam haberetis, ut haec vobis deliberatio difficilis esset, quemnam potissimum tantis rebus ac tanto bello praeficiendum putaretis. Nunc vero cum sit unus Cn. Pompeius, qui non modo eorum hominum, qui nunc sunt, gloriam, sed etiam antiquitatis memoriam virtute superarit, quae res est quae cujusquam animum in hac causa dubium facere possit? Ego enim sic existimo, in summo imperatore quattuor has res inesse oportere, scientiam rei militaris, virtutem, auctoritatem, felicitatem.

Quis igitur hoc homine scientior umquam aut fuit aut esse debuit, qui e ludo atque e pueritiae disciplinis bello maximo atque acerrimis hostibus ad patris exercitum atque in militiae disciplinam profectus est, qui extrema pueritia miles in exercitu fuit summi imperatoris, ineunte adolescentia maximi ipse exercitus imperator; qui saepius cum hoste conflixit quam quisquam cum inimico concertavit, plura bella gessit quam ceteri legerunt, plures provincias confecit quam alii concupiverunt, cujus adolescentia ad scientiam rei militaris non alienis praeceptis, sed suis imperiis, non offensionibus belli, sed victoriis, non stipendiis, sed triumphis est erudita? Quod denique genus esse belli potest, in quo illum non exercuerit fortuna rei publicae? Civile, Africanum, Transalpinum, Hispaniense, [mixtum ex civitatibus atque ex bellicosissimis nationibus,] servile, navale bellum, varia et diversa genera et bellorum et hostium, non solum gesta ab hoc uno, sed etiam confecta, nullam rem esse declarant in usu positam militari, quae hujus viri scientiam fugere possit.

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11. Jam vero virtuti Cn. Pompeii quae potest oratio par inveniri? Quid est quod quisquam aut illo dignum aut vobis novum aut cuiquam inauditum possit adferre? Neque enim illae sunt solae virtutes imperatoriae, quae vulgo existimantur, labor in negotiis, fortitudo in periculis, industria in agendo, celeritas in conficiendo, consilium in providendo; quae tanta sunt in hoc uno, quanta in omnibus reliquis imperatoribus, quos aut vidimus aut audivimus, non fuerunt. Testis est Italia, quam ille ipse victor L. Sulla hujus virtute et subsidio confessus est liberatam; testis est Sicilia, quam multis undique cinctam periculis non terrore belli, sed consilii celeritate explicavit; testis est Africa, quae magnis oppressa hostium copiis eorum ipsorum sanguine redundavit; testis est Gallia, per quam legionibus nostris iter in Hispaniam Gallorum internecione patefactum est; testis est Hispania, quae saepissime plurimos hostes ab hoc superatos prostratosque conspexit; testis est iterum et saepius Italia, quae cum servili bello taetro periculosoque premeretur, ab hoc auxilium absente expetivit, quod bellum exspectatione ejus attenuatum atque imminutum est, adventu sublatum ac sepultum; testes nunc vero jam omnes orae atque omnes exterae gentes ac nationes, denique maria omnia cum universa tum in singulis oris omnes sinus atque portus. Quis enim toto mari locus per hos annos aut tam firmum habuit praesidium, ut tutus esset, aut tam fuit abditus, ut lateret? Quis navigavit qui non se aut mortis aut servitutis periculo committeret, cum aut hieme aut referto praedonum mari navigaret? Hoc tantum bellum, tam turpe, tam vetus, tam late divisum atque dispersum quis umquam arbitraretur aut ab omnibus imperatoribus uno anno aut omnibus annis ab uno imperatore confici posse? Quam provinciam tenuistis a praedonibus liberam per hosce annos? Quod vectigal vobis tutum fuit? Quem socium defendistis? Cui praesidio classibus vestris fuistis? Quam

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multas existimatis insulas esse desertas? Quam multas aut metu relictas aut a praedonibus captas urbes esse sociorum?

12. Sed quid ego longinqua commemoro? Fuit hoc quondam, fuit proprium populi Romani longe a domo bellare et propugnaculis imperii sociorum fortunas, non sua tecta defendere: sociis ego nostris mare per hos annos clausum fuisse dicam, cum exercitus vestri numquam a Brundisio nisi hieme summa transmiserint? Qui ad vos ab exteris nationibus venirent, captos querar, cum legati populi Romani redempti sint? Mercatoribus tutum mare non fuisse dicam, cum duodecim secures in praedonum potestatem pervenerint? Cnidum aut Colophonem aut Samum, nobilissimas urbes, innumerabilesque alias captas esse commemorem, cum vestros portus atque eos portus, quibus vitam ac spiritum ducitis, in praedonum fuisse potestatem sciatis? An vero ignoratis portum Cajetae celeberrimum ac plenissimum navium inspectante praetore a praedonibus esse direptum, ex Miseno autem ejus ipsius liberos, qui cum praedonibus antea ibi bellum gesserat, a praedonibus esse sublatos? Nam quid ego Ostiense incommodum atque illam labem atque ignominiam rei publicae querar, cum prope inspectantibus vobis classis ea, cui consul populi Romani praepositus esset, a praedonibus capta atque oppressa est? Pro di immortales! Tantamne unius hominis incredibilis ac divina virtus tam brevi tempore lucem adferre rei publicae potuit, ut vos, qui modo ante ostium Tiberinum classem hostium videbatis, nunc nullam intra Oceani ostium praedonum navem esse audiatis? Atque haec qua celeritate gesta sint quamquam videtis, tamen a me in dicendo praetereunda non sunt. Quis enim umquam aut obeundi negotii aut consequendi quaestus studio tam brevi tempore tot loca adire, tantos cursus conficere potuit, quam celeriter Cn. Pompeio duce tanti belli impetus navigavit?

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Qui nondum tempestivo ad navigandum mari Siciliam adiit, Africam exploravit, inde Sardiniam cum classe venit atque haec tria frumentaria subsidia rei publicae firmissimis praesidiis classibusque munivit; inde cum se in Italiam recepisset, duabus Hispaniis et Gallia transalpina praesidiis ac navibus confirmata, missis item in oram Illyrici maris et in Achaiam omnemque Graeciam navibus Italiae duo maria maximis classibus firmissimisque praesidiis adornavit, ipse autem ut Brundisio profectus est, undequinquagesimo die totam ad imperium populi Romani Ciliciam adjunxit; omnes, qui ubique praedones fuerunt, partim capti interfectique sunt, partim unius hujus se imperio ac potestati dediderunt; idem Cretensibus, cum ad eum usque in Pamphyliam legatos deprecatoresque misissent, spem deditionis non ademit obsidesque imperavit. Ita tantum bellum, tam diuturnum, tam longe lateque dispersum, quo bello omnes gentes ac nationes premebantur, Cn. Pompeius extrema hieme apparavit, ineunte vere suscepit, media aestate confecit.

13. Est haec divina atque incredibilis virtus imperatoris. · Quid ceterae, quas paulo ante commemorare coeperam, quantae atque quam multae sunt? Non enim bellandi virtus solum in summo ac perfecto imperatore quaerenda est, sed multae sunt artes eximiae hujus administrae comitesque virtutis. Ac primum quanta innocentia debent esse imperatores, quanta deinde in omnibus rebus temperantia, quanta fide, quanta facilitate, quanto ingenio, quanta humanitate? Quae breviter qualia sint in Cn. Pompeio consideremus; summa enim omnia sunt, Quirites, sed ea magis ex aliorum contentione quam ipsa per sese cognosci atque intelligi possunt. Quem enim imperatorem possumus ullo in numero putare, cujus in exercitu centuriatus veneant atque venierint? Quid hunc hominem magnum aut amplum de re publica cogitare, qui pecuniam ex aerario depromptam ad bellum administrandum aut propter

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cupiditatem provinciae magistratibus diviserit aut propter avaritiam Romae in quaestu reliquerit? Vestra admurmuratio facit, Quirites, ut agnoscere videamini qui haec fecerint; ego autem nomino neminem; quare irasci mihi nemo poterit, nisi qui ante de se voluerit confiteri. Itaque propter hanc avaritiam imperatorum quantas calamitates, quocumque ventum est, nostri exercitus ferant quis ignorat? Itinera quae per hosce annos in Italia per agros atque oppida civium Romanorum nostri imperatores fecerint recordamini, tum facilius statuetis quid apud exteras nationes fieri existimetis. Utrum plures arbitramini per hosce annos militum vestrorum armis hostium urbes an hibernis sociorum civitates esse deletas? Neque enim potest exercitum is continere imperator, qui se ipse non continet, neque severus esse in judicando, qui alios in se severos esse judices non vult. Hic miramur hunc hominem tantum excellere ceteris, cujus legiones sic in Asiam pervenerint, ut non modo manus tanti exercitus, sed ne vestigium quidem cuiquam pacato nocuisse dicatur? Jam vero quem ad modum milites hibernent quotidie sermones ac litterae perferuntur: non modo ut sumptum faciat in militem nemini vis adfertur, sed ne cupienti quidem cuiquam permittitur; hiemis enim, non avaritiae perfugium majores nostri in sociorum atque amicorum tectis esse voluerunt.

14. Age vero ceteris in rebus quali sit temperantia considerate: unde illam tantam celeritatem et tam incredibilem cursum inventum putatis? Non enim illum eximia vis remigum aut ars inaudita quaedam gubernandi aut venti aliqui novi tam celeriter in ultimas terras pertulerunt, sed eae res, quae ceteros remorari solent, non retardarunt: non avaritia ab instituto cursu ad praedam aliquam devocavit, non libido ad voluptatem, non amoenitas ad delectationem, non nobilitas urbis ad cognitionem, non denique labor ipse ad quietem; postremo signa

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et tabulas ceteraque ornamenta Graecorum oppidorum, quae ceteri tollenda esse arbitrantur, ea sibi ille ne visenda quidem existimavit. Itaque omnes nunc in eis locis Cn. Pompeium sicut aliquem non ex hac urbe missum, sed de caelo delapsum intuentur; nunc denique incipiunt credere fuisse homines Romanos hac quondam continentia, quod jam nationibus exteris incredibile ac falso memoriae proditum videbatur; nunc imperii vestri splendor illis gentibus lucem adferre coepit; nunc intelligunt non sine causa majores suos tum, cum ea temperantia magistratus habebamus, servire populo Romano quam imperare aliis maluisse. Jam vero ita faciles aditus ad eum privatorum, ita liberae querimoniae de aliorum injuriis esse dicuntur, ut is, qui dignitate principibus excellit, facilitate infimis par esse videatur. Jam quantum consilio, quantum dicendi gravitate et copia valeat, in quo ipso inest quaedam dignitas imperatoria, vos, Quirites, hoc ipso ex loco saepe cognovistis. Fidem vero ejus quantam inter socios existimari putatis, quam hostes omnes omnium generum sanctissimam judicarint? Humanitate jam tanta est, ut difficile dictu sit utrum hostes magis virtutem ejus pugnantes timuerint an mansuetudinem victi dilexerint. Et quisquam dubitabit quin huic hoc tantum bellum transmittendum sit, qui ad omnia nostrae memoriae bella conficienda divino quodam consilio natus esse videatur?

15. Et quoniam auctoritas quoque in bellis administrandis multum atque in imperio militari valet, certe nemini dubium est quin ea re idem ille imperator plurimum possit. Vehementer autem pertinere ad bella administranda quid hostes, quid socii de imperatoribus nostris existiment, quis ignorat, cum sciamus homines in tantis rebus, ut aut contemnant aut metuant aut oderint aut ament, opinione non minus et fama quam aliqua ratione certa commoveri? Quod igitur nomen umquam in

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orbe terrarum clarius fuit? Cujus res gestae pares? De quo homine vos, id quod maxime facit auctoritatem, tanta et tam praeclara judicia fecistis? An vero ullam usquam esse oram tam desertam putatis quo non illius diei fama pervaserit, cum universus populus Romanus referto foro completisque omnibus templis, ex quibus hic locus conspici potest, unum sibi ad commune omnium gentium bellum Cn. Pompeium imperatorem depoposcit? Itaque ut plura non dicam neque aliorum exemplis confirmem quantum auctoritas valeat in bello, ab eodem Cn. Pompeio omnium rerum egregiarum exempla sumantur: qui quo die a vobis maritimo bello praepositus est imperator, tanta repente vilitas annonae ex summa inopia et caritate rei frumentariae consecuta est unius hominis spe ac nomine, quantam vix in summa ubertate agrorum diuturna pax efficere potuisset. Jam accepta in Ponto calamitate ex eo proelio, de quo vos paulo ante invitus admonui, cum socii pertimuissent, hostium opes animique crevissent, satis firmum praesidium provincia non haberet, amisissetis Asiam, Quirites, nisi ad ipsum discrimen ejus temporis divinitus Cn. Pompeium ad eas regiones fortuna populi Romani attulisset. Hujus adventus et Mithridatem insolita inflammatum victoria continuit et Tigranem magnis copiis minitantem Asiae retardavit. Et quisquam dubitabit quid virtute perfecturus sit qui tantum auctoritate perfecerit? Aut quam facile imperio atque exercitu socios et vectigalia conservaturus sit qui ipso nomine ac rumore defenderit?

16. Age vero, illa res quantam declarat ejusdem hominis apud hostes populi Romani auctoritatem, quod ex locis tam longinquis tamque diversis tam brevi tempore omnes huic se uni dediderunt? Quod Cretensium legati, cum in eorum insula noster imperator exercitusque esset, ad Cn. Pompeium in ultimas prope terras venerunt eique se omnes Cretensium civitates dedere velle dixerunt? Quid? Idem iste Mithridates nonne ad eundem Cn. Pompeium

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legatum usque in Hispaniam misit eum, quem Pompeius legatum semper judicavit, ii, quibus erat molestum ad eum potissimum esse missum, speculatorem quam legatum judicari maluerunt? Potestis igitur jam constituere, Quirites, hanc anctoritatem multis postea rebus gestis magnisque vestris judiciis amplificatam, quantum apud illos reges, quantum apud exteras nationes valituram esse existimetis.

Reliquum est ut de felicitate, quam praestare de se ipso nemo potest, meminisse et commemorare de altero possumus, sicut aequum est homines de potestate deorum, timide et pauca dicamus. Ego enim sic existimo: Maximo, Marcello, Scipioni, Mario, et ceteris magnis imperatoribus non solum propter virtutem, sed etiam propter fortunam saepius imperia mandata atque exercitus esse commissos; fuit enim profecto quibusdam summis viris quaedam ad amplitudinem et ad gloriam et ad res magnas bene gerendas divinitus adjuncta fortuna; de hujus autem hominis felicitate, de quo nunc agimus, hac utar moderatione dicendi, non ut in illius potestate fortunam positam esse dicam, sed ut praeterita meminisse, reliqua sperare videamur, ne aut invisa dis immortalibus oratio nostra aut ingrata esse videatur. Itaque non sum praedicaturus quantas ille res domi militiae, terra marique, quantaque felicitate gesserit; ut ejus semper voluntatibus non modo cives assenserint, socii obtemperarint, hostes obedierint, sed etiam venti tempestatesque obsecundarint: hoc brevissime dicam, neminem umquam tam impudentem fuisse, qui ab dis immortalibus tot et tantas res tacitus auderet optare, quot et quantas di immortales ad Cn. Pompeium detulerunt. Quod ut illi proprium ac perpetuum sit, Quirites, cum communis salutis atque imperii tum ipsius hominis causa, sicuti facitis, velle et optare debetis.

Quare cum et bellum sit ita necessarium, ut negligi non possit, ita magnum, ut accuratissime sit administrandum, et cum ei imperatorem praeficere possitis,

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in quo sit eximia belli scientia, singularis virtus, clarissima auctoritas, egregia fortuna, dubitatis, Quirites, quin hoc tantum boni, quod vobis ab dis immortalibus oblatum et datum est, in rem publicam conservandam atque amplificandam conferatis?

17. Quod si Romae Cn. Pompeius privatus esset hoc tempore, tamen ad tantum bellum is erat deligendus atque mittendus; nunc cum ad ceteras summas utilitates haec quoque opportunitas adjungatur, ut in eis ipsis locis adsit, ut habeat exercitum, ut ab eis, qui habent, accipere statim possit, quid exspectamus? Aut cur non ducibus dis immortalibus eidem, cui cetera summa cum salute rei publicae commissa sunt, hoc quoque bellum regium committamus?

At enim vir clarissimus, amantissimus rei publicae, vestris beneficiis amplissimis affectus, Q. Catulus, itemque summis ornamentis honoris, fortunae, virtutis, ingenii praeditus, Q. Hortensius, ab hac ratione dissentiunt: quorum ego auctoritatem apud vos multis locis plurimum valuisse et valere oportere confiteor, sed in hac causa, tametsi cognoscetis auctoritates contrarias virorum fortissimorum et clarissimorum, tamen omissis auctoritatibus ipsa re ac ratione exquirere possumus veritatem, atque hoc facilius, quod ea omnia, quae a me adhuc dicta sunt, iidem isti vera esse concedunt, et necessarium bellum esse et magnum et in uno Cn. Pompeio summa esse omnia. Quid igitur ait Hortensius? Si uni omnia tribuenda sint, dignissimum esse Pompeium, sed ad unum tamen omnia deferri non oportere. Obsolevit jam ista oratio, re multo magis quam verbis refutata; nam tu idem, Q. Hortensi, multa pro tua summa copia ac singulari facultate dicendi et in senatu contra virum fortem, A. Gabinium, graviter ornateque dixisti, cum is de uno imperatore contra praedones constituendo legem promulgasset, et ex hoc ipso loco permulta item contra eam legem verba fecisti. Quid? Tum, per deos immortales si plus apud populum Romanum auctoritas tua quam ipsius

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populi Romani salus et vera causa valuisset, hodie hanc gloriam atque hoc orbis terrae imperium tenemus? An tibi tum imperium hoc esse videbatur, cum populi Romani legati, quaestores praetoresque capiebantur, cum ex omnibus provinciis commeatu et privato et publico prohibebamur, cum ita clausa nobis erant maria omnia, ut neque privatam rem transmarinam neque publicam jam obire possemus?

18. Quae civitas antea umquam fuit, non dico Atheniensium, quae satis late quondam mare tenuisse dicitur, non Karthaginiensium, qui permultum classe ac maritimis rebus valuerunt, non Rhodiorum, quorum usque ad nostram memoriam disciplina navalis et gloria remansit;—quae civitas umquam antea tam tenuis, quae tam parva insula fuit, quae non portus suos et agros et aliquam partem regionis atque orae maritimae per se ipsa defenderet? At hercule aliquot annos continuos ante legem Gabiniam ille populus Romanus, cujus usque ad nostram memoriam nomen invictum in navalibus pugnis permanserit, magna ac multo maxima parte non modo utilitatis, sed dignitatis atque imperii caruit; nos, quorum majores Antiochum regem classe Persenque superarunt, omnibusque navalibus pugnis Karthaginienses, homines in maritimis rebus exercitatissimos paratissimosque, vicerunt, ii nullo in loco jam praedonibus pares esse poteramus; nos, qui antea non modo Italiam tutam habebamus, sed omnes socios in ultimis oris auctoritate nostri imperii salvos praestare poteramus, tum, cum insula Delos, tam procul a nobis in Aegaeo mari posita, quo omnes undique cum mercibus atque oneribus commeabant, referta divitiis, parva, sine muro nihil timebat, iidem non modo provinciis atque oris Italiae maritimis ac portubus nostris, sed etiam Appia jam via carebamus; et eis temporibus non pudebat magistratus populi Romani in hunc ipsum locum escendere, cum eum nobis majores nostri exuviis nauticis et classium spoliis ornatum reliquissent.

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19. Bono te animo tum, Q. Hortensi, populus Romanus et ceteros, qui erant in eadem sententia, dicere existimavit ea, quae sentiebatis; sed tamen in salute communi idem populus Romanus dolori suo maluit quam auctoritati vestrae obtemperare: itaque una lex, unus vir, unus annus non modo nos illa miseria ac turpitudine liberavit, sed etiam effecit, ut aliquando vere videremur omnibus gentibus ac nationibus terra marique imperare. Quo mihi etiam indignius videtur obtrectatum esse adhuc, Gabinio dicam anne Pompeio, an utrique, id quod est verius, ne legaretur A. Gabinius Cn. Pompeio expetenti ac postulanti. Utrum ille, qui postulat ad tantum bellum legatum quem velit, idoneus non est qui impetret, cum ceteri ad expilandos socios diripiendasque provincias quos voluerunt legatos eduxerint, an ipse, cujus lege salus ac dignitas populo Romano atque omnibus gentibus constituta est, expers esse debet gloriae ejus imperatoris atque ejus exercitus, qui consilio ipsius ac periculo est constitutus? An C. Falcidius, Q. Metellus, Q. Caelius Latiniensis, Cn. Lentulus, quos omnes honoris causa nomino, cum tribuni plebi fuissent, anno proximo legati esse potuerunt; in uno Gabinio sunt tam diligentes, qui in hoc bello, quod lege Gabinia geritur, in hoc imperatore atque exercitu, quem per vos ipse constituit, etiam praecipuo jure esse deberet? De quo legando consules spero ad senatum relaturos: qui si dubitabunt aut gravabuntur, ego me profiteor relaturum, neque me impediet cujusquam inimicum edictum, quo minus vobis fretus vestrum jus beneficiumque defendam, neque praeter intercessionem quicquam audiam, de qua, ut arbitror, isti ipsi, qui minantur, etiam atque etiam quid liceat considerabunt. Mea quidem sententia, Quirites, unus A. Gabinius belli maritimi rerumque gestarum Cn. Pompeio socius ascribitur, propterea quod alter uni illud bellum suscipiendum vestris suffragiis detulit, alter delatum susceptumque confecit.

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20. Reliquum est ut de Q. Catuli auctoritate et sententia dicendum esse videatur; qui cum ex vobis quaereret, si in uno Cn. Pompeio omnia poneretis, si quid eo factum esset, in quo spem essetis habituri, cepit magnum suae virtutis fructum ac dignitatis, cum omnes una prope voce in ipso vos spem habituros esse dixistis. Etenim talis est vir, ut nulla res tanta sit ac tam difficilis, quam ille non et consilio regere et integritate tueri et virtute conficere possit: sed in hoc ipso ab eo vehementissime dissentio, quod quo minus certa est hominum ac minus diuturna vita, hoc magis res publica, dum per deos immortales licet, frui debet summi viri vita atque virtute. At enim ne quid novi fiat contra exempla atque instituta majorum. Non dicam hoc loco majores nostros semper in pace consuetudini, in bello utilitati paruisse, semper ad novos casus temporum novorum consiliorum rationes accommodasse, non dicam duo bella maxima, Punicum atque Hispaniense, ab uno imperatore esse confecta duasque urbes potentissimas, quae huic imperio maxime minitabantur, Karthaginem atque Numantiam, ab eodem Scipione esse deletas; non commemorabo nuper ita vobis patribusque vestris esse visum, ut in uno C. Mario spes imperii poneretur, ut idem cum Jugurtha, idem cum Cimbris, idem cum Teutonis bellum administraret: in ipso Cn. Pompeio, in quo novi constitui nihil vult Q. Catulus, quam multa sint nova summa Q. Catuli voluntate constituta recordamini.

21. Quid tam novum quam adolescentulum privatum exercitum difficili rei publicae tempore conficere? Confecit. Huic praeesse? Praefuit. Rem optime ductu suo gerere? Gessit. Quid tam praeter consuetudinem quam homini peradolescenti, cujus aetas a senatorio gradu longe abesset, imperium atque exercitum dari, Siciliam permitti atque Africam bellumque in ea provincia administrandum? Fuit in his provinciis singulari innocentia, gravitate, virtute; bellum in Africa maximum confecit, victorem

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exercitum deportavit. Quid vero tam inauditum quam equitem Romanum triumphare? At eam quoque rem populus Romanus non modo vidit, sed omnium etiam studio visendam et concelebrandam putavit. Quid tam inusitatum quam ut, cum duo consules clarissimi fortissimique essent, eques Romanus ad bellum maximum formidolosissimumque pro consule mitteretur? Missus est: quo quidem tempore, cum esset non nemo in senatu qui diceret, non oportere mitti hominem privatum pro consule, L. Philippus dixisse dicitur, non se illum sua sententia pro consule, sed pro consulibus mittere. Tanta in eo rei publicae bene gerendae spes constituebatur, ut duorum consulum munus unius adolescentis virtuti committeretur. Quid tam singulare quam ut ex senatus consulto legibus solutus consul ante fieret, quam ullum alium magistratum per leges capere licuisset? Quid tam incredibile quam ut iterum eques Romanus ex senatus consulto triumpharet? Quae in omnibus hominibus nova post hominum memoriam constituta sunt, ea tam multa non sunt quam haec, quae in hoc uno homine videmus: atque haec tot exempla tanta ac tam nova profecta sunt in eundem hominem a Q. Catuli atque a ceterorum ejusdem dignitatis amplissimorum hominum auctoritate.

22. Quare videant ne sit periniquum et non ferendum, illorum auctoritatem de Cn. Pompeii dignitate a vobis comprobatam semper esse, vestrum ab illis de eodem homine judicium populique Romani auctoritatem improbari, praesertim cum jam suo jure populus Romanus in hoc homine suam auctoritatem vel contra omnes, qui dissentiunt, possit defendere, propterea quod isdem istis reclamantibus vos unum illum ex omnibus delegistis, quem bello praedonum praeponeretis. Hoc si vos temere fecistis et rei publicae parum consuluistis, recte isti studia vestra suis consiliis regere conantur; sin autem vos plus tum in re publica vidistis, vos eis repugnantibus per vos-

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met ipsos dignitatem huic imperio, salutem orbi terrarum attulistis, aliquando isti principes et sibi et ceteris populi Romani universi auctoritati parendum esse fateantur. Atque in hoc bello Asiatico et regio non solum militaris illa virtus, quae est in Cn. Pompeio singularis, sed aliae quoque virtutes animi magnae et multae requiruntur: difficile est in Asia, Cilicia, Syria regnisque interiorum nationum ita versari nostrum imperatorem, ut nihil aliud nisi de hoste ac de laude cogitet; deinde etiam si qui sunt pudore ac temperantia moderatiores, tamen eos esse tales propter multitudinem cupidorum hominum nemo arbitratur. Difficile est dictu, Quirites, quanto in odio simus apud exteras nationes propter eorum, quos ad eas per hos annos cum imperio misimus, libidines et injurias. Quod enim fanum putatis in illis terris nostris magistratibus religiosum, quam civitatem sanctam, quam domum satis clausam ac munitam fuisse? Urbes jam locupletes et copiosae requiruntur, quibus causa belli propter diripiendi cupiditatem inferatur. Libenter haec coram cum Q. Catulo et Q. Hortensio, summis et clarissimis viris, disputarem; noverunt enim sociorum vulnera, vident eorum calamitates, querimonias audiunt: pro sociis vos contra hostes exercitum mittere putatis an hostium simulatione contra socios atque amicos? Quae civitas est in Asia quae non modo imperatoris aut legati, sed unius tribuni militum animos ac spiritus capere possit?

23. Quare, etiam si quem habetis, qui collatis signis exercitus regios superare posse videatur, tamen nisi erit idem, qui se a pecuniis sociorum, qui ab eorum conjugibus ac liberis, qui ab ornamentis fanorum atque oppidorum, qui ab auro gazaque regia manus, oculos, animum cohibere possit, non erit idoneus qui ad bellum Asiaticum regiumque mittatur. Ecquam putatis civitatem pacatam fuisse quae locuples sit? Ecquam esse locupletem quae istis pacata esse videatur? Ora maritima, Quirites,

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Cn. Pompeium non solum propter rei militaris gloriam, sed etiam propter animi continentiam requisivit. Videbat enim praetores locupletari quotannis pecunia publica praeter paucos, neque eos quicquam aliud adsequi classium nomine, nisi ut detrimentis accipiendis majore affici turpitudine videremur. Nunc qua cupiditate homines in provincias, quibus jacturis et quibus condicionibus proficiscantur, ignorant videlicet isti, qui ad unum deferenda omnia esse non arbitrantur: quasi vero Cn. Pompeium non cum suis virtutibus tum etiam alienis vitiis magnum esse videamus. Quare nolite dubitare quin huic uni credatis omnia, qui inter tot annos unus inventus sit quem socii in urbes suas cum exercitu venisse gaudeant.

Quod si auctoritatibus hanc causam, Quirites, confirmandam putatis, est vobis auctor vir bellorum omnium maximarumque rerum peritissimus, P. Servilius, cujus tantae res gestae terra marique exstiterunt, ut cum de bello deliberetis, auctor vobis gravior nemo esse debeat; est C. Curio, summis vestris beneficiis maximisque rebus gestis, summo ingenio et prudentia praeditus; est Cn. Lentulus, in quo omnes pro amplissimis vestris honoribus summum consilium, summam gravitatem esse cognovistis; est C. Cassius, integritate, virtute, constantia singulari. Quare videte ut horum auctoritatibus illorum orationi, qui dissentiunt, respondere posse videamur.

24. Quae cum ita sint, C. Manili, primum istam tuam et legem et voluntatem et sententiam laudo vehementissimeque comprobo; deinde te hortor, ut auctore populo Romano maneas in sententia neve cujusquam vim aut minas pertimescas. Primum in te satis esse animi perseverantiaeque arbitror; deinde cum tantam multitudinem cum tanto studio adesse videamus, quantam iterum nunc in eodem homine praeficiendo videmus, quid est quod aut de re aut de perficiendi facultate dubitemus? Ego

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autem quicquid est in me studii, consilii, laboris, ingenii, quicquid hoc beneficio populi Romani atque hac potestate praetoria, quicquid auctoritate, fide, constantia possum, id omne ad hanc rem conficiendam tibi et populo Romano polliceor ac defero; testorque omnes deos et eos maxime, qui huic loco temploque praesident, qui omnium mentes eorum, qui ad rem publicam adeunt, maxime perspiciunt, me hoc neque rogatu facere cujusquam neque quo Cn. Pompeii gratiam mihi per hanc causam conciliari putem, neque quo mihi ex cujusquam amplitudine aut praesidia periculis aut adjumenta honoribus quaeram, propterea quod pericula facile, ut hominem praestare oportet, innocentia tecti repellemus, honorem autem neque ab uno neque ex hoc loco, sed eadem illa nostra laboriosissima ratione vitae, si vestra voluntas feret, consequemur. Quamobrem quicquid in hac causa mihi susceptum est, Quirites, id ego omne me rei publicae causa suscepisse confirmo, tantumque abest, ut aliquam mihi bonam gratiam quaesisse videar, ut multas me etiam simultates partim obscuras, partim apertas intelligam mihi non necessarias, vobis non inutiles suscepisse. Sed ego me hoc honore praeditum, tantis vestris beneficiis affectum statui, Quirites, vestram voluntatem et rei publicae dignitatem et salutem provinciarum atque sociorum meis omnibus commodis et rationibus praeferre oportere.

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M. TULLII CICERONIS

PRO M. MARCELLO ORATIO.

1. Diuturni silentii, patres conscripti, quo eram his temporibus usus, non timore aliquo, sed partim dolore, partim verecundia finem hodiernus dies attulit, idemque initium quae vellem quaeque sentirem meo pristino more dicendi: tantam enim mansuetudinem, tam inusitatam inauditamque clementiam, tantum in summa potestate rerum omnium modum, tam denique incredibilem sapientiam ac paene divinam tacitus praeterire nullo modo possum. M. enim Marcello vobis, patres conscripti, reique publicae reddito, non illius solum, sed etiam meam vocem et auctoritatem et vobis et rei publicae conservatam ac restitutam puto. Dolebam enim, patres conscripti, et vehementer angebar virum talem, cum in eadem causa, in qua ego, fuisset, non in eadem esse fortuna, nec mihi persuadere poteram nec fas esse ducebam versari me in nostro vetere curriculo, illo aemulo atque imitatore studiorum ac laborum meorum quasi quodam socio a me et comite distracto. Ergo et mihi meae pristinae vitae consuetudinem, C. Caesar, interclusam aperuisti et his omnibus ad bene de omni re publica sperandum quasi signum aliquod sustulisti. Intellectum est enim mihi quidem in multis et maxime in me ipso, sed paulo ante omnibus, cum M. Marcellum senatui reique publicae

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concessisti, commemoratis praesertim offensionibus, te auctoritatem hujus ordinis dignitatemque rei publicae tuis vel doloribus vel suspicionibus anteferre. Ille quidem fructum omnis ante actae vitae hodierno die maximum cepit, cum summo consensu senatus tum judicio tuo gravissimo et maximo; ex quo profecto intelligis quanta in dato beneficio sit laus, cum in accepto sit tanta gloria. Est vero fortunatus ille, cujus ex salute non minor paene ad omnes, quam ad ipsum ventura sit, laetitia pervenerit: quod quidem ei merito atque optimo jure contigit; quis enim est illo aut nobilitate aut probitate aut optimarum artium studio aut innocentia aut ullo laudis genere praestantior?

2. Nullius tantum flumen est ingenii, nullius dicendi aut scribendi tanta vis, tanta copia, quae non dicam exornare, sed enarrare, C. Caesar, res tuas gestas possit. Tamen affirmo et hoc pace dicam tua, nullum in his esse laudem ampliorem quam eam, quam hodierno die consecutus es. Soleo saepe ante oculos ponere idque libenter crebris usurpare sermonibus, omnes nostrorum imperatorum, omnes exterarum gentium potentissimorumque populorum, omnes clarissimorum regum res gestas cum tuis nec contentionum magnitudine nec numero proeliorum nec varietate regionum nec celeritate conficiendi nec dissimilitudine bellorum posse conferri, nec vero disjunctissimas terras citius passibus cujusquam potuisse peragrari, quam tuis non dicam cursibus, sed victoriis lustratae sunt: quae quidem ego nisi ita magna esse fatear, ut ea vix cujusquam mens aut cogitatio capere possit, amens sim; sed tamen sunt alia majora. Nam bellicas laudes solent quidam extenuare verbis easque detrahere ducibus, communicare cum multis, ne propriae sint imperatorum; et certe in armis militum virtus, locorum opportunitas, auxilia sociorum, classes, commeatus multum juvant, maximam vero partem quasi suo jure fortuna sibi vindicat et quicquid prospere

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gestum est, id paene omne ducit suum. At vero hujus gloriae, C. Caesar, quam es paulo ante adeptus, socium habes neminem: totum hoc, quantumcumque est, quod certe maximum est, totum est, inquam, tuum. Nihil sibi ex ista laude centurio, nihil praefectus, nihil cohors, nihil turma decerpit; quin etiam illa ipsa rerum humanarum domina, Fortuna, in istius societatem gloriae se non offert: tibi cedit, tuam esse totam et propriam fatetur; numquam enim temeritas cum sapientia commiscetur neque ad consilium casus admittitur.

3. Domuisti gentes immanitate barbaras, multitudine innumerabiles, locis infinitas, omni copiarum genere abundantes: sed tamen ea vicisti, quae et naturam et condicionem ut vinci possent habebant; nulla est enim tanta vis quae non ferro et viribus debilitari frangique possit: animum vincere, iracundiam cohibere, victoriam temperare, adversarium nobilitate, ingenio, virtute praestantem non modo extollere jacentem, sed etiam amplificare ejus pristinam dignitatem, haec qui facit, non ego eum cum summis viris comparo, sed simillimum deo judico. Itaque, C. Caesar, bellicae tuae laudes celebrabuntur illae quidem non solum nostris, sed paene omnium gentium litteris atque linguis, nec ulla umquam aetas de tuis laudibus conticescet; sed tamen ejus modi res nescio quo modo etiam cum leguntur, obstrepi clamore militum videntur et tubarum sono: at vero cum aliquid clementer, mansuete, juste, moderate, sapienter factum, in iracundia praesertim, quae est inimica consilio, et in victoria, quae natura insolens et superba est, audimus aut legimus, quo studio incendimur, non modo in gestis rebus, sed etiam in fictis, ut eos saepe, quos numquam vidimus, diligamus! Te vero, quem praesentem intuemur, cujus mentem sensusque et os cernimus, ut, quicquid belli fortuna reliquum rei publicae fecerit, id esse salvum velis, quibus laudibus efferemus? Quibus studiis prosequemur? Qua benevolentia

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complectemur? Parietes, me dius fidius, ut mihi videtur, hujus curiae tibi gratias agere gestiunt, quod brevi tempore futura sit illa auctoritas in his majorum suorum et suis sedibus.

4. Equidem cum C. Marcelli, viri optimi et cum memorabili pietate praediti lacrimas modo vobiscum viderem, omnium Marcellorum meum pectus memoria obfudit, quibus tu etiam mortuis M. Marcello conservato dignitatem suam reddidisti nobilissimamque familiam jam ad paucos redactam paene ab interitu vindicasti. Hunc tu igitur diem tuis maximis et innumerabilibus gratulationibus jure antepones. Haec enim res unius est propria C. Caesaris; ceterae duce te gestae magnae illae quidem, sed tamen multo magnoque comitatu: hujus autem rei tu idem es et dux et comes: quae quidem tanta est, ut tropaeis et monumentis tuis adlatura finem sit aetas: nihil est enim opere et manu factum, quod non aliquando conficiat et consumat vetustas: at haec tua justitia et lenitas animi florescet quotidie magis, ita ut quantum tuis operibus diuturnitas detrahet, tantum adferat laudibus; et ceteros quidem omnes victores bellorum civilium jam ante aequitate et misericordia viceras: hodierno vero die te ipsum vicisti. Vereor ut hoc, quod dicam, perinde intelligi possit auditum atque ipse cogitans sentio: ipsam victoriam vicisse videris, cum ea, quae illa erat adepta, victis remisisti: nam cum ipsius victoriae condicione omnes victi occidissemus, clementiae tuae judicio conservati sumus. Recte igitur unus invictus es, a quo etiam ipsius victoriae condicio visque devicta est.

5. Atque hoc C. Caesaris judicium, patres conscripti, quam late pateat, attendite: omnes enim, qui ad illa arma fato sumus nescio quo rei publicae misero funestoque compulsi, etsi aliqua culpa tenemur erroris humani, scelere certe liberati sumus. Nam cum M. Marcellum deprecantibus vobis rei publicae conservavit, me et mihi et item rei publicae, nullo deprecante, reliquos amplissimos viros et sibi ipsos

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et patriae reddidit, quorum et frequentiam et dignitatem hoc ipso in consessu videtis, non ille hostes induxit in curiam, sed judicavit a plerisque ignoratione potius et falso atque inani metu quam cupiditate sui civis crudelitate bellum esse susceptum: quo quidem in bello semper de pace audiendum putavi semperque dolui non modo pacem, sed etiam orationem civium pacem flagitantium repudiari; neque enim ego illa nec ulla umquam secutus sum arma civilia semperque mea consilia pacis et togae socia, non belli atque armorum fuerunt. Hominem sum secutus privato consilio, non publico, tantumque apud me grati animi fidelis memoria valuit, ut nulla non modo cupiditate, sed ne spe quidem prudens et sciens tamquam ad interitum ruerem voluntarium. Quod quidem meum consilium minime obscurum fuit; nam et in hoc ordine integra re multa de pace dixi et in ipso bello eadem etiam cum capitis mei periculo sensi. Ex quo nemo jam erit tam injustus existimator rerum qui dubitet, quae Caesaris de bello voluntas fuerit, cum pacis auctores conservandos statim censuerit, ceteris fuerit iratior. Atque id minus mirum fortasse tum, cum esset incertus exitus et anceps fortuna belli: qui vero victor pacis auctores diligit, is profecto declarat se maluisse non dimicare quam vincere.

6. Atque hujus quidem rei M. Marcello sum testis; nostri enim sensus ut in pace semper, sic tum etiam in bello congruebant: quoties ego eum et quanto cum dolore vidi, cum insolentiam certorum hominum tum etiam ipsius victoriae ferocitatem extimescentem! Quo gratior tua liberalitas, C. Caesar, nobis, qui illa vidimus, debet esse; non enim jam causae sunt inter se, sed victoriae comparandae. Vidimus tuam victoriam proeliorum exitu terminatam: gladium vagina vacuum in urbe non vidimus. Quos amisimus cives, eos Martis vis perculit, non ira victoriae, ut dubitare debeat nemo quin multos, si fieri posset, C. Caesar ab inferis excitaret, quo-

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niam ex eadem acie conservat quos potest. Alterius vero partis nihil amplius dicam quam, id quod omnes verebamur, nimis iracundam futuram fuisse victoriam. Quidam enim non modo armatis, sed interdum etiam otiosis minabantur. nec quid quisque sensisset, sed ubi fuisset cogitandum esse dicebant; ut mihi quidem videantur di immortales, etiam si poenas a populo Romano ob aliquod delictum expetiverunt, qui civile bellum tantum et tam luctuosum excitaverunt, vel placati jam vel satiati aliquando omnem spem salutis ad clementiam victoris et sapientiam contulisse.

Quare gaude tuo isto tam excellenti bono, et fruere cum fortuna et gloria tum etiam natura et moribus tuis; ex quo quidem maximus est fructus junditasque sapienti. Cetera cum tua recordabere, etsi persaepe virtuti, tamen plerumque felicitati tuae gratulabere: de nobis, quos in re publica tecum simul esse voluisti, quoties cogitabis, toties de maximis tuis beneficiis, toties de incredibili liberalitate, toties de singulari sapientia tua cogitabis: quae non modo summa bona, sed nimirum audebo vel sola dicere: tantus est enim splendor in laude vera, tanta in magnitudine animi et consilii dignitas, ut haec a virtute donata, cetera a fortuna commodata esse videantur. Noli igitur in conservandis bonis viris defatigari, non cupiditate praesertim aliqua aut pravitate lapsis, sed opinione officii stulta fortasse, certe non improba, et specie quadam rei publicae; non enim tua ulla culpa est, si te aliqui timuerunt, contraque summa laus, quod minime timendum fuisse senserunt.

7. Nunc venio ad gravissimam querelam et atrocissimam suspicionem tuam, quae non tibi ipsi magis quam cum omnibus civibus, tum maxime nobis, qui a te conservati sumus, providenda est: quam etsi spero falsam esse, tamen numquam extenuabo verbis. Tua enim cautio nostra cautio est, ut si in alterutro peccandum sit, malim videri nimis timidus

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quam parum prudens. Sed quisnam est iste tam demens? De tuisne?—Tametsi qui magis sunt tui quam quibus tu salutem insperantibus reddidisti?—An ex hoc numero, qui una tecum fuerunt? Non est credibilis tantus in ullo furor, ut quo duce omnia summa sit adeptus, hujus vitam non anteponat suae. An si nihil tui cogitant sceleris, cavendum est ne quid inimici? Qui? Omnes enim, qui fuerunt, aut sua pertinacia vitam amiserunt aut tua misericordia retinuerunt, ut aut nulli supersint de inimicis aut qui fuerunt sint amicissimi. Sed tamen cum in animis hominum tantae latebrae sint et tanti recessus, augeamus sane suspicionem tuam: simul enim augebimus diligentiam. Nam quis est omnium tam ignarus rerum, tam rudis in re publica, tam nihil umquam nec de sua nec de communi salute cogitans, qui non intelligat tua salute contineri suam et ex unius tua vita pendere omnium? Equidem de te dies noctesque, ut debeo, cogitans casus dumtaxat humanos et incertos eventus valetudinis et naturae communis fragilitatem extimesco, doleoque, cum res publica immortalis esse debeat, eam in unius mortalis anima consistere. Si vero ad humanos casus incertosque motus valetudinis sceleris etiam accedit insidiarumque consensio, quem deum, si cupiat, posse opitulari rei publicae credamus?

8. Omnia sunt excitanda tibi, C. Caesar, uni, quae jacere sentis, belli ipsius impetu, quod necesse fuit, perculsa atque prostrata: constituenda judicia, revocanda fides, comprimendae libidines, propaganda suboles, omnia, quae dilapsa jam diffluxerunt, severis legibus vincienda sunt. Non fuit recusandum in tanto civili bello, tanto animorum ardore et armorum, quin quassata res publica, quicumque belli eventus fuisset, multa perderet et ornamenta dignitatis et praesidia stabilitatis suae, multaque uterque dux faceret armatus, quae idem togatus fieri prohibuisset: quae quidem tibi nunc omnia belli vulnera sananda sunt, quibus praeter te nemo mederi potest.

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Itaque illam tuam praeclarissimam et sapientissimam vocem invitus audivi: "Satis diu vel naturae vixi vel gloriae." Satis, si ita vis, fortasse naturae, addo etiam, si placet, gloriae: at, quod maximum est, patriae certe parum. Quare omitte istam, quaeso, doctorum hominum in contemnenda morte prudentiam: noli nostro periculo esse sapiens. Saepe enim venit ad aures meas, te idem istud nimis crebro dicere tibi satis te vixisse. Credo, sed tum id audirem, si tibi soli viveres aut si tibi etiam soli natus esses: omnium salutem civium cunctamque rem publicam res tuae gestae complexae sunt; tantum abes a perfectione maximorum operum, ut fundamenta nondum quae cogitas jeceris: hic tu modum vitae tuae non salute rei publicae, sed aequitate animi definies? Quid, si istud ne gloriae tuae quidem satis est? Cujus te esse avidissimum, quamvis sis sapiens, non negabis. Parumne igitur, inquies, magna relinquemus? Immo vero aliis quamvis multis satis, tibi uni parum; quicquid est enim, quamvis amplum sit, id est parum tum, cum est aliquid amplius. Quod si rerum tuarum immortalium, C. Caesar, hic exitus futurus fuit, ut devictis adversariis rem publicam in eo statu relinqueres, in quo nunc est, vide, quaeso, ne tua divina virtus admirationis plus sit habitura quam gloriae; si quidem gloria est illustris ac pervagata magnorum vel in suos vel in patriam vel in omne genus hominum fama meritorum.

9. Haec igitur tibi reliqua pars est; hic restat actus, in hoc elaborandum est, ut rem publicam constituas, eaque tu in primis summa tranquillitate et otio perfruare: tum te, si voles, cum et patriae quod debes solveris et naturam ipsam expleveris satietate vivendi, satis diu vixisse dicito. Quid est enim omnino hoc ipsum diu, in quo est aliquid extremum? Quod cum venit, omnis voluptas praeterita pro nihilo est, quia postea nulla est futura. Quamquam iste tuus animus numquam his angustiis, quas natura nobis ad vivendum dedit, contentus fuit,

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semper immortalitatis amore flagravit. Nec vero haec tua vita ducenda est, quae corpore et spiritu continetur: illa, inquam, illa vita est tua, quae vigebit memoria saeculorum omnium, quam posteritas alet, quam ipsa aeternitas semper tuebitur. Huic tu inservias, huic te ostentes oportet, quae quidem quae miretur jam pridem multa habet; nunc etiam quae laudet exspectat. Obstupescent posteri certe imperia, provincias, Rhenum, Oceanum, Nilum, pugnas innumerabiles, incredibiles victorias, monumenta, munera, triumphos audientes et legentes tuos: sed nisi haec urbs stabilita tuis consiliis et institutis erit, vagabitur modo tuum nomen longe atque late, sedem stabilem et domicilium certum non habebit. Erit inter eos etiam, qui nascentur, sicut inter nos fuit, magna dissensio, cum alii laudibus ad caelum res tuas gestas efferent, alii fortasse aliquid requirent, idque vel maximum, nisi belli civilis incendium salute patriae restinxeris, ut illud fati fuisse videatur, hoc consilii. Servi igitur eis etiam judicibus, qui multis post saeculis de te judicabunt et quidem haud scio an incorruptius quam nos; nam et sine amore et sine cupiditate et rursus sine odio et sine invidia judicabunt. Id autem etiam si tum ad te, ut quidam falso putant, non pertinebit, nunc certe pertinet esse te talem, ut tuas laudes obscuratura nulla umquam sit oblivio.

10. Diversae voluntates civium fuerunt distractaeque sententiae; non enim consiliis solum et studiis, sed armis etiam et castris dissidebamus; erat enim obscuritas quaedam, erat certamen inter clarissimos duces; multi dubitabant quid optimum esset, multi quid sibi expediret, multi quid deceret, nonnulli etiam quid liceret. Perfuncta res publica est hoc misero fatalique bello: vicit is, qui non fortuna inflammaret odium suum, sed bonitate leniret; neque omnes, quibus iratus esset, eosdem etiam exsilio aut morte dignos judicaret; arma ab aliis posita, ab aliis erepta sunt: ingratus est injustusque civis, qui

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armorum periculo liberatus animum tamen retinet armatum, ut etiam ille melior sit, qui in acie cecidit, qui in causa animam profudit; quae enim pertinacia quibusdam, eadem aliis constantia videri potest: sed jam omnis fracta dissensio est armis, exstincta aequitate victoris: restat ut omnes unum velint, qui modo habent aliquid non solum sapientiae, sed etiam sanitatis. Nisi te, C. Caesar, salvo et in ista sententia, qua cum antea tum hodie vel maxime usus es, manente, salvi esse non possumus. Quare omnes te, qui haec salva esse volumus, et hortamur et obsecramus, ut vitae tuae et saluti consulas, omnesque tibi, ut pro aliis etiam loquar quod de me ipse sentio, quoniam subesse aliquid putas quod cavendum sit, non modo excubias et custodias, sed etiam laterum nostrorum oppositus et corporum pollicemur.

11. Sed ut, unde est orsa, in eodem terminetur oratio, maximas tibi omnes gratias agimus, C. Caesar, majores etiam habemus: nam omnes idem sentiunt, quod ex omnium precibus et lacrimis sentire potuisti; sed quia non est omnibus stantibus necesse dicere, a me certe dici volunt, cui necesse est quodam modo, et quod fieri decet M. Marcello a te huic ordini populoque Romano et rei publicae reddito, fieri id intelligo; nam laetari omnes non de unius solum, sed de communi omnium salute sentio; quod autem summae benevolentiae est, quae mea erga illum omnibus semper nota fuit, ut vix C. Marcello, optimo et amantissimo fratri, praeter eum quidem cederem nemini, cum id sollicitudine, cura, labore tam diu praestiterim, quam diu est de illius salute dubitatum, certe hoc tempore magnis curis, molestiis, doloribus liberatus praestare debeo. Itaque, C. Caesar, sic tibi gratias ago, ut omnibus me rebus a te non conservato solum, sed etiam ornato, tamen ad tua in me unum innumerabilia merita, quod fieri jam posse non arbitrabar, maximus hoc tuo facto cumulus accesserit.

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M. TULLII CICERONIS

PRO T. ANNIO MILONE ORATIO.

1. Etsi vereor, judices, ne turpe sit pro fortissimo viro dicere incipientem timere minimeque deceat, cum T. Annius ipse magis de rei publicae salute quam de sua perturbetur, me ad ejus causam parem animi magnitudinem adferre non posse, tamen haec novi judicii nova forma terret oculos, qui quocumque inciderunt, consuetudinem fori et pristinum morem judiciorum requirunt. Non enim corona consessus vester cinctus est, ut solebat; non usitata frequentia stipati sumus; non illa praesidia, quae pro templis omnibus cernitis, etsi contra vim collocata sunt, non adferunt tamen oratori aliquid, ut in foro et in judicio, quamquam praesidiis salutaribus et necessariis saepti sumus, tamen ne non timere quidem sine aliquo timore possimus: quae si opposita Miloni putarem, cederem tempori, judices, nec inter tantam vim armorum existimarem esse oratori locum: sed me recreat et reficit Cn. Pompeii, sapientissimi et justissimi viri, consilium, qui profecto nec justitiae suae putaret esse, quem reum sententiis judicum tradidisset, eundem telis militum dedere, nec sapientiae, temeritatem concitatae multitudinis auctoritate publica armare. Quamobrem illa arma, centuriones, cohortes non periculum nobis, sed praesidium denuntiant, neque solum ut quieto, sed etiam ut magno animo simus hortantur, neque auxilium modo defensioni meae, verum etiam silentium pollicentur.

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Reliqua vero multitudo, quae quidem est civium, tota nostra est, neque eorum quisquam, quos undique intuentes, unde aliqua fori pars aspici potest, et hujus exitum judicii exspectantes videtis, non cum virtuti Milonis favet tum de se, de liberis suis, de patria, de fortunis hodierno die decertari putat.

2. Unum genus est adversum infestumque nobis eorum, quos P. Clodii furor rapinis et incendiis et omnibus exitiis publicis pavit; qui hesterna etiam concione incitati sunt, ut vobis voce praeirent quid judicaretis: quorum clamor si qui forte fuerit, admonere vos debebit, ut eum civem retineatis, qui semper genus illud hominum clamoresque maximos prae vestra salute neglexit. Quamobrem adeste animis, judices, et timorem, si quem habetis, deponite: nam si umquam de bonis et fortibus viris, si umquam de bene meritis civibus potestas vobis judicandi fuit, si denique umquam locus amplissimorum ordinum delectis viris datus est, ut sua studia erga fortes et bonos cives, quae vultu et verbis saepe significassent, re et sententiis declararent, hoc profecto tempore eam potestatem omnem vos habetis, ut statuatis utrum nos, qui semper vestrae auctoritati dediti fuimus, semper miseri lugeamus an diu vexati a perditissimis civibus aliquando per vos ac per vestram fidem, virtutem sapientiamque recreemur. Quid enim nobis duobus, judices, laboriosius, quid magis sollicitum, magis exercitum dici aut fingi potest, qui spe amplissimorum praemiorum ad rem publicam adducti metu crudelissimorum supplicio-rum carere non possumus? Equidem ceteras tempestates et procellas in illis dumtaxat fluctibus concionum semper putavi Miloni esse subeundas, quia semper pro bonis contra improbos senserat; in judicio vero et in eo consilio, in quo ex cunctis ordinibus amplissimi viri judicarent, numquam existimavi spem ullam esse habituros Milonis inimicos ad ejus non modo salutem exstinguendam, sed etiam gloriam per tales viros infringendam. Quamquam in

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hac causa, judices, T. Annii tribunatu rebusque omnibus pro salute rei publicae gestis ad hujus criminis defensionem non abutemur: nisi oculis videritis insidias Miloni a Clodio factas, nec deprecaturi sumus, ut crimen hoc nobis propter multa praeclara in rem publicam merita condonetis, nec postulaturi, ut, si mors P. Clodii salus vestra fuerit, idcirco eam virtuti Milonis potius quam populi Romani felicitati adsignetis; sed si illius insidiae clariores hac luce fuerint, tum denique obsecrabo obtestaborque vos, judices, si cetera amisimus, hoc saltem nobis ut relinquatur, ab inimicorum audacia telisque vitam ut impune liceat defendere.

3. Sed ante quam ad eam orationem venio, quae est propria vestrae quaestionis, videntur ea esse refutanda, quae et in senatu ab inimicis saepe jactata sunt et in concione ab improbis et paulo ante ab accusatoribus, ut omni errore sublato rem plane, quae veniat in judicium, videre possitis. Negant intueri lucem esse fas ei, qui a se hominem occisum esse fateatur. In qua tandem urbe hoc homines stultissimi disputant? Nempe in ea, quae primum judicium de capite vidit M. Horatii, fortissimi viri, qui nondum libera civitate tamen populi Romani comitiis liberatus est, cum sua manu sororem esse interfectam fateretur. An est quisquam qui hoc ignoret, cum de homine occiso quaeratur, aut negari solere omnino esse factum aut recte et jure factum esse defendi? Nisi vero existimatis dementem P. Africanum fuisse, qui cum a C. Carbone tribuno plebis seditiose in concione interrogaretur, quid de Ti. Gracchi morte sentiret, responderit jure caesum videri. Neque enim posset aut Ahala ille Servilius aut P. Nasica aut L. Opimius aut C. Marius aut me consule senatus non nefarius haberi, si sceleratos cives interfici nefas esset. Itaque hoc, judices, non sine causa etiam fictis fabulis doctissimi homines memoriae prodiderunt, eum, qui patris ulciscendi causa matrem necavisset, variatis hominum senten-

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tiis non solum divina, sed etiam sapientissimae deae sententia liberatum. Quod si duodecim tabulae nocturnum furem quoquo modo, diurnum autem, si se telo defenderet, interfici impune voluerunt, quis est qui, quoquo modo quis interfectus sit, puniendum putet, cum videat aliquando gladium nobis ad hominem occidendum ab ipsis porrigi legibus?

4. Atqui si tempus est ullum jure hominis necandi, quae multa sunt, certe illud est non modo justum, verum etiam necessarium, cum vi vis illata defenditur. Pudicitiam cum eriperet militi tribunus militaris in exercitu C. Marii, propinquus ejus imperatoris, interfectus ab eo est, cui vim adferebat; facere enim probus adolescens periculose quam perpeti turpiter maluit; atque hunc ille summus vir scelere solutum periculo liberavit. Insidiatori vero et latroni quae potest inferri injusta nex? Quid comitatus nostri, quid gladii volunt? Quos habere certe non liceret, si uti illis nullo pacto liceret. Est igitur haec, judices, non scripta, sed nata lex, quam non didicimus, accepimus, legimus, verum ex natura ipsa arripuimus, hausimus, expressimus, ad quam non docti, sed facti, non instituti, sed imbuti sumus, ut, si vita nostra in aliquas insidias, si in vim et in tela aut latronum aut inimicorum incidisset, omnis honesta ratio esset expediendae salutis; silent enim leges inter arma nec se exspectari jubent, cum ei, qui exspectare velit, ante injusta poena luenda sit quam justa repetenda: etsi persapienter et quodam modo tacite dat ipsa lex potestatem defendendi, quae non hominem occidi, sed esse cum telo hominis occidendi causa vetat, ut, cum causa, non telum quaereretur, qui sui defendendi causa telo esset usus, non hominis occidendi causa habuisse telum judicaretur. Quapropter hoc maneat in causa, judices; non enim dubito quin probaturus sim vobis defensionem meam, si id memineritis, quod oblivisci non potestis, insidiatorem jure interfici posse.

5. Sequitur illud, quod a Milonis inimicis saepis-

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sime dicitur, caedem, in qua P. Clodius occisus est, senatum judicasse contra rem publicam esse factam. Illam vero senatus non sententiis suis solum, sed etiam studiis comprobavit. Quoties enim est illa causa a nobis acta in senatu! Quibus assensionibus universi ordinis, quam nec tacitis nec occultis! Quando enim frequentissimo senatu quattuor aut summum quinque sunt inventi qui Milonis causam non probarent? Declarant hujus ambusti tribuni plebis illae intermortuae conciones, quibus quotidie meam potentiam invidiose criminabatur, cum diceret senatum non quod sentiret, sed quod ego vellem decernere; quae quidem si potentia est appellanda potius quam aut propter magna in rem publicam merita mediocris in bonis causis auctoritas aut propter hos officiosos labores meos nonnulla apud bonos gratia, appelletur ita sane, dum modo ea nos utamur pro salute bonorum contra amentiam perditorum. Hanc vero quaestionem, etsi non est iniqua, numquam tamen senatus constituendam putavit; erant enim leges, erant quaestiones vel de caede vel de vi, nec tantum maerorem ac luctum senatui mors P. Clodii adferebat, ut nova quaestio constitueretur; cujus enim de illo incesto stupro judicium decernendi senatui potestas esset erepta, de ejus interitu quis potest credere senatum judicium novum constituendum putasse? Cur igitur incendium curiae, oppugnationem aedium M. Lepidi, caedem hanc ipsam contra rem publicam senatus factam esse decrevit? Quia nulla vis umquam est in libera civitate suscepta inter cives non contra rem publicam. Non enim est illa defensio contra vim umquam optanda, sed nonnumquam est necessaria: nisi vero aut ille dies, quo Ti. Gracchus est caesus, aut ille, quo Gaius, aut quo arma Saturnini, etiam si e re publica oppressa sunt, rem publicam tamen non vulnerarunt.

6. Itaque ego ipse decrevi, cum caedem in Appia factam esse constaret, non eum, qui se defendisset, contra rem publicam fecisse, sed, cum inesset in re

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vis et insidiae, crimen judicio reservavi, rem notavi. Quod si per furiosum illum tribunum senatui quod sentiebat perficere licuisset, novam quaestionem nullam haberemus; decernebat enim, ut veteribus legibus, tantummodo extra ordinem, quaereretur. Divisa sententia est postulante nescio quo: nihil enim necesse est omnium me flagitia proferre. Sic reliqua auctoritas senatus empta intercessione sublata est.

At enim Cn. Pompeius rogatione sua et de re et de causa judicavit: tulit enim de caede, quae in Appia via facta esset, in qua P. Clodius occisus esset. Quid ergo tulit? Nempe ut quaereretur. Quid porro quaerendum est? Factumne sit? At constat. A quo? At paret. Vidit igitur etiam in confessione facti juris tamen defensionem suscipi posse: quod nisi vidisset posse absolvi eum, qui fateretur, cum videret nos fateri, neque quaeri umquam jussisset nec vobis tam hanc salutarem in judicando litteram quam illam tristem dedisset. Mihi vero Cn. Pompeius non modo nihil gravius contra Milonem judicasse, sed etiam statuisse videtur, quid vos in judicando spectare oporteret; nam qui non poenam confessioni, sed defensionem dedit, is causam interitus quaerendam, non interitum putavit. Jam illud ipse dicet profecto, quod sua sponte fecit, Publione Clodio tribuendum putarit an tempori.

7. Domi suae nobilissimus vir, senatus propugnator atque illis quidem temporibus paene patronus, avunculus hujus judicis nostri, fortissimi viri, M. Catonis, tribunus plebis M. Drusus occisus est: nihil de ejus morte populus consultus, nulla quaestio decreta a senatu est. Quantum luctum in hac urbe fuisse a nostris patribus accepimus, cum P. Africano domi suae quiescenti illa nocturna vis esset illata? Quis tum non gemuit? Quis non arsit dolore, quem immortalem, si fieri posset, omnes esse cuperent, ejus ne necessariam quidem exspectatam esse mor-

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tem? Num igitur ulla quaestio de Africani morte lata est? Certe nulla. Quid ita? Quia non alio facinore clari homines, alio obscuri necantur: intersit inter vitae dignitatem summorum atque infimorum; mors quidem illata per scelus isdem et poenis teneatur et legibus; nisi forte magis erit parricida, si qui consularem patrem quam si quis humilem necarit, aut eo mors atrocior erit P. Clodii, quod is in monumentis majorum suorum sit interfectus; hoc enim ab istis saepe dicitur; proinde quasi Appius ille Caecus viam muniverit, non qua populus uteretur, sed ubi impune sui posteri latrocinarentur! Itaque in eadem ista Appia via cum ornatissimum equitem Romanum P. Clodius M. Papirium occidisset, non fuit illud facinus puniendum; homo enim nobilis in suis monumentis equitem Romanum occiderat: nunc ejusdem Appiae nomen quantas tragoedias excitat! Quae cruentata antea caede honesti atque innocentis viri silebatur, eadem nunc crebro usurpatur, postea quam latronis et parricidae sanguine imbuta est. Sed quid ego illa commemoro? Comprehensus est in templo Castoris servus P. Clodii, quem ille ad Cn. Pompeium interficiendum collocarat; extorta est ei confitenti sica de manibus; caruit foro postea Pompeius, caruit senatu, caruit publico; janua se ac parietibus, non jure legum judiciorumque texit: num quae rogatio lata, num quae nova quaestio decreta est? Atqui si res, si vir, si tempus ullum dignum fuit, certe haec in illa causa summa omnia fuerunt: insidiator erat in foro collocatus atque in vestibulo ipso senatus; ei viro autem mors parabatur, cujus in vita nitebatur salus civitatis; eo porro rei publicae tempore, quo, si unus ille occidisset, non haec solum civitas, sed gentes omnes concidissent. Nisi vero quia perfecta res non est, non fuit punienda, proinde quasi exitus rerum, non hominum consilia legibus vindicentur: minus dolendum fuit re non perfecta, sed puniendum certe nihilo minus. Quoties ego ipse, judices, ex P. Clo-

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dii telis et ex cruentis ejus manibus effugi! Ex quibus si me non vel mea vel rei publicae fortuna servasset, quis tandem de interitu meo quaestionem tulisset?

8. Sed stulti sumus qui Drusum, qui Africanum, Pompeium, nosmet ipsos cum P. Clodio conferre audeamus; tolerabilia fuerunt illa: P. Clodii mortem aequo animo ferre nemo potest: luget senatus, maeret equester ordo, tota civitas confecta senio est, squalent municipia, afflictantur coloniae, agri denique ipsi tam beneficum, tam salutarem, tam mansuetum civem desiderant. Non fuit ea causa, judices, profecto, non fuit cur sibi censeret Pompeius quaestionem ferendam, sed homo sapiens atque alta et divina quadam mente praeditus multa vidit: fuisse illum sibi inimicum, familiarem Milonem; in communi omnium laetitia si etiam ipse gauderet, timuit ne videretur infirmior fides reconciliatae gratiae; multa etiam alia vidit, sed illud maxime, quamvis atrociter ipse tulisset, vos tamen fortiter judicaturos. Itaque delegit ex florentissimis ordinibus ipsa lumina, neque vero, quod nonnulli dictitant, secrevit in judicibus legendis amicos meos; neque enim hoc cogitavit vir justissimus, neque in bonis viris legendis id adsequi potuisset, etiam si cupisset. Non enim mea gratia familiaritatibus continetur, quae late patere non possunt, propterea quod consuetudines victus non possunt esse cum multis; sed, si quid possumus, ex eo possumus, quod res publica nos conjunxit cum bonis: ex quibus ille cum optimos viros legeret idque maxime ad fidem suam pertinere arbitraretur, non potuit legere non studiosos mei. Quod vero te, L. Domiti, huic quaestioni praeesse maxime voluit, nihil quaesivit aliud nisi justitiam, gravitatem, humanitatem, fidem. Tulit ut consularem necesse esset: credo, quod principum munus esse ducebat resistere et levitati multitudinis et perditorum temeritati; ex consularibus te creavit potissimum: dederas enim quam contemneres po-

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pulares insanias jam ab adolescentia documenta maxima.

9. Quamobrem, judices, ut aliquando ad causam crimenque veniamus, si neque omnis confessio facti est inusitata, neque de causa nostra quicquam aliter ac nos vellemus a senatu judicatum est, et lator ipse legis cum esset controversia nulla facti, juris tamen disceptationem esse voluit et ii lecti judices isque praepositus est quaestioni, qui haec juste sapienterque disceptet, reliquum est, judices, ut nihil jam quaerere aliud debeatis nisi uter utri insidias fecerit. Quod quo facilius argumentis perspicere possitis, rem gestam vobis dum breviter expono, quaeso, diligenter attendite.

P. Clodius cum statuisset omni scelere in praetura vexare rem publicam videretque ita tracta esse comitia anno superiore, ut non multos menses praeturam gerere posset, qui non honoris gradum spectaret, ut ceteri, sed et L. Paulum collegam effugere vellet, singulari virtute civem, et annum integrum ad dilacerandam rem publicam quaereret, subito reliquit annum suum seseque in annum proximum transtulit, non, ut fit, religione aliqua, sed ut haberet, quod ipse dicebat, ad praeturam gerendam, hoc est, ad evertendam rem publicam, plenum annum atque integrum. Occurrebat ei mancam ac debilem praeturam futuram suam consule Milone; eum porro summo consensu populi Romani consulem fieri videbat. Contulit se ad ejus competitores, sed ita, totam ut petitionem ipse solus etiam invitis illis gubernaret, tota ut comitia suis, ut dictitabat, humeris sustineret; convocabat tribus, se interponebat, Collinam novam delectu perditissimorum civium conscribebat: quanto ille plura miscebat, tanto hic magis in dies convalescebat. Ubi vidit homo ad omne facinus paratissimus fortissimum virum, inimicissimum suum, certissimum consulem, idque intellexit non solum sermonibus, sed etiam suffragiis populi Romani saepe esse declaratum, palam agere coepit et

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aperte dicere occidendum Milonem. Servos agrestes et barbaros, quibus silvas publicas depopulatus erat Etruriamque vexarat, ex Apennino deduxerat, quos videbatis. Res erat minime obscura: etenim palam dictitabat consulatum Miloni eripi non posse, vitam posse. Significavit hoc saepe in senatu, dixit in concione; quin etiam M. Favonio, fortissimo viro, quaerenti ex eo qua spe fureret Milone vivo, respondit triduo illum aut summum quadriduo esse periturum; quam vocem ejus ad hunc M. Catonem statim Favonius detulit.

10. Interim cum sciret Clodius (neque enim erat difficile scire), iter sollemne, legitimum, necessarium ante diem XIII Kalendas Februarias Miloni esse Lanuvium ad flaminem prodendum, quod erat dictator Lanuvii Milo, Roma subito ipse profectus pridie est, ut ante suum fundum, quod re intellectum est, Miloni insidias collocaret; atque ita profectus est, ut concionem turbulentam, in qua ejus furor desideratus est, quae illo ipso die habita est, relinqueret, quam nisi obire facinoris locum tempusque voluisset, numquam reliquisset. Milo autem cum in senatu fuisset eo die, quoad senatus est dimissus, domum venit, calceos et vestimenta mutavit, paulisper, dum se uxor, ut fit, comparat, commoratus est, dein profectus id temporis, cum jam Clodius, si quidem eo die Romam venturus erat, redire potuisset. Obviam fit ei Clodius, expeditus, in equo, nulla rheda, nullis impedimentis, nullis Graecis comitibus, ut solebat, sine uxore, quod numquam fere: cum hic insidiator, qui iter illud ad caedem faciendam apparasset, cum uxore veheretur in rheda, paenulatus, magno et impedito et muliebri ac delicato ancillarum puerorumque comitatu. Fit obviam Clodio ante fundum ejus hora fere undecima aut non multo secus: statim complures cum telis in hunc faciunt de loco superiore impetum; adversi rhedarium occidunt; cum autem hic de rheda rejecta paenula desiluisset seque acri animo defenderet, illi, qui erant

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cum Clodio, gladiis eductis, partim recurrere ad rhedam, ut a tergo Milonem adorirentur, partim, quod hunc jam interfectum putarent, caedere incipiunt ejus servos, qui post erant; ex quibus qui animo fideli in dominum et praesenti fuerunt, partim occisi sunt, partim, cum ad rhedam pugnari viderent, domino succurrere prohiberentur, Milonem occisum et ex ipso Clodio audirent et re vera putarent, fecerunt id servi Milonis (dicam enim aperte non derivandi criminis causa, sed ut factum est), nec imperante nec sciente nec praesente domino, quod suos quisque servos in tali re facere voluisset.

11. Haec, sicuti exposui, ita gesta sunt, judices: insidiator superatus est, vi victa vis vel potius oppressa virtute audacia est. Nihil dico quid res publica consecuta sit, nihil quid vos, nihil quid omnes boni: nihil sane id prosit Miloni, qui hoc fato natus est, ut ne se quidem servare potuerit quin una rem publicam vosque servaret. Si id jure fieri non potuit, nihil habeo quod defendam; sin hoc et ratio doctis et necessitas barbaris et mos gentibus et feris etiam beluis natura ipsa praescripsit, ut omnem semper vim, quacumque ope possent, a corpore, a capite, a vita sua propulsarent, non potestis hoc facinus improbum judicare quin simul judicetis omnibus, qui in latrones inciderint, aut illorum telis aut vestris sententiis esse pereundum. Quod si ita putasset, certe optabilius Miloni fuit dare jugulum P. Clodio, non semel ab illo neque tum primum petitum, quam jugulari a vobis, quia se non jugulandum illi tradidisset; sin hoc nemo vestrum ita sentit, non illud jam in judicium venit, occisusne sit, quod fatemur, sed jure an injuria, quod multis in causis saepe quaesitum est. Insidias factas esse constat, et id est, quod senatus contra rem publicam factum judicavit; ab utro factae sint incertum est: de hoc igitur latum est ut quaereretur. Ita et senatus rem, non hominem notavit et Pompeius de jure, non de facto quaestionem tulit. Num quid

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igitur aliud in judicium venit nisi uter utri insidias fecerit? Profecto nihil: si hic illi, ut ne sit impune; si ille huic, ut scelere solvamur.

12. Quonam igitur pacto probari potest insidias Miloni fecisse Clodium? Satis est in illa quidem tam audaci, tam nefaria belua docere, magnam ei causam, magnam spem in Milonis morte propositam, magnas utilitates fuisse. Itaque illud Cassianum, 'cui bono fuerit,' in his personis valeat, etsi boni nullo emolumento impelluntur in fraudem, improbi saepe parvo. Atqui Milone interfecto Clodius haec adsequebatur, non modo ut praetor esset non eo consule, quo sceleris nihil facere posset, sed etiam ut eis consulibus praetor esset, quibus si non adjuvantibus, at conniventibus certe speraret posse se eludere in illis suis cogitatis furoribus: cujus illi conatus, ut ipse ratiocinabatur, nec cuperent reprimere, si possent, cum tantum beneficium ei se debere arbitrarentur, et, si vellent, fortasse vix possent frangere hominis sceleratissimi corroboratam jam vetustate audaciam. An vero, judices, vos soli ignoratis, vos hospites in hac urbe versamini, vestrae peregrinantur aures neque in hoc pervagato civitatis sermone versantur, quas ille leges, si leges nominandae sunt ac non faces urbis, pestes rei publicae, fuerit impositurus nobis omnibus atque inusturus? Exhibe, quaeso, Sexte Clodi, exhibe librarium illud legum vestrarum, quod te aiunt eripuisse e domo et ex mediis armis turbaque nocturna tamquam Palladium sustulisse, ut praeclarum videlicet munus atque instrumentum tribunatus ad aliquem, si nactus esses, qui tuo arbitrio tribunatum gereret, deferre posses. Atque per * * * An hujus ille legis, quam Clodius a se inventam gloriatur, mentionem facere ausus esset vivo Milone, non dicam consule? De nostrum enim omnium — non audeo totum dicere. Videte quid ea vitii lex habitura fuerit, cujus periculosa etiam reprehensio est. Et aspexit me illis quidem oculis, quibus tum solebat, cum omnibus omnia minabatur. Movet me quippe lumen curiae.

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13. Quid? Tu me tibi iratum, Sexte, putas, cujus inimicissimum multo crudelius etiam punitus es, quam erat humanitatis meae postulare? Tu P. Clodii cruentum cadaver ejecisti domo, tu in publicum abjecisti, tu spoliatum imaginibus, exsequiis, pompa, laudatione, infelicissimis lignis semiustilatum nocturnis canibus dilaniandum reliquisti. Quare, etsi nefarie fecisti, tamen, quoniam in meo inimico crudelitatem exprompsisti tuam, laudare non possum, irasci certe non debeo. *Audistis, judices, quantum Clodii interfuerit* occidi Milonem: convertite animos nunc vicissim ad Milonem. Quid Milonis intererat interfici Clodium? Quid erat cur Milo non dicam admitteret, sed optaret? Obstabat in spe consulatus Miloni Clodius. At eo repugnante fiebat, immo vero eo fiebat magis, nec me suffragatore meliore utebatur quam Clodio. Valebat apud vos, judices, Milonis erga me remque publicam meritorum memoria, valebant preces et lacrimae nostrae, quibus ego tum vos mirifice moveri sentiebam, sed plus multo valebat periculorum impendentium timor. Quis enim erat civium qui sibi solutam P. Clodii praeturam sine maximo rerum novarum metu proponeret? Solutam autem fore videbatis, nisi esset is consul, qui eam auderet possetque constringere: eum Milonem unum esse cum sentiret universus populus Romanus, quis dubitaret suffragio suo se metu, periculo rem publicam liberare? At nunc, Clodio remoto, usitatis jam rebus enitendum est Miloni, ut tueatur dignitatem suam; singularis illa et huic uni concessa gloria, quae quotidie augebatur frangendis furoribus Clodianis, jam Clodii morte cecidit. Vos adepti estis, ne quem civem metueretis; hic exercitationem virtutis, suffragationem consulatus, fontem perennem gloriae suae perdidit: itaque Milonis consulatus, qui vivo Clodio labefactari non poterat, mortuo denique temptari coeptus est. Non modo igitur nihil prodest, sed obest etiam Clodii mors Miloni. At valuit odium, fecit iratus,

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fecit inimicus, fuit ultor injuriae, punitor doloris sui. Quid? Si haec non dico majora fuerunt in Clodio quam in Milone, sed in illo maxima, nulla in hoc, quid vultis amplius? Quid enim odisset Clodium Milo, segetem ac materiem suae gloriae, praeter hoc civile odium, quo omnes improbos odimus? Ille erat ut odisset primum defensorem salutis meae, deinde vexatorem furoris, domitorem armorum suorum, postremo etiam accusatorem suum; reus enim Milonis lege Plotia fuit Clodius, quoad vixit. Quo tandem animo hoc tyrannum illum tulisse creditis? Quantum odium illius et in homine injusto quam etiam justum fuisse?

14. Reliquum est ut jam illum natura ipsius consuetudoque defendat, hunc autem haec eadem coarguant: nihil per vim umquam Clodius, omnia per vim Milo. Quid? Ego, judices, cum maerentibus vobis urbe cessi, judiciumne timui? Non servos, non arma, non vim? Quae fuisset igitur justa causa restituendi mei, nisi fuisset injusta ejiciendi? Diem mihi, credo, dixerat, multam irrogarat, actionem perduellionis intenderat, et mihi videlicet in causa aut mala aut mea, non et praeclarissima et vestra, judicium timendum fuit: servorum et egentium civium et facinorosorum armis meos cives, meis consiliis periculisque servatos, pro me objici nolui. Vidi enim, vidi hunc ipsum Q. Hortensium, lumen et ornamentum rei publicae, paene interfici servorum manu, cum mihi adesset; qua in turba C. Vibienus senator, vir optimus, cum hoc cum esset una, ita est mulcatus, ut vitam amiserit. Itaque quando illius postea sica illa, quam a Catilina acceperat, conquievit? Haec intentata nobis est, huic ego vos objici pro me non sum passus, haec insidiata Pompeio est, haec istam Appiam, monumentum sui nominis, nece Papirii cruentavit, haec eadem longo intervallo conversa rursus est in me; nuper quidem, ut scitis, me ad regiam paene confecit. Quid simile Milonis? Cujus vis omnis haec semper fuit, ne P. Clodius

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cum in judicium detrahi non posset, vi oppressam civitatem teneret; quem si interficere voluisset, quantae quoties occasiones, quam praeclarae fuerunt! Potuitne, cum domum ac deos penates suos illo oppugnante defenderet, jure se ulcisci? Potuitne civi egregio et viro fortissimo, P. Sestio, collega suo, vulnerato? Potuitne Q. Fabricio, viro optimo, cum de reditu meo legem ferret, pulso, crudelissima in foro caede facta? Potuitne L. Caecilii, justissimi fortissimique praetoris, oppugnata domo? Potuitne illo die, cum est lata lex de me, cum totius Italiae concursus, quem mea salus concitarat, facti illius gloriam libens agnovisset, ut, etiam si id Milo fecisset, cuncta civitas eam laudem pro sua vindicaret?

15. At quod erat tempus? Clarissimus et fortissimus consul, inimicus Clodio P. Lentulus, ultor sceleris illius, propugnator senatus, defensor vestrae voluntatis, patronus publici consensus, restitutor salutis meae; septem praetores, octo tribuni plebei, illius adversarii, defensores mei; Cn. Pompeius, auctor et dux mei reditus, illius hostis, cujus sententiam senatus omnis de salute mea gravissimam et ornatissimam secutus est, qui populum Romanum est cohortatus; qui cum de me decretum Capuae fecisset, ipse cunctae Italiae cupienti et ejus fidem imploranti signum dedit, ut ad me restituendum Romam concurrerent; omnium denique in illum odia civium ardebant desiderio mei, quem qui tum interemisset, non de impunitate ejus, sed de praemiis cogitaretur. Tamen se Milo continuit et P. Clodium in judicium bis, ad vim numquam vocavit. Quid? Privato Milone et reo ad populum, accusante P. Clodio, cum in Cn. Pompeium pro Milone dicentem impetus factus est, quae tum non modo occasio, sed etiam causa illius opprimendi fuit? Nuper vero cum M. Antonius summam spem salutis bonis omnibus attulisset gravissimamque adolescens nobilissimus rei publicae partem fortissime suscepisset, atque illam beluam, judicii laqueos decli-

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nantem, jam irretitam teneret, qui locus, quod tempus illud, di immortales, fuit! Cum se ille fugiens in scalarum tenebris abdidisset, magnum Miloni fuit conficere illam pestem nulla sua invidia, M. vero Antonii maxima gloria? Quid? Comitiis in campo quoties potestas fuit? Cum ille in saepta ruisset, gladios destringendos, lapides jaciendos curavisset, dein subito vultu Milonis perterritus fugeret ad Tiberim, vos et omnes boni vota faceretis, ut Miloni uti virtute sua liberet.

16. Quem igitur cum omnium gratia noluit, hunc voluit cum aliquorum querela? Quem jure, quem loco, quem tempore, quem impune non est ausus, hunc injuria, iniquo loco, alieno tempore, periculo capitis non dubitavit occidere? Praesertim, judices, cum honoris amplissimi contentio et dies comitiorum subesset, quo quidem tempore (scio enim quam timida sit ambitio quantaque et quam sollicita sit cupiditas consulatus), omnia, non modo quae reprehendi palam, sed etiam obscure quae cogitari possunt, timemus, rumorem, fabulam fictam, levem perhorrescimus, ora omnium atque oculos intuemur. Nihil est enim tam molle, tam tenerum, tam aut fragile aut flexibile quam voluntas erga nos sensusque civium, qui non modo improbitati irascuntur candidatorum, sed etiam in recte factis saepe fastidiunt. Hunc igitur diem campi speratum atque exoptatum sibi proponens Milo, cruentis manibus scelus et facinus prae se ferens et confitens ad illa augusta centuriarum auspicia veniebat? Quam hoc non credibile in hoc! quam idem in Clodio non dubitandum, cum se ille interfecto Milone regnaturum putaret! Quid? Quod caput est [audaciae], judices, quis ignorat maximam illecebram esse peccandi impunitatis spem? In utro igitur haec fuit? In Milone, qui etiam nunc reus est facti aut praeclari aut certe necessarii, an in Clodio, qui ita judicia poenamque contempserat, ut eum nihil delectaret quod aut per naturam fas esset aut per leges

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liceret? Sed quid ego argumentor? Quid plura disputo? Te, Q. Petili, appello, optimum et fortissimum civem; te, M. Cato, testor, quos mihi divina quaedam sors dedit judices: vos ex M. Favonio audistis Clodium sibi dixisse et audistis vivo Clodio periturum Milonem triduo: post diem tertium gesta res est quam dixerat. Cum ille non dubitarit aperire quid cogitaret, vos potestis dubitare quid fecerit?

17. Quem ad modum igitur eum dies non fefellit? Dixi equidem modo: dictatoris Lanuvini stata sacrificia nosse negotii nihil erat; vidit necesse esse Miloni proficisci Lanuvium illo ipso quo est profectus die: itaque antevertit. At quo die? Quo, ut ante dixi, fuit insanissima concio ab ipsius mercenario tribuno plebis concitata: quem diem ille, quam concionem, quos clamores, nisi ad cogitatum facinus approperaret, numquam reliquisset. Ergo illi ne causa quidem itineris, etiam causa manendi; Miloni manendi nulla facultas, exeundi non causa solum, sed etiam necessitas fuit. Quid? Si, ut ille scivit, Milonem fore eo die in via, sic Clodium Milo ne suspicari quidem potuit? Primum quaero qui id scire potuerit? Quod vos idem in Clodio quaerere non potestis. Ut enim neminem alium nisi T. Patinam, familiarissimum suum, rogasset, scire potuit illo ipso die Lanuvii a dictatore Milone prodi flaminem necesse esse; sed erant permulti alii, ex quibus id facillime scire posset. [Omnes scilicet Lanuvini.] Milo de Clodii reditu unde quaesivit? Quaesierit sane — videte quid vobis largiar —, servum etiam, ut Q. Arrius, meus amicus, dixit, corruperit. Legite testimonia testium vestrorum: dixit C. Causinius Schola, Interamnas, familiarissimus et idem comes Clodii, cujus jam pridem testimonio Clodius eadem hora Interamnae fuerat et Romae, P. Clodium illo die in Albano mansurum fuisse, sed subito ei esse nuntiatum Cyrum architectum esse mortuum, itaque repente Romam constituisse

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proficisci. Dixit hoc comes item P. Clodii, C. Clodius.

18. Videte, judices, quantae res his testimoniis sint confectae. Primum certe liberatur Milo non eo consilio profectus esse, ut insidiaretur in via Clodio: quippe; si ille obvius ei futurus omnino non erat. Deinde — non enim video cur non meum quoque agam negotium — scitis, judices, fuisse qui in hac rogatione suadenda dicerent Milonis manu caedem esse factam, consilio vero majoris alicujus: me videlicet latronem ac sicarium abjecti homines et perditi describebant. Jacent suis testibus ii qui Clodium negant eo die Romam, nisi de Cyro audisset, fuisse rediturum: respiravi, liberatus sum; non vereor ne, quod ne suspicari quidem potuerim, videar id cogitasse. Nunc persequar cetera. Nam occurrit illud: igitur ne Clodius quidem de insidiis cogitavit, quoniam fuit in Albano mansurus. Si quidem exiturus ad caedem e villa non fuisset. Video enim illum, qui dicatur de Cyri morte nuntiasse, non id nuntiasse, sed Milonem appropinquare. Nam quid de Cyro nuntiaret, quem Clodius Roma proficiscens reliquerat morientem? Una fui, testamentum simul obsignavi cum Clodio; testamentum autem palam fecerat et illum heredem et me scripserat. Quem pridie hora tertia animam efflantem reliquisset, eum mortuum postridie hora decima denique ei nuntiabatur?

19. Age, sit ita factum: quae causa cur Romam properaret? Cur in noctem se conjiceret? Ecquid adferebat festinationis quod heres erat? Primum erat nihil cur properato opus esset; deinde si quid esset, quid tandem erat quod ea nocte consequi posset, amitteret autem, si postridie Romam mane venisset? Atque ut illi nocturnus ad urbem adventus vitandus potius quam expetendus fuit, sic Miloni, cum insidiator esset, si illum ad urbem nocte accessurum sciebat, subsidendum atque exspectandum fuit: nemo ei neganti non credidisset, quem esse omnes salvum etiam confitentem volunt.

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Sustinuisset hoc crimen primum ipse ille latronum occultator et receptor locus, cum neque muta solitudo indicasset neque caeca nox ostendisset Milonem; deinde ibi multi ab illo violati, spoliati, bonis expulsi, multi haec etiam timentes in suspicionem caderent, tota denique rea citaretur Etruria. Atque illo die certe Aricia rediens devertit Clodius ad Albanum: quod ut sciret Milo illum Ariciae fuisse, suspicari tamen debuit eum, etiam si Romam illo die reverti vellet, ad villam suam, quae viam tangeret, deversurum. Cur neque ante occurrit, ne ille in villa resideret, nec eo in loco subsedit, quo ille noctu venturus esset?

Video adhuc constare, judices, omnia, Miloni etiam utile fuisse Clodium vivere, illi ad ea, quae concupierat, optatissimum interitum Milonis; odium fuisse illius in hunc acerbissimum, nullum hujus in illum; consuetudinem illius perpetuam in vi inferenda, hujus tantum in repellenda; mortem ab illo denuntiatam Miloni et praedicatam palam, nihil umquam auditum ex Milone; profectionis hujus diem illi notum, reditus illius huic ignotum fuisse; hujus iter necessarium, illius etiam potius alienum; hunc prae se tulisse illo die Roma exiturum, illum eo die se dissimulasse rediturum; hunc nullius rei mutasse consilium, illum causam mutandi consilii finxisse; huic, si insidiaretur, noctem prope urbem exspectandam, illi, etiam si hunc non timeret, tamen accessum ad urbem nocturnum fuisse metuendum.

20. Videamus nunc id, quod caput est, locus ad insidias ille ipse, ubi congressi sunt, utri tandem fuerit aptior. Id vero, judices, etiam dubitandum et diutius cogitandum est? Ante fundum Clodii, quo in fundo propter insanas illas substructiones facile hominum mille versabantur valentium, edito adversarii atque excelso loco superiorem se fore putarat Milo, et ob eam rem eum locum ad pugnam potissimum elegerat? An in eo loco est potius exspectatus ab eo, qui ipsius loci spe facere impetum cogitarat?

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Res loquitur ipsa, judices, quae semper valet plurimum. Si haec non gesta audiretis, sed picta videretis, tamen appareret uter esset insidiator, uter nihil cogitaret mali, cum alter veheretur in rheda paenulatus, una sederet uxor. Quid horum non impeditissimum? Vestitus an vehiculum an comes? Quid minus promptum ad pugnam, cum paenula irretitus, rheda impeditus, uxore paene constrictus esset? Videte nunc illum, primum egredientem e villa, subito: cur? Vesperi: quid necesse est? Tarde: qui convenit, praesertim id temporis? Devertit in villam Pompeii: Pompeium ut videret? Sciebat in Alsiensi esse: villam ut perspiceret? Millies in ea fuerat. Quid ergo erat? morae et tergiversationes: dum hic veniret, locum relinquere noluit.

21. Age nunc iter expediti latronis cum Milonis impedimentis comparate. Semper ille antea cum uxore, tum sine ea; numquam nisi in rheda, tum in equo; comites Graeculi, quocumque ibat, etiam cum in castra Etrusca properabat, tum nugarum in comitatu nihil: Milo, qui numquam, tum casu pueros symphoniacos uxoris ducebat et ancillarum greges; ille, qui semper secum scorta, semper exoletos, semper lupas duceret, tum neminem, nisi ut virum a viro lectum esse diceres. Cur igitur victus est? Quia non semper viator a latrone, nonnumquam etiam latro a viatore occiditur; quia, quamquam paratus in imparatos Clodius, tamen mulier inciderat in viros. Nec vero sic erat umquam non paratus Milo contra illum, ut non satis fere esset paratus. Semper ille et quantum interesset P. Clodii se perire et quanto illi odio esset et quantum ille auderet cogitabat; quamobrem vitam suam, quam maximis praemiis propositam et paene addictam sciebat, numquam in periculum sine praesidio et sine custodia projiciebat. Adde casus, adde incertos exitus pugnarum Martemque communem, qui saepe spoliantem jam et exsultantem evertit et perculit ab abjecto; adde inscitiam pransi, poti, oscitantis ducis, qui cum

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a tergo hostem interclusum reliquisset, nihil de ejus extremis comitibus cogitavit, in quos incensos ira vitamque domini desperantes cum incidisset, haesit in eis poenis, quas ab eo servi fideles pro domini vita expetiverunt. Cur igitur eos manumisit? Metuebat scilicet ne indicaretur, ne dolorem perferre non possent, ne tormentis cogerentur occisum esse a servis Milonis in Appia via P. Clodium confiteri. Quid opus est tortore? Quid quaeris? Occideritne? Occidit. Jure an injuria? Nihil ad tortorem: facti enim in eculeo quaestio est, juris in judicio.

22. Quod igitur in causa quaerendum est, indagamus hic; quod tormentis invenire vis, id fatemur. Manu vero cur miserit, si id potius quaeris, quam cur parum amplis affecerit praemiis, nescis inimici factum reprehendere. Dixit enim hic idem, qui omnia semper constanter et fortiter, M. Cato, et dixit in turbulenta concione, quae tamen hujus auctoritate placata est, non libertate solum, sed etiam omnibus praemiis dignissimos fuisse, qui domini caput defendissent. Quod enim praemium satis magnum est tam benevolis, tam bonis, tam fidelibus servis, propter quos vivit? Etsi id quidem non tanti est, quam quod propter eosdem non sanguine et vulneribus suis crudelissimi inimici mentem oculosque satiavit: quos nisi manumisisset, tormentis etiam dedendi fuerunt conservatores domini, ultores sceleris, defensores necis. Hic vero nihil habet in his malis quod minus moleste ferat, quam, etiam si quid ipsi accidat, esse tamen illis meritum praemium persolutum. Sed quaestiones urgent Milonem, quae sunt habitae nunc in atrio Libertatis. Quibusnam de servis? Rogas? De P. Clodii. Quis eos postulavit? Appius. Quis produxit? Appius. Unde? Ab Appio. Di boni! Quid potest agi severius? De servis nulla lege quaestio est in dominum nisi de incestu, ut fuit in Clodium. Proxime deos accessit Clodius, propius quam tum, cum ad ipsos penetrarat, cujus de morte tamquam de caerimoniis vio-

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latis quaeritur. Sed tamen majores nostri in dominum de servo quaeri noluerunt, non quin posset verum inveniri, sed quia videbatur indignum esse et domini morte ipsa tristius: in reum de servo accusatoris cum quaeritur, verum inveniri potest? Age vero, quae erat aut qualis quaestio? "Heus tu, Rufio," verbi causa, "cave sis mentiaris: Clodius insidias fecit Miloni?" "Fecit." "Certa crux." "Nullas fecit." "Sperata libertas." Quid hac quaestione certius? Subito abrepti in quaestionem tamen separantur a ceteris et in arcas conjiciuntur, ne quis cum eis colloqui possit: hi centum dies penes accusatorem cum fuissent, ab eo ipso accusatore producti sunt. Quid hac quaestione dici potest integrius, quid incorruptius?

23. Quod si nondum satis cernitis, cum res ipsa tot tam claris argumentis signisque luceat, pura mente atque integra Milonem, nullo scelere imbutum, nullo metu perterritum, nulla conscientia exanimatum Romam revertisse, recordamini, per deos immortales, quae fuerit celeritas reditus ejus, qui ingressus in forum ardente curia, quae magnitudo animi, qui vultus, quae oratio. Neque vero se populo solum, sed etiam senatui commisit, neque senatui modo, sed etiam publicis praesidiis et armis, neque his tantum, verum etiam ejus potestati, cui senatus totam rem publicam, omnem Italiae pubem, cuncta populi Romani arma commiserat: cui numquam se hic profecto tradidisset, nisi causae suae confideret, praesertim omnia audienti, magna metuenti, multa suspicanti, nonnulla credenti. Magna vis est conscientiae, judices, et magna in utramque partem, ut neque timeant qui nihil commiserint et poenam semper ante oculos versari putent qui peccarint. Neque vero sine ratione certa causa Milonis semper a senatu probata est; videbant enim sapientissimi homines facti rationem, praesentiam animi, defensionis constantiam. An vero obliti estis, judices, recenti illo nuntio necis

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Clodianae non modo inimicorum Milonis sermones et opiniones, sed nonnullorum etiam imperitorum? Negabant eum Romam esse rediturum. Sive enim illud animo irato ac percito fecisset, ut incensus odio trucidaret inimicum, arbitrabantur, eum tanti mortem P. Clodii putasse, ut aequo animo patria careret, cum sanguine inimici explesset odium suum; sive etiam illius morte patriam liberare voluisset, non dubitaturum fortem virum quin, cum suo periculo salutem populo Romano attulisset, cederet aequo animo legibus, secum auferret gloriam sempiternam, nobis haec fruenda relinqueret, quae ipse servasset. Multi etiam Catilinam atque illa portenta loquebantur: "Erumpet, occupabit aliquem locum, bellum patriae faciet." Miseros interdum cives optime de re publica meritos, in quibus homines non modo res praeclarissimas obliviscuntur, sed etiam nefarias suspicantur! Ergo illa falsa fuerunt, quae certe vera exstitissent, si Milo admisisset aliquid, quod non posset honeste vereque defendere.

24. Quid? Quae postea sunt in eum congesta, quae quemvis etiam mediocrium delictorum conscientia perculissent, ut sustinuit, di immortales! Sustinuit? Immo vero ut contempsit ac pro nihilo putavit, quae neque maximo animo nocens neque innocens nisi fortissimus vir negligere potuisset. Scutorum, gladiorum, frenorum pilorumque etiam multitudo deprehendi posse indicabatur; nullum in urbe vicum, nullum angiportum esse dicebant, in quo Miloni conducta non esset domus; arma in villam Ocriculanam devecta Tiberi, domus in clivo Capitolino scutis referta, plena omnia malleolorum ad urbis incendia comparatorum: haec non delata solum, sed paene credita, nec ante repudiata sunt quam quaesita.

Laudabam equidem incredibilem diligentiam Cn. Pompeii, sed dicam, ut sentio, judices: nimis multa audire coguntur neque aliter facere possunt ii, quibus tota commissa est res publica. Quin etiam fuit

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audiendus popa Licinius nescio qui de circo maximo, servos Milonis apud se ebrios factos sibi confessos esse de interficiendo Pompeio conjurasse, dein postea se gladio percussum esse ab uno de illis, ne indicaret: Pompeio in hortos nuntiavit; arcessor in primis; de amicorum sententia rem defert ad senatum. Non poteram in illius mei patriaeque custodis tanta suspicione non metu exanimari, sed mirabar tamen credi popae, confessionem servorum audiri, vulnus in latere, quod acu punctum videretur, pro ictu gladiatoris probari. Verum, ut intelligo, cavebat magis Pompeius quam timebat, non ea solum, quae timenda erant, sed omnia, ne vos aliquid timeretis. Oppugnata domus C. Caesaris, clarissimi et fortissimi viri, per multas noctis horas nuntiabatur: nemo audierat tam celebri loco, nemo senserat; tamen audiebatur. Non poteram Cn. Pompeium, praestantissima virtute virum, timidum suspicari; diligentiam tota re publica suscepta nimiam nullam putabam. Frequentissimo senatu nuper in Capitolio senator inventus est qui Milonem cum telo esse diceret: nudavit se in sanctissimo templo, quoniam vita talis et civis et viri fidem non faciebat, ut eo tacente res ipsa loqueretur.

25. Omnia falsa atque insidiose ficta comperta sunt. Cum tamen si metuitur etiam nunc Milo, non jam hoc Clodianum crimen timemus, sed tuas, Cn. Pompei — te enim jam appello et ea voce, ut me exaudire possis — tuas, tuas, inquam, suspiciones perhorrescimus; si Milonem times, si hunc de tua vita nefarie aut nunc cogitare aut molitum aliquando aliquid putas, si Italiae delectus, ut nonnulli conquisitores tui dictitarunt, si haec arma, si Capitolinae cohortes, si excubiae, si vigiliae, si delecta juventus, quae tuum corpus domumque custodit, contra Milonis impetum armata est, atque illa omnia in hunc unum instituta, parata, intenta sunt, magna in hoc certe vis et incredibilis animus et non unius viri vires atque opes judicantur, si quidem in

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hunc unum et praestantissimus dux electus et tota res publica armata est. Sed quis non intelligit omnes tibi rei publicae partes aegras et labantes, ut eas his armis sanares et confirmares, esse commissas? Quod si locus Miloni datus esset, probasset profecto tibi ipsi, neminem umquam hominem homini cariorem fuisse quam te sibi; nullum se umquam periculum pro tua dignitate fugisse, cum ipsa illa taeterrima peste se saepissime pro tua gloria contendisse; tribunatum suum ad salutem meam, quae tibi carissima fuisset, consiliis tuis gubernatum; se a te postea defensum in periculo capitis, adjutum in petitione praeturae; duos se habere semper amicissimos sperasse, te tuo beneficio, me suo. Quae si non probaret, si tibi ita penitus inhaesisset ista suspicio, nullo ut evelli modo posset, si denique Italia a delectu, urbs ab armis sine Milonis clade numquam esset conquietura, nae ille haud dubitans cessisset patria, is qui ita natus est et ita consuevit; te, Magne, tamen antestaretur, quod nunc etiam facit.

26. Vide quam sit varia vitae commutabilisque ratio, quam vaga volubilisque fortuna, quantae infidelitates in amicis, quam ad tempus aptae simulationes, quantae in periculis fugae proximorum, quantae timiditates. Erit, erit illud profecto tempus et illucescet aliquando ille dies, cum tu salutaribus, ut spero, rebus tuis, sed fortasse motu aliquo communium temporum, qui quam crebro accidat experti scire debemus, et amicissimi benevolentiam et gravissimi hominis fidem et unius post homines natos fortissimi viri magnitudinem animi desideres. Quamquam quis hoc credat, Cn. Pompeium, juris publici, moris majorum, rei denique publicae peritissimum, cum senatus ei commiserit ut videret ne quid res publica detrimenti caperet, quo uno versiculo satis armati semper consules fuerunt etiam nullis armis datis, hunc exercitu, hunc delectu dato, judicium expectaturum fuisse in ejus consilii's vindicandis, qui

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vi judicia ipsa tolleret? Satis judicatum est a Pompeio, satis, falso ista conferri in Milonem, qui legem tulit qua, ut ego sentio, Milonem absolvi a vobis oporteret, ut omnes confitentur, liceret. Quod vero in illo loco atque illis publicorum praesidiorum copiis circumfusus sedet, satis declarat se non terrorem inferre vobis — quid enim minus illo dignum quam cogere, ut vos eum condemnetis, in quem animadvertere ipse et more majorum et suo jure posset? —, sed praesidio esse, ut intelligatis contra hesternam illam concionem licere vobis quod sentiatis libere judicare.

27. Nec vero me, judices, Clodianum crimen movet, nec tam sum demens tamque vestri sensus ignarus atque expers, ut nesciam quid de morte Clodii sentiatis; de qua, si jam nollem ita diluere crimen, ut dilui, tamen impune Miloni palam clamare ac mentiri gloriose liceret: 'Occidi, occidi, non Sp. Maelium, qui annona levanda jacturisque rei familiaris, quia nimis amplecti plebem videbatur, in suspicionem incidit regni appetendi, non Ti. Gracchum, qui collegae magistratum per seditionem abrogavit, quorum interfectores impleverunt orbem terrarum nominis sui gloria, sed eum (auderet enim dicere, cum patriam periculo suo liberasset), cujus nefandum adulterium in pulvinaribus sanctissimis nobilissimae feminae comprehenderunt; eum, cujus supplicio senatus sollemnes religiones expiandas saepe censuit; eum, quem cum sorore germana nefarium stuprum fecisse L. Lucullus juratus se quaestionibus habitis dixit comperisse; eum, qui civem, quem senatus, quem populus Romanus, quem omnes gentes urbis ac vitae civium conservatorem judicarant, servorum armis exterminavit; eum, qui regna dedit, ademit, orbem terrarum quibuscum voluit partitus est; eum, qui plurimis caedibus in foro factis singulari virtute et gloria civem domum vi et armis compulit; eum, cui nihil umquam nefas fuit nec in facinore nec in libi-

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dine; eum, qui aedem Nympharum incendit, ut memoriam publicam recensionis tabulis publicis impressam exstingueret; eum denique, cui jam nulla lex erat, nullum civile jus, nulli possessionum termini, qui non calumnia litium, non injustis vindiciis ac sacramentis alienos fundos, sed castris, exercitu, signis inferendis petebat; qui non solum Etruscos (eos enim penitus contempserat), sed hunc P. Varium, fortissimum atque optimum civem, judicem nostrum, pellere possessionibus armis castrisque conatus est, qui cum architectis et decempedis villas multorum hortosque peragrabat, qui Janiculo et Alpibus spem possessionum terminarat suarum, qui cum ab equite Romano splendido et forti, M. Paconio, non impetrasset ut sibi insulam in lacu Prilio venderet, repente lintribus in eam insulam materiem, calcem, caementa, arma convexit dominoque trans ripam inspectante non dubitavit exstruere aedificium in alieno; qui huic T. Furfanio, cui viro! di immortales! — quid enim ego de muliercula Scantia, quid de adolescente P. Apinio dicam? Quorum utrique mortem est minitatus, nisi sibi hortorum possessione cessissent —; sed ausum esse Furfanio dicere, si sibi pecuniam, quantam poposcerat, non dedisset, mortuum se in domum ejus illaturum, qua invidia huic esset tali viro conflagrandum; qui Appium fratrem, hominem mihi conjunctum fidissima gratia, absentem de possessione fundi dejecit; qui parietem sic per vestibulum sororis instituit ducere, sic agere fundamenta, ut sororem non modo vestibulo privaret, sed omni aditu et limine.'

28. Quamquam haec quidem jam tolerabilia videbantur, etsi aequabiliter in rem publicam, in privatos, in longinquos, in propinquos, in alienos, in suos irruebat, sed nescio quo modo jam usu obduruerat et percalluerat civitatis incredibilis patientia: quae vero aderant jam et impendebant, quonam modo ea aut depellere potuissetis aut ferre? Imperium

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ille si nactus esset, omitto socios, exteras nationes, reges, tetrarchas; vota enim faceretis, ut in eos se potius immitteret quam in vestras possessiones, vestra tecta, vestras pecunias: pecunias dico? A liberis, me dius fidius, et a conjugibus vestris numquam ille effrenatas suas libidines cohibuisset. Fingi haec putatis, quae patent, quae nota sunt omnibus, quae tenentur? Servorum exercitus illum in urbe conscripturum fuisse, per quos totam rem publicam resque privatas omnium possideret? Quamobrem si cruentum gladium tenens clamaret T. Annius: 'Adeste, quaeso, atque audite, cives: P. Clodium interfeci; ejus furores, quos nullis jam legibus, nullis judiciis frenare poteramus, hoc ferro et hac dextera a cervicibus vestris reppuli, per me ut unum jus, aequitas, leges, libertas, pudor, pudicitia in civitate maneret,' esset vero timendum, quonam modo id ferret civitas! Nunc enim quis est qui non probet, qui non laudet, qui non unum post hominum memoriam T. Annium plurimum rei publicae profuisse, maxima laetitia populum Romanum, cunctam Italiam, nationes omnes affecisse et dicat et sentiat? Non queo vetera illa populi Romani gaudia quanta fuerint judicare: multas tamen jam summorum imperatorum clarissimas victorias aetas nostra vidit, quarum nulla neque tam diuturnam attulit laetitiam nec tantam. Mandate hoc memoriae, judices. Spero multa vos liberosque vestros in re publica bona esse visuros: in eis singulis ita semper existimabitis, vivo P. Clodio nihil eorum vos visuros fuisse. In spem maximam et, quem ad modum confido, verissimam sumus adducti, hunc ipsum annum, hoc ipso summo viro consule, compressa hominum licentia, cupiditatibus fractis, legibus et judiciis constitutis, salutarem civitati fore. Num quis est igitur tam demens qui hoc P. Clodio vivo contingere potuisse arbitretur? Quid? Ea, quae tenetis privata atque vestra, dominante homine furioso quod jus perpetuae possessionis habere potuissent?

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29. Non timeo, judices, ne odio inimicitiarum mearum inflammatus libentius haec in illum evomere videar quam verius. Etenim si praecipuum esse debebat, tamen ita communis erat omnium ille hostis, ut in communi odio paene aequaliter versaretur odium meum. Non potest dici satis, ne cogitari quidem, quantum in illo sceleris, quantum exitii fuerit. Quin sic attendite, judices: nempe haec est quaestio de interitu P. Clodii. Fingite animis — liberae sunt enim nostrae cogitationes et quae volunt sic intuentur, ut ea cernimus, quae videmus —, fingite igitur cogitatione imaginem hujus condicionis meae, si possim efficere ut Milonem absolvatis, sed ita, si P. Clodius revixerit. Quid vultu extimuistis? Quonam modo ille vos vivus afficeret, quos mortuus inani cogitatione percussit? Quid? Si ipse Cn. Pompeius, qui ea virtute ac fortuna est, ut ea potuerit semper, quae nemo praeter illum, si is, inquam, potuisset aut quaestionem de morte P. Clodii ferre aut ipsum ab inferis excitare, utrum putatis potius facturum fuisse? Etiam si propter amicitiam vellet illum ab inferis evocare, propter rem publicam non fecisset. Ejus igitur mortis sedetis ultores, cujus vitam si putetis per vos restitui posse, nolitis, et de ejus nece lata quaestio est, qui si lege eadem reviviscere posset, lata lex numquam esset. Hujus ergo interfector si esset, in confitendo ab eisne poenam timeret, quos liberavisset? Graeci homines deorum honores tribuunt eis viris, qui tyrannos necaverunt: quae ego vidi Athenis, quae aliis in urbibus Graeciae! quas res divinas talibus institutas viris, quos cantus, quae carmina! prope ad immortalitatis et religionem et memoriam consecrantur: vos tanti conservatorem populi, tanti sceleris ultorem non modo honoribus nullis afficietis, sed etiam ad supplicium rapi patiemini? Confiteretur, confiteretur, inquam, si fecisset, et magno animo et libenter, fecisse se libertatis omnium causa, quod esset ei non confitendum modo, verum etiam praedicandum.

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30. Etenim si id non negat, ex quo nihil petit nisi ut ignoscatur, dubitaret id fateri, ex quo etiam praemia laudis essent petenda? Nisi vero gratius putat esse vobis sui se capitis quam vestri defensorem fuisse, cum praesertim in ea confessione, si grati esse velletis, honores adsequeretur amplissimos. Si factum vobis non probaretur (quamquam qui poterat salus sua cuiquam non probari?), sed tamen si minus fortissimi viri virtus civibus grata cecidisset, magno animo constantique cederet ex ingrata civitate; nam quid esset ingratius quam laetari ceteros, lugere eum solum, propter quem ceteri laetarentur? Quamquam hoc animo semper omnes fuimus in patriae proditoribus opprimendis, ut, quoniam nostra futura esset gloria, periculum quoque et invidiam nostram putaremus; nam quae mihi ipsi tribuenda laus esset, cum tantum in consulatu meo pro vobis ac liberis vestris ausus essem, si id quod conabar sine maximis dimicationibus meis me esse ausurum arbitrarer? Quae mulier sceleratum ac perniciosum civem interficere non auderet, si periculum non timeret? Proposita invidia, morte, poena qui nihilo segnius rem publicam defendit, is vir vere putandus est; populi grati est praemiis afficere bene meritos de re publica cives, viri fortis ne suppliciis quidem moveri ut fortiter fecisse poeniteat. Quamobrem uteretur eadem confessione T. Annius, qua Ahala, qua Nasica, qua Opimius, qua Marius, qua nosmet ipsi, et si grata res publica esset, laetaretur; si ingrata, tamen in gravi fortuna conscientia sua niteretur.

Sed hujus beneficii gratiam, judices, fortuna populi Romani et vestra felicitas et di immortales sibi deberi putant; nec vero quisquam aliter arbitrari potest, nisi qui nullam vim esse ducit numenve divinum, quem neque imperii nostri magnitudo neque sol ille nec caeli signorumque motus nec vicissitudines rerum atque ordines movent neque, id quod maximum est, majorum sapientia, qui

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sacra, qui caerimonias, qui auspicia et ipsi sanctissime coluerunt et nobis, suis posteris, prodiderunt.

31. Est, est profecto illa vis, neque in his corporibus atque in hac imbecillitate nostra inest quiddam quod vigeat et sentiat, et non inest in hoc tanto naturae tam praeclaro motu; nisi forte idcirco non putant, quia non apparet nec cernitur, proinde quasi nostram ipsam mentem, qua sapimus, qua providemus, qua haec ipsa agimus ac dicimus, videre aut plane qualis aut ubi sit sentire possimus. Ea vis igitur ipsa, quae saepe incredibiles huic urbi felicitates atque opes attulit, illam perniciem exstinxit ac sustulit, cui primum mentem injecit, ut vi irritare ferroque lacessere fortissimum virum auderet vincereturque ab eo, quem si vicisset, habiturus esset impunitatem et licentiam sempiternam. Non est humano consilio, ne mediocri quidem, judices, deorum immortalium cura res illa perfecta: religiones me hercule ipsae, quae illam beluam cadere viderunt, commovisse se videntur et jus in illo suum retinuisse. Vos enim jam, Albani, tumuli atque luci, vos, inquam, imploro atque obtestor, vosque, Albanorum obrutae arae, sacrorum populi Romani sociae et aequales, quas ille praeceps amentia caesis prostratisque sanctissimis lucis substructionum insanis molibus oppresserat; vestrae tum [arae], vestrae religiones viguerunt, vestra vis valuit, quam ille omni scelere polluerat; tuque ex tuo edito monte, Latiaris sancte Juppiter, cujus ille lacus, nemora finesque saepe omni nefario stupro et scelere maculârat, aliquando ad eum puniendum oculos aperuisti: vobis illae, vobis vestro in conspectu serae, sed justae tamen et debitae poenae solutae sunt: nisi forte hoc etiam casu factum esse dicemus, ut ante ipsum sacrarium Bonae Deae, quod est in fundo T. Sergii Galli, in primis honesti et ornati adolescentis, ante ipsam, inquam, Bonam Deam, cum proelium commisisset, primum illud vulnus acciperet, quo taeterrimam mortem obiret, ut non absolutus judicio

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illo nefario videretur, sed ad hanc insignem poenam reservatus.

32. Nec vero non eadem ira deorum hanc ejus satellitibus injecit amentiam, ut sine imaginibus, sine cantu atque ludis, sine exsequiis, sine lamentis, sine laudationibus, sine funere, oblitus cruore et luto, spoliatus illius supremi diei celebritate, cui cedere inimici etiam solent, amburetur abjectus. Non fuisse credo fas clarissimorum virorum formas illi taeterrimo parricidae aliquid decoris adferre, neque ullo in loco potius mortem ejus lacerari quam in quo vita esset damnata. Dura, me dius fidius, mihi jam Fortuna populi Romani et crudelis videbatur, quae tot annos illum in hanc rem publicam insultare pateretur: polluerat stupro sanctissimas religiones, senatus gravissima decreta perfregerat, pecunia se a judicibus palam redemerat, vexarat in tribunatu senatum, omnium ordinum consensu pro salute rei publicae gesta resciderat, me patria expulerat, bona diripuerat, domum incenderat, liberos, conjugem meam vexarat, Cn. Pompeio nefarium bellum indixerat, magistratuum privatorumque caedes effecerat, domum mei fratris incenderat, vastarat Etruriam, multos sedibus ac fortunis ejecerat; instabat, urgebat; capere ejus amentiam civitas, Italia, provinciae, regna non poterant; incidebantur jam domi leges, quae nos servis nostris addicerent; nihil erat cujusquam, quod quidem ille adamasset, quod non hoc anno suum fore putaret: obstabat ejus cogitationibus nemo praeter Milonem; illum ipsum, qui obstare poterat, novo reditu in gratiam quasi devinctum arbitrabatur; Caesaris potentiam suam esse dicebat; bonorum animos in meo casu contempserat: Milo unus urgebat.

33. Hic di immortales, ut supra dixi, mentem illi perdito ac furioso dederunt, ut huic faceret insidias: aliter perire pestis illa non potuit; numquam illum res publica suo jure esset ulta. Senatus, credo, praetorem eum circumscripsisset: ne cum solebat

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quidem id facere, in privato eodem hoc aliquid profecerat. An consules in praetore coërcendo fortes fuissent? Primum Milone occiso habuisset suos consules; deinde quis in eo praetore consul fortis esset, per quem tribunum virtutem consularem crudelissime vexatam esse meminisset? Oppressisset omnia, possideret, teneret; lege nova, quae est inventa apud eum cum reliquis legibus Clodianis, servos nostros libertos suos fecisset; postremo, nisi eum di immortales in eam mentem impulissent, ut homo effeminatus fortissimum virum conaretur occidere, hodie rem publicam nullam haberetis. An ille praetor, ille vero consul, si modo haec templa atque ipsa moenia stare eo vivo tam diu et consulatum ejus exspectare potuissent, ille denique vivus mali nihil fecisset, qui mortuus uno ex suis satellitibus [Sex Clodio] duce curiam incenderit? Quo quid miserius, quid acerbius, quid luctuosius vidimus? Templum sanctitatis, amplitudinis, mentis, consilii publici, caput urbis, aram sociorum, portum omnium gentium, sedem ab universo populo concessam uni ordini, inflammari, exscindi, funestari, neque id fieri a multitudine imperita, quamquam esset miserum id ipsum, sed ab uno? Qui cum tantum ausus sit ustor pro mortuo, quid signifer pro vivo non esset ausus? In curiam potissimum abjecit, ut eam mortuus incenderet, quam vivus everterat. Et sunt qui de via Appia querantur, taceant de curia, et qui ab eo spirante forum putent potuisse defendi, cujus non restiterit cadaveri curia! Excitate, excitate ipsum, si potestis, a mortuis: frangetis impetum vivi, cujus vix sustinetis furias insepulti? Nisi vero sustinuistis eos, qui cum facibus ad curiam cucurrerunt, cum falcibus ad Castoris, cum gladiis toto foro volitarunt. Caedi vidistis populum Romanum, concionem gladiis disturbari, cum audiretur silentio M. Caelius, tribunus plebis, vir et in re publica fortissimus et in suscepta causa firmissimus et bonorum voluntati et auctoritati senatus deditus et in hac

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Milonis sive invidia sive fortuna singulari divina et incredibili fide.

34. Sed jam satis multa de causa, extra causam etiam nimis fortasse multa. Quid restat nisi ut orem obtesterque vos, judices, ut eam misericordiam tribuatis fortissimo viro, quam ipse non implorat, ego etiam repugnante hoc et imploro et exposco? Nolite, si in nostro omnium fletu nullam lacrimam aspexistis Milonis, si vultum semper eundem, si vocem, si orationem stabilem ac non mutatam videtis, hoc minus ei parcere: haud scio an multo sit etiam adjuvandus magis: etenim si in gladiatoriis pugnis et infimi generis hominum condicione atque fortuna timidos atque supplices et ut vivere liceat obsecrantes etiam odisse solemus, fortes atque animosos et se acriter ipsos morti offerentes servare cupimus, eorumque nos magis miseret, qui nostram misericordiam non requirunt, quam qui illam efflagitant, quanto hoc magis in fortissimis civibus facere debemus? Me quidem, judices, exanimant et interimunt hae voces Milonis, quas audio assidue et quibus intersum quotidie: 'Valeant,' inquit, 'valeant cives mei; sint incolumes, sint florentes, sint beati; stet haec urbs praeclara mihique patria carissima, quoquo modo erit merita de me; tranquilla re publica mei cives, quoniam mihi cum illis non licet, sine me ipsi, sed propter me tamen perfruantur; ego cedam atque abibo: si mihi bona re publica frui non licuerit, at carebo mala, et quam primum tetigero bene moratam et liberam civitatem, in ea conquiescam. O frustra' inquit, 'mihi suscepti labores! O spes fallaces et cogitationes inanes meae! Ego cum tribunus plebis re publica oppressa me senatui dedissem, quem exstinctum acceperam, equitibus Romanis, quorum vires erant debiles, bonis viris, qui omnem auctoritatem Clodianis armis abjecerant, mihi umquam bonorum praesidium defuturum putarem? Ego cum te' (mecum enim saepissime loquitur) 'patriae reddidissem, mihi putarem in patria

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non futurum locum? Ubi nunc senatus est, quem secuti sumus? Ubi equites Romani illi, illi' inquit 'tui? Ubi studia municipiorum? Ubi Italiae voces? Ubi denique tua illa, M. Tulli, quae plurimis fuit auxilio, vox atque defensio? Mihine ea soli, qui pro te toties morti me obtuli, nihil potest opitulari?'

35. Nec vero haec, judices, ut ego nunc, flens, sed hoc eodem loquitur vultu quo videtis. Negat enim, negat ingratis civibus fecisse se quae fecerit, timidis et omnia circumspicientibus pericula non negat. Plebem et infimam multitudinem, quae P. Clodio duce fortunis vestris imminebat, eam, quo tutior esset vestra vita, se fecisse commemorat ut non modo virtute flecteret, sed etiam tribus suis patrimoniis deleniret, nec timet ne, cum plebem muneribus placarit, vos non conciliarit meritis in rem publicam singularibus. Senatus erga se benevolentiam temporibus his ipsis saepe esse perspectam, vestras vero et vestrorum ordinum occursationes, studia, sermones, quemcumque cursum fortuna dederit, se secum ablaturum esse dicit. Meminit etiam sibi vocem praeconis modo defuisse, quam minime desiderarit, populi vero cunctis suffragiis, quod unum cupierit, se consulem declaratum; nunc denique, si haec contra se sint futura, sibi facinoris suspicionem, non facti crimen obstare. Addit haec, quae certe vera sunt, fortes et sapientes viros non tam praemia sequi solere recte factorum quam ipsa recte facta; se nihil in vita nisi praeclarissime fecisse, si quidem nihil sit praestabilius viro quam periculis patriam liberare; beatos esse, quibus ea res honori fuerit a suis civibus, nec tamen eos miseros, qui beneficio cives suos vicerint; sed tamen ex omnibus praemiis virtutis, si esset habenda ratio praemiorum, amplissimum esse praemium gloriam; esse hanc unam, quae brevitatem vitae posteritatis memoria consolaretur, quae efficeret ut absentes adessemus, mortui viveremus; hanc denique esse cujus gradibus etiam

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in caelum homines viderentur ascendere. 'De me' inquit, 'semper populus Romanus, semper omnes gentes loquentur, nulla umquam obmutescet vetustas: quin hoc tempore ipso, cum omnes a meis inimicis faces invidiae meae subjiciantur, tamen omni in hominum coetu gratiis agendis et gratulationibus habendis et omni sermone celebramur. Omitto Etruriae festos et actos et institutos dies; centesima lux est haec ab interitu P. Clodii et, opinor, altera: qua fines imperii populi Romani sunt, ea non solum fama jam de illo, sed etiam laetitia peragravit. Quamobrem ubi corpus hoc sit non' inquit, 'laboro, quoniam omnibus in terris et jam versatur et semper habitabit nominis mei gloria.'

36. Haec tu mecum saepe his absentibus, sed isdem audientibus haec ego tecum, Milo: Te quidem, cum isto animo es, satis laudare non possum, sed, quo est ista magis divina virtus, eo majore a te dolore divellor; nec vero, si mihi eriperis, reliqua est illa tamen ad consolandum querela, ut eis irasci possim, a quibus tantum vulnus accepero: non enim inimici mei te mihi eripient, sed amicissimi, non male aliquando de me meriti, sed semper optime. Nullum umquam, judices, mihi tantum dolorem inuretis (etsi quis potest esse tantus?), sed ne hunc quidem ipsum, ut obliviscar quanti me semper feceritis: quae si vos cepit oblivio aut si in me aliquid offendistis, cur non id meo capite potius luitur quam Milonis? Praeclare enim vixero, si quid mihi acciderit prius quam hoc tantum mali videro. Nunc me una consolatio sustentat, quod tibi, T. Anni, nullum a me amoris, nullum studii, nullum pietatis officium defuit: ego inimicitias potentium pro te appetivi; ego meum saepe corpus et vitam objeci armis inimicorum tuorum; ego me plurimis pro te supplicem abjeci; bona, fortunas meas ac liberorum meorum in communionem tuorum temporum contuli; hoc denique ipso die, si quae vis est parata, si quae dimicatio capitis futura, deposco. Quid jam

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restat? Quid habeo quod faciam pro tuis in me meritis nisi ut eam fortunam, quaecumque erit tua, ducam meam? Non recuso, non abnuo, vosque obsecro, judices, ut vestra beneficia, quae in me contulistis, aut in hujus salute augeatis aut in ejusdem exitio occasura esse videatis.

37. His lacrimis non movetur Milo; est quodam incredibili robore animi: exsilium ibi esse putat, ubi virtuti non sit locus; mortem naturae finem esse, non poenam. Sed hic ea mente, qua natus est: quid vos, judices? Quo tandem animo eritis? Memoriam Milonis retinebitis, ipsum ejicietis? Et erit dignior locus in terris ullus qui hanc virtutem excipiat quam hic, qui procreavit? Vos, vos appello, fortissimi viri, qui multum pro re publica sanguinem effudistis; vos in viri et in civis invicti appello periculo, centuriones, vosque, milites: vobis non modo inspectantibus, sed etiam armatis et huic judicio praesidentibus haec tanta virtus ex hac urbe expelletur, exterminabitur, projicietur? O me miserum, O me infelicem! Revocare tu me in patriam, Milo, potuisti per hos, ego te in patria per eosdem retinere non potero? Quid respondebo liberis meis, qui te parentem alterum putant? Quid tibi, Quinte frater, qui nunc abes, consorti mecum temporum illorum? Mene non potuisse Milonis salutem tueri per eosdem, per quos nostram ille servasset? At in qua causa non potuisse? Quae est grata gentibus * * non potuisse? Eis, qui maxime P. Clodii morte acquierunt. Quo deprecante? Me. Quodnam ego concepi tantum scelus aut quod in me tantum facinus admisi, judices, cum illa indicia communis exitii indagavi, patefeci, protuli, exstinxi? Omnes in me meosque redundant ex fonte illo dolores. Quid me reducem esse voluistis? An ut inspectante me expellerentur ii, per quos essem restitutus? Nolite, obsecro vos, acerbiorem mihi pati reditum esse, quam fuerit ille ipse discessus: nam qui possum putare me restitutum esse, si distrahar ab his, per quos restitutus sum?

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38. Utinam di immortales fecissent — pace tua, patria, dixerim: metuo enim ne scelerate dicam in te quod pro Milone dicam pie — utinam P. Clodius non modo viveret, sed etiam praetor, consul, dictator esset potius quam hoc spectaculum viderem! O di immortales! fortem et a vobis, judices, conservandum virum! 'Minime, minime,' inquit: 'immo vero poenas ille debitas luerit: nos subeamus, si ita necesse est, non debitas.' Hicine vir patriae natus usquam nisi in patria morietur, aut, si forte, pro patria? Hujus vos animi monumenta retinebitis, corporis in Italia nullum sepulcrum esse patiemini? Hunc sua quisquam sententia ex hac urbe expellet, quem omnes urbes expulsum a vobis ad se vocabunt? O terram illam beatam, quae hunc virum exceperit, hanc ingratam, si ejecerit, miseram, si amiserit! Sed finis sit; neque enim prae lacrimis jam loqui possum, et hic se lacrimis defendi vetat. Vos oro obtestorque, judices, ut in sententiis ferendis, quod sentietis, id audeatis. Vestram virtutem, justitiam, fidem, mihi credite, is maxime probabit, qui in judicibus legendis optimum et sapientissimum et fortissimum quemque elegit.

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M. TULLII CICERONIS

PRO REGE DEIOTARO AD C. CAESAREM ORATIO.

1. Cum in omnibus causis gravioribus, C. Caesar, initio dicendi commoveri soleam vehementius, quam videtur vel usus vel aetas mea postulare, tum in hac causa ita me multa perturbant, ut, quantum mea fides studii mihi adferat ad salutem regis Deiotari defendendam, tantum facultatis timor detrahat. Primum dico pro capite fortunisque regis, quod ipsum, etsi non iniquum est in tuo dumtaxat periculo, tamen est ita inusitatum, regem reum capitis esse, ut ante hoc tempus non sit auditum; deinde eum regem, quem ornare antea cuncto cum senatu solebam pro perpetuis ejus in nostram rem publicam meritis, nunc contra atrocissimum crimen cogor defendere. Accedit ut accusatorum alterius crudelitate, alterius indignitate conturber: crudelem Castorem, ne dicam sceleratum et impium, qui nepos avum in capitis discrimen adduxerit adolescentiaeque suae terrorem intulerit ei, cujus senectutem tueri et tegere debebat, commendationemque ineuntis aetatis ab impietate et scelere duxerit; avi servum corruptum praemiis ad accusandum dominum impulerit, a legatorum pedibus abduxerit. Fugitivi autem dominum accusantis et dominum absentem et dominum amicissimum nostrae rei publicae cum os videbam, cum verba audiebam, non

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tam afflictam regiam condicionem dolebam quam de fortunis communibus extimescebam. Nam cum more majorum de servo in dominum ne tormentis quidem quaeri liceat, in qua quaestione dolor elicere veram vocem possit etiam ab invito, exortus est servus qui, quem in eculeo appellare non posset, eum accuset solutus.

2. Perturbat me, C. Caesar, etiam illud interdum, quod tamen cum te penitus recognovi, timere desino: re enim iniquum est, sed tua sapientia fit aequissimum: nam dicere apud eum de facinore, contra cujus vitam consilium facinoris inisse arguare, cum per se ipsum consideres, grave est; nemo enim fere est qui sui periculi judex non sibi se aequiorem quam reo praebeat: sed tua, C. Caesar, praestans singularisque natura hunc mihi metum minuit. Non enim tam timeo quid tu de rege Deiotaro, quam intelligo quid de te ceteros velis judicare. Moveor etiam loci ipsius insolentia, quod tantam causam, quanta nulla umquam in disceptatione versata est, dico intra domesticos parietes, dico extra conventum et eam frequentiam, in qua oratorum studia niti solent: in tuis oculis, in tuo ore vultuque acquiesco, te unum intueor, ad te unum omnis mea spectat oratio: quae mihi ad spem obtinendae veritatis gravissima sunt, ad motum animi et ad omnem impetum dicendi contentionemque leviora: hanc enim, C. Caesar, causam si in foro dicerem eodem audiente et disceptante te, quantam mihi alacritatem populi Romani concursus adferret! Quis enim civis ei regi non faveret, cujus omnem aetatem in populi Romani bellis consumptam esse meminisset? Spectarem curiam, intuerer forum, caelum denique testarer ipsum. Sic, cum et deorum immortalium et populi Romani et senatus beneficia in regem Deiotarum recordarer, nullo modo mihi deesse posset oratio. Quae quoniam angustiora parietes faciunt actioque maximae causae debilitatur loco, tuum est, Caesar, qui pro multis saepe dixisti,

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quid mihi nunc animi sit, ad te ipsum referre, quo facilius cum aequitas tua tum audiendi diligentia minuat hanc perturbationem meam.

Sed ante quam de accusatione ipsa dico, de accusatorum spe pauca dicam; qui cum videantur nec ingenio nec usu atque exercitatione rerum valere, tamen ad hanc causam non sine aliqua spe et cogitatione venerunt.

3. Iratum te regi Deiotaro fuisse non erant nescii; affectum illum quibusdam incommodis et detrimentis propter offensionem animi tui meminerant [teque cum huic iratum, tum sibi amicum esse cognoverant,] cumque apud ipsum te de tuo periculo dicerent, fore putabant ut in exulcerato animo facile fictum crimen insideret. Quamobrem hoc nos primum metu, Caesar, per fidem et constantiam et clementiam tuam libera, ne residere in te ullam partem iracundiae suspicemur. Per dexteram istam te oro, quam regi Deiotaro hospes hospiti porrexisti, istam, inquam, dexteram non tam in bellis neque in proeliis quam in promissis et fide firmiorem. Tu illius domum inire, tu vetus hospitium renovare voluisti; te ejus di penates acceperunt, te amicum et placatum Deiotari regis arae focique viderunt. Cum facile orari, Caesar, tum semel exorari soles. Nemo umquam te placavit inimicus, qui ullas resedisse in te simultatis reliquias senserit. Quamquam cui sunt inauditae cum Deiotaro querelae tuae? Numquam tu illum accusavisti ut hostem, sed ut amicum officio parum functum, quod propensior in Cn. Pompeii amicitiam fuisset quam in tuam: cui tamen ipsi rei veniam te daturum fuisse dicebas, si tantum auxilia Pompeio, vel si etiam filium misisset, ipse aetatis excusatione usus esset. Ita cum maximis eum rebus liberares, perparvam amicitiae culpam relinquebas; itaque non solum in eum non animadvertisti, sed omni metu liberavisti, hospitem agnovisti, regem reliquisti. Neque enim ille odio tui progressus, sed errore communi lapsus est. Is

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rex, quem senatus hoc nomine saepe honorificentissimis decretis appellavisset, quique illum ordinem ab adolescentia gravissimum sanctissimumque duxisset, isdem rebus est perturbatus, homo longinquus et alienigena, quibus nos in media re publica nati semperque versati.

4. Cum audiret senatus consentientis auctoritate arma sumpta, consulibus, praetoribus, tribunis plebis, nobis imperatoribus rem publicam defendendam datam, movebatur animo et vir huic imperio amicissimus de salute populi Romani extimescebat, in qua etiam suam esse inclusam videbat: in summo tamen timore quiescendum esse arbitrabatur. Maxime vero perturbatus est, ut audivit, consules ex Italia profugisse omnesque consulares (sic enim ei nuntiabatur), cunctum senatum, totam Italiam effusam: talibus enim nuntiis et rumoribus patebat ad orientem via nec ulli veri subsequebantur. Nihil ille de condicionibus tuis, nihil de studio concordiae et pacis, nihil de conspiratione audiebat certorum hominum contra dignitatem tuam. Quae cum ita essent, tamen usque eo se tenuit, quoad a Cn. Pompeio ad eum legati litteraeque venerunt. Ignosce, ignosce, Caesar, si ejus viri auctoritati rex Deiotarus cessit, quem nos omnes secuti sumus; ad quem cum di atque homines omnia ornamenta congessissent, tum tu ipse plurima et maxima. Neque enim, si tuae res gestae ceterorum laudibus obscuritatem attulerunt, idcirco Cn. Pompeii memoriam amisimus. Quantum nomen illius fuerit, quantae opes, quanta in omni genere bellorum gloria, quanti honores populi Romani, quanti senatus, quanti tui, quis ignorat? Tanto ille superiores vicerat gloria, quanto tu omnibus praestitisti; itaque Cn. Pompeii bella, victorias, triumphos, consulatus admirantes numerabamus: tuos enumerare non possumus.

5. Ad eum igitur rex Deiotarus venit hoc misero fatalique bello, quem antea justis hostilibusque bellis adjuverat, quocum erat non hospitio solum, verum

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etiam familiaritate conjunctus, et venit vel rogatus ut amicus, vel arcessitus ut socius, vel evocatus ut is, qui senatui parere didicisset: postremo venit ut ad fugientem, non ut ad insequentem, id est ad periculi, non ad victoriae societatem. Itaque Pharsalico proelio facto a Pompeio discessit; spem infinitam persequi noluit; vel officio, si quid debuerat, vel errori, si quid nescierat, satis factum esse duxit; domum se contulit, teque Alexandrinum bellum gerente utilitatibus tuis paruit. Ille exercitum Cn. Domitii, amplissimi viri, suis tectis et copiis sustentavit; ille Ephesum ad eum, quem tu ex tuis fidelissimum et probatissimum omnibus delegisti, pecuniam misit; ille iterum, ille tertio auctionibus factis pecuniam dedit, qua ad bellum uterere; ille corpus suum periculo objecit, tecumque in acie contra Pharnacem fuit tuumque hostem esse duxit suum. Quae quidem a te in eam partem accepta sunt, Caesar, ut eum amplissimo regis honore et nomine affeceris.

Is igitur non modo a te periculo liberatus, sed etiam honore amplissimo ornatus, arguitur domi te suae interficere voluisse: quod tu, nisi eum furiosissimum judicas, suspicari profecto non potes. Ut enim omittam cujus tanti sceleris fuerit in conspectu deorum penatium necare hospitem, cujus tantae importunitatis omnium gentium atque omnis memoriae clarissimum lumen exstinguere, cujus tantae ferocitatis victorem orbis terrarum non extimescere, cujus tam inhumani et ingrati animi, a quo rex appellatus esset, in eo tyrannum inveniri — ut haec omittam, cujus tanti furoris fuit, omnes reges, quorum multi erant finitimi, omnes liberos populos, omnes socios, omnes provincias, omnia denique omnium arma contra se unum excitare? Quonam ille modo cum regno, cum domo, cum conjuge, cum carissimo filio distractus esset, tanto scelere non modo perfecto, sed etiam cogitato?

6. At, credo, haec homo inconsultus et temera-

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rius non videbat. Quis consideratior illo? Quis tectior? Quis prudentior? Quamquam hoc loco Deiotarum non tam ingenio et prudentia quam fide et religione vitae defendendum puto. Nota tibi est hominis probitas, C. Caesar, noti mores, nota constantia. Cui porro, qui modo populi Romani nomen audivit, Deiotari integritas, gravitas, virtus, fides non audita est? Quod igitur facinus nec in hominem imprudentem caderet propter metum praesentis exitii, nec in facinorosum, nisi esset idem amentissimus, id vos et a viro optimo et ab homine minime stulto cogitatum esse confingitis? At quam non modo non credibiliter, sed ne suspiciose quidem! Cum, inquit, in castellum Blucium venisses et domum regis, hospitis tui, devertisses, locus erat quidam, in quo erant ea composita, quibus te rex munerari constituerat: huc te e balneo, prius quam accumberes, ducere volebat; erant enim armati, qui te interficerent, in eo ipso loco collocati. En crimen, en causa, cur regem fugitivus, dominum servus accuset. Ego me hercules, Caesar, initio, cum est ad me ista causa delata, Phidippum medicum, servum regium, qui cum legatis missus esset, ab isto adolescente esse corruptum, hac sum suspicione percussus: medicum indicem subornavit; finget videlicet aliquod crimen veneni. Etsi a veritate longe, tamen a consuetudine criminandi non multum res abhorrebat. Quid ait medicus? Nihil de veneno. At id fieri potuit primum occultius in potione, in cibo; deinde etiam impunius fit, quod cum est factum, negari potest. Si palam te interemisset, omnium in se gentium non solum odia, sed etiam arma convertisset: si veneno, Jovis ille quidem hospitalis numen numquam celare potuisset, homines fortasse celasset. Quod igitur et conari occultius et efficere cautius potuit, id tibi et medico callido et servo, ut putabat, fideli, non credidit: de armis, de ferro, de insidiis celare te noluit? At quam festive crimen contexitur! Tua te, inquit,

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eadem, quae saepe, fortuna servavit: negavisti tum te inspicere velle.

7. Quid postea? An Deiotarus, re illo tempore non perfecta, continuo dimisit exercitum? Nullus erat alius insidiandi locus? At eodem te, cum cenavisses, rediturum dixeras, itaque fecisti. Horam unam aut duas eodem loco armatos, ut collocati fuerant, retinere magnum fuit? Cum in convivio comiter et jucunde fuisses, tum illuc isti, ut dixeras: quo in loco Deiotarum talem erga te cognovisti, qualis rex Attalus in P. Africanum fuit, cui magnificentissima dona, ut scriptum legimus, usque ad Numantiam misit ex Asia, quae Africanus inspectante exercitu accepit; quod cum praesens Deiotarus regio et animo et more fecisset, tu in cubiculum discessisti. Obsecro, Caesar, repete illius temporis memoriam, pone illum ante oculos diem, vultus hominum te intuentium atque admirantium recordare. Num quae trepidatio? Num qui tumultus? Num quid nisi modeste, nisi quiete, nisi ex hominis gravissimi et sanctissimi disciplina? Quid igitur causae excogitari potest cur te lautum voluerit, cenatum noluerit occidere? In posterum, inquit, diem distulit, ut, cum in castellum Peium ventum esset, ibi cogitata perficeret. Non video causam mutandi loci, sed tamen acta res criminose est. Cum, inquit, vomere post cenam te velle dixisses, in balneum te ducere coeperunt: ibi enim erant insidiae. At te eadem tua fortuna servavit: in cubiculo malle dixisti. Di te perduint, fugitive! Ita non modo nequam et improbus, sed fatuus et amens es. Quid? Ille signa aënea in insidiis posuerat, quae e balneo in cubiculum transferri non possent? Habes crimina insidiarum: nihil enim dixit amplius. Horum, inquit, eram conscius. Quid tum? Ita ille demens erat, ut eum, quem conscium tanti sceleris haberet, a se dimitteret? Romam etiam mitteret, ubi et inimicissimum sciret esse nepotem suum et C. Caesarem, cui fecisset in-

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sidias, praesertim cum is unus esset qui posset de absente se indicare? Et fratres meos, inquit, quod erant conscii, in vincula conjecit. Cum igitur eos vinciret, quos secum habebat, te solutum Romam mittebat, qui eadem scires, quae illos scire dicis?

8. Reliqua pars accusationis duplex fuit: una, regem semper in speculis fuisse, cum a te esset animo alieno; altera exercitum eum contra te magnum comparasse. De exercitu dicam breviter, ut cetera. Numquam eas copias rex Deiotarus habuit, quibus inferre bellum populo Romano posset, sed quibus fines suos ab excursionibus et latrociniis tueretur et imperatoribus nostris auxilia mitteret. Atque antea quidem majores copias alere poterat; nunc exiguas vix tueri potest. At misit ad Caecilium nescio quem: sed eos, quos misit, quod ire noluerunt, in vincula conjecit. Non quaero quam veri simile sit aut habuisse regem quos mitteret aut eos, quos misisset, non paruisse, aut, qui dicto audientes in tanta re non fuissent, eos vinctos potius quam necatos. Sed tamen cum ad Caecilium mittebat, utrum causam illam victam esse nesciebat an Caecilium istum magnum hominem putabat? Quem profecto is, qui optime nostros homines novit, vel quia non nosset vel si nosset, contemneret. Addit etiam illud, equites non optimos misisse. Credo, Caesar, nihil ad tuum equitatum, sed misit ex eis, quos habuit, electos. Ait nescio quem ex eo numero servum judicatum. Non arbitror, non audivi: sed in eo, etiam si accidisset, culpam regis nullam fuisse arbitrarer.

9. Alieno autem a te animo fuit quo modo? Speravit, credo, difficiles tibi Alexandriae fore exitus propter regionis naturam et fluminis. At eo tempore ipso pecuniam dedit, exercitum aluit, ei, quem Asiae praefeceras, in nulla re defuit; tibi victori non solum ad hospitium, sed ad periculum etiam atque ad aciem praesto fuit. Secutum est bellum Africanum: graves de te rumores, qui etiam furio-

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sum illum Caecilium excitaverunt. Quo tum rex animo fuit? Qui auctionatus sit seseque spoliare maluerit quam tibi pecuniam non subministrare. At eo, inquit, tempore ipso Nicaeam Ephesumque mittebat qui rumores Africanos exciperent et celeriter ad se referrent: itaque cum esset ei nuntiatum Domitium naufragio perisse, te in castello circumsederi, de Domitio dixit versum Graecum eadem sententia, qua etiam nos habemus Latinum:

Pereánt amici, dum inimici una intércidant.

Quod ille, si esset tibi inimicissimus, numquam tamen dixisset: ipse enim mansuetus, versus immanis. Qui autem Domitio poterat esse amicus, qui tibi esset inimicus? Tibi porro inimicus cur esset, a quo cum vel interfici belli lege potuisset, regem et se et filium suum constitutos esse meminisset? Quid deinde? Furcifer quo progreditur? Ait hac laetitia Deiotarum elatum vino se obruisse in convivioque nudum saltavisse. Quae crux huic fugitivo potest satis supplicii adferre? Deiotarum saltantem quisquam aut ebrium vidit umquam? Omnes in illo sunt rege virtutes, quod te, Caesar, ignorare non arbitror, sed praecipue singularis et admiranda frugalitas: etsi hoc verbo scio laudari regem non solere; frugi hominem dici non multum habet laudis in rege: fortem, justum, severum, gravem, magnanimum, largum, beneficum, liberalem, hae sunt regiae laudes, illa privata est. Ut volet quisque, accipiat: ego tamen frugalitatem, id est modestiam et temperantiam, virtutem maximam judico. Haec in illo est ab ineunte aetate cum a cuncta Asia, cum a magistratibus legatisque nostris, tum ab equitibus Romanis, qui in Asia negotiati sunt, perspecta et cognita. Multis ille quidem gradibus officiorum erga rem publicam nostram ad hoc regium nomen ascendit; sed tamen quicquid a bellis populi Romani vacabat, cum hominibus nostris consuetudines, amicitias, res rationesque jungebat, ut non solum tetrarches nobilis, sed etiam optimus

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pater familias et diligentissimus agricola et pecuarius haberetur. Qui igitur adolescens, nondum tanta gloria praeditus, nihil umquam nisi severissime et gravissime fecerit, is ea existimatione eaque aetate saltavit?

10. Imitari, Castor, potius avi mores disciplinamque debebas quam optimo et clarissimo viro fugitivi ore male dicere. Quod si saltatorem avum habuisses neque eum virum, unde pudoris pudicitiaeque exempla peterentur, tamen hoc maledictum minime in illam aetatem conveniret. Quibus ille studiis ab ineunte aetate se imbuerat, non saltandi, sed bene ut armis, optime ut equis uteretur, ea tamen illum cuncta jam exacta aetate defecerant. Itaque Deiotarum cum plures in equum sustulissent, quod haerere in eo senex posset, admirari solebamus: hic vero adolescens, qui meus in Cilicia miles, in Graecia commilito fuit, cum in illo nostro exercitu equitaret cum suis delectis equitibus, quos una cum eo ad Pompeium pater miserat, quos concursus facere solebat, quam se jactare, quam ostentare, quam nemini in illa causa studio et cupiditate concedere! Cum vero exercitu amisso ego, qui pacis semper auctor fui, [post Pharsalicum proelium,] suasor fuissem armorum non deponendorum, sed abjiciendorum, hunc ad meam auctoritatem non potui adducere, quod et ipse ardebat studio illius belli et patri satis faciendum esse arbitrabatur. Felix ista domus quae non impunitatem solum adepta sit, sed etiam accusandi licentiam: calamitosus Deiotarus qui, quod in eisdem castris fuerit, non modo apud te, sed etiam a suis accusetur! Vos vestra secunda fortuna, Castor, non potestis sine propinquorum calamitate esse contenti?

11. Sint sane inimicitiae, quae esse non debebant; rex enim Deiotarus vestram familiam abjectam et obscuram e tenebris in lucem evocavit: quis tuum patrem antea, quis esset, quam cujus gener esset, audivit? Sed quamvis ingrate et im-

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pie necessitudinis nomen repudiaretis, tamen inimicitias hominum more gerere poteratis, non ficto crimine insectari, non expetere vitam, non capitis arcessere. Esto: concedatur haec quoque acerbitas et odii magnitudo: adeone, ut omnia vitae salutisque communis atque etiam humanitatis jura violentur? Servum sollicitare verbis, spe promissisque corrumpere, abducere domum, contra dominum armare, hoc est non uni propinquo, sed omnibus familiis nefarium bellum indicere; nam ista corruptela servi si non modo impunita fuerit, sed etiam a tanta auctoritate approbata, nulli parietes nostram salutem, nullae leges, nulla jura custodient. Ubi enim id, quod intus est atque nostrum, impune evolare potest contraque nos pugnare, fit in dominatu servitus, in servitute dominatus. O tempora, O mores! Cn. Domitius ille, quem nos pueri consulem, censorem, pontificem maximum vidimus, cum tribunus plebis M. Scaurum principem civitatis in judicium populi vocavisset Scaurique servus ad eum clam domum venisset et crimina in dominum delaturum se esse dixisset, prehendi hominem jussit ad Scaurumque deduci. Vide quid intersit, etsi inique Castorem cum Domitio comparo: sed tamen ille inimico servum remisit, tu ab avo abduxisti; ille incorruptum audire noluit, tu corrupisti; ille adjutorem servum contra dominum repudiavit, tu etiam accusatorem adhibuisti. At semel iste est corruptus a vobis. Nonne, cum esset productus et cum tecum fuisset, refugit ad legatos? Nonne ad hunc Cn. Domitium venit? Nonne audiente hoc Servio Sulpicio, clarissimo viro, qui tum casu apud Domitium cenabat, et hoc Tito Torquato, optimo adolescente, se a te corruptum, tuis promissis in fraudem impulsum esse confessus est?

12. Quae est ista tam impotens, tam crudelis, tam immoderata inhumanitas? Idcirco in hanc urbem venisti, ut hujus urbis jura et exempla corrumperes domesticaque immanitate nostrae civitatis humanitatem inquinares?

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At quam acute collecta crimina! Blesamius, inquit, (ejus enim nomine, optimi viri nec tibi ignoti, male dicebat tibi), ad regem scribere solebat te in invidia esse, tyrannum existimari, statua inter reges posita animos hominum vehementer offensos, plaudi tibi non solere. Nonne intelligis, Caesar, ex urbanis malevolorum sermunculis haec ab istis esse collecta? Blesamius tyrannum Caesarem scriberet? Multorum enim capita civium viderat, multos jussu Caesaris vexatos, verberatos, necatos, multas afflictas et eversas domos, armatis militibus refertum forum. Quae semper in civili victoria sensimus, ea te victore non vidimus. Solus, inquam, es, C. Caesar, cujus in victoria ceciderit nemo nisi armatus. Et quem nos liberi, in summa populi Romani libertate nati, non modo non tyrannum, sed clementissimum in victoria ducem vidimus, is Blesamio, qui vivit in regno, tyrannus videri potest? Nam de statua quis queritur, una praesertim, cum tam multas videat? Valde enim invidendum est ejus statuis, cujus tropaeis non invidemus. Nam si locus adfert invidiam, nullus locus est ad statuam quidem rostris clarior. De plausu autem quid respondeam? Qui nec desideratus umquam a te est et nonnumquam obstupefactis hominibus ipsa admiratione compressus est et fortasse eo praetermissus, quia nihil vulgare te dignum videri potest.

13. Nihil a me arbitror praeteritum, sed aliquid ad extremum causae reservatum. Id autem quid est? Te ut plane Deiotaro reconciliet oratio mea. Non enim jam metuo ne tu illi succenseas; illud vereor, ne tibi illum succensere aliquid suspicere: quod abest longissime, mihi crede, Caesar. Quid enim retineat per te meminit, non quid amiserit; neque se a te multatum arbitratur, sed, cum existimares multis tibi multa esse tribuenda, quo minus a se, qui in altera parte fuisset, ea sumeres non recusavit. Etenim si Antiochus Magnus ille, rex Asiae, cum, postea quam a L. Scipione devictus

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est, Tauro tenus regnare jussus esset, omnemque hanc Asiam, quae est nunc nostra provincia, amisisset, dicere est solitus benigne sibi a populo Romano esse factum, quod nimis magna procuratione liberatus modicis regni terminis uteretur, potest multo facilius se Deiotarus consolari: ille enim furoris multam sustulerat, hic erroris. Omnia tu Deiotaro, Caesar, tribuisti, cum et ipsi et filio nomen regium concessisti: hoc nomine retento atque servato nullum beneficium populi Romani, nullum judicium de se senatus imminutum putat. Magno animo et erecto est, nec umquam succumbet inimicis, ne fortunae quidem. Multa se arbitratur et peperisse ante factis et habere in animo atque virtute, quae nullo modo possit amittere. Quae enim fortuna aut quis casus aut quae tanta possit injuria omnium imperatorum de Deiotaro decreta delere? Ab omnibus enim est ornatus, qui, postea quam in castris esse potuit per aetatem, in Asia, Cappadocia, Ponto, Cilicia, Syria bella gesserunt: senatus vero judicia de illo tam multa tamque honorifica, quae publicis populi Romani litteris monumentisque consignata sunt, quae umquam vetustas obruet aut quae tanta delebit oblivio? Quid de virtute ejus dicam? De magnitudine animi, gravitate, constantia? Quae omnes docti atque sapientes summa, quidam etiam sola bona esse dixerunt, hisque non modo ad bene, sed etiam ad beate vivendum contentam esse virtutem. Haec ille reputans et dies noctesque cogitans non modo tibi non succenset (esset enim non solum ingratus, sed etiam amens), verum omnem tranquillitatem et quietem senectutis acceptam refert clementiae tuae.

14. Quo quidem animo cum antea fuit, tum non dubito quin tuis litteris, quarum exemplum legi, quas ad eum Tarracone huic Blesamio dedisti, se magis etiam erexerit ab omnique sollicitudine abstraxerit; jubes enim eum bene sperare et bono esse animo, quod scio te non frustra scribere solere.

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Memini enim isdem fere verbis ad me te scribere meque tuis litteris bene sperare non frustra esse jussum. Laboro equidem regis Deiotari causa, quocum mihi amicitiam res publica conciliavit, hospitium voluntas utriusque conjunxit, familiaritatem consuetudo attulit, summam vero necessitudinem magna ejus officia in me et in exercitum meum effecerunt: sed cum de illo laboro tum de multis amplissimis viris, quibus semel ignotum a te esse oportet, nec beneficium tuum in dubium vocari, nec haerere in animis hominum sollicitudinem sempiternam, nec accidere ut quisquam te timere incipiat eorum, qui sint semel a te liberati timore. Non debeo, C. Caesar, quod fieri solet in tantis periculis, temptare ecquonam modo dicendo misericordiam tuam commovere possim; nihil opus est: occurrere solet ipsa supplicibus et calamitosis, nullius oratione evocata. Propone tibi duos reges et id animo contemplare, quod oculis non potes: dabis profecto id misericordiae quod iracundiae denegavisti. Multa sunt monumenta clementiae tuae, sed maxima eorum incolumitates, quibus salutem dedisti; quae si in privatis gloriosa sunt, multo magis commemorabuntur in regibus. Semper regium nomen in hac civitate sanctum fuit, sociorum vero regum et amicorum sanctissimum.

15. Quod nomen hi reges ne amitterent te victore timuerunt, retentum vero et a te confirmatum posteris etiam suis tradituros se esse confidunt. Corpora sua pro salute regum suorum hi legati tibi regii tradunt, Hieras et Blesamius et Antigonus, tibi nobisque omnibus jam diu noti, eademque fide et virtute praeditus Dorylaus, qui nuper cum Hiera legatus est ad te missus, cum regum amicissimi, tum tibi etiam, ut spero, probati. Exquire de Blesamio num quid ad regem contra dignitatem tuam scripserit. Hieras quidem causam omnem suscipit et criminibus illis pro rege se supponit reum; memoriam tuam implorat, qua vales plurimum; negat

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umquam se a te in Deiotari tetrarchia pedem discessisse; in primis finibus tibi se praesto fuisse dicit, usque ad ultimos prosecutum; cum e balneo exisses, tecum se fuisse, cum illa munera inspexisses cenatus, cum in cubiculo recubuisses; eandemque assiduitatem tibi se praebuisse postridie: quamobrem si quid eorum, quae objecta sunt, cogitatum sit, non recusat quin id suum facinus judices. Quocirca, C. Caesar, velim existimes hodierno die sententiam tuam aut cum summo dedecore miserrimam pestem importaturam esse regibus aut incolumem famam cum salute: quorum alterum optare illorum crudelitatis est, alterum conservare clementiae tuae.

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M. TULLII CICERONIS

PRO Q. LIGARIO ORATIO.

1. Novum crimen, C. Caesar, et ante hunc diem non auditum propinquus meus ad te Q. Tubero detulit, Q. Ligarium in Africa fuisse, idque C. Pansa, praestanti vir ingenio, fretus fortasse familiaritate ea, quae est ei tecum, ausus est confiteri: itaque quo me vertam nescio. Paratus enim veneram, cum tu id neque per te scires neque audire aliunde potuisses, ut ignoratione tua ad hominis miseri salutem abuterer; sed quoniam diligentia inimici investigatum est quod latebat, confitendum est, opinor, praesertim cum meus necessarius Pansa fecerit, ut id integrum jam non esset, omissaque controversia omnis oratio ad misericordiam tuam conferenda est, qua plurimi sunt conservati, cum a te non liberationem culpae, sed errati veniam impetravissent. Habes igitur, Tubero, quod est accusatori maxime optandum, confitentem reum, sed tamen hoc confitentem, se in ea parte fuisse, qua te, qua virum omni laude dignum, patrem tuum. Itaque prius de vestro delicto confiteamini necesse est, quam Ligarii ullam culpam reprehendatis.

Q. enim Ligarius, cum esset nulla belli suspicio, legatus in Africam cum C. Considio profectus est, qua in legatione et civibus et sociis ita se probavit, ut decedens Considius provincia satis facere hominibus non posset, si quemquam alium provinciae praefecisset. Itaque Ligarius, cum diu recusans nihil

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profecisset, provinciam accepit invitus; cui sic praefuit in pace, ut et civibus et sociis gratissima esset ejus integritas ac fides. Bellum subito exarsit, quod qui erant in Africa ante audierunt geri quam parari: quo audito partim cupiditate inconsiderata, partim caeco quodam timore primo salutis, post etiam studii sui quaerebant aliquem ducem, cum Ligarius domum spectans, ad suos redire cupiens, nullo se implicari negotio passus est. Interim P. Attius Varus, qui praetor Africam obtinuerat, Uticam venit: ad eum statim concursum est; atque ille non mediocri cupiditate arripuit imperium, si illud imperium esse potuit, quod ad privatum clamore multitudinis imperitae, nullo publico consilio defebatur. Itaque Ligarius, qui omne tale negotium cuperet effugere, paulum adventu Vari conquievit.

2. Adhuc, C. Caesar, Q. Ligarius omni culpa vacat: domo est egressus non modo nullum ad bellum, sed ne ad minimam quidem suspicionem belli; legatus in pace profectus est; in provincia pacatissima ita se gessit, ut ei pacem esse expediret. Profectio certe animum tuum non debet offendere: num igitur remansio? Multo minus; nam profectio voluntatem habuit non turpem, remansio necessitatem etiam honestam. Ergo haec duo tempora carent crimine: unum, cum est legatus profectus, alterum, cum efflagitatus a provincia praepositus Africae est. Tertium tempus est, quod post adventum Vari in Africa restitit, quod si est criminosum, necessitatis crimen est, non voluntatis. An ille, si potuisset ullo modo evadere, Uticae quam Romae, cum P. Attio quam cum concordissimis fratribus, cum alienis esse quam cum suis maluisset? Cum ipsa legatio plena desiderii ac sollicitudinis fuisset propter incredibilem quendam fratrum amorem, hic aequo animo esse potuit belli discidio distractus a fratribus?

Nullum igitur habes, Caesar, adhuc in Q. Ligario signum alienae a te voluntatis; cujus ego causam

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animadverte, quaeso, qua fide defendam: prodo meam. O clementiam admirabilem atque omnium laude, praedicatione, litteris monumentisque decorandam! Cum M. Cicero apud te defendit alium in ea voluntate non fuisse, in qua se ipsum confitetur fuisse, nec tuas tacitas cogitationes extimescit nec quid tibi de alio audienti de se ipso occurrat reformidat.

3. Vide quam non reformidem; vide quanta lux liberalitatis et sapientiae tuae mihi apud te dicenti oboriatur: quantum potero voce contendam, ut hoc populus Romanus exaudiat: suscepto bello, Caesar, gesto etiam ex parte magna, nulla vi coactus, judicio ac voluntate ad ea arma profectus sum, quae erant sumpta contra te. Apud quem igitur hoc dico? Nempe apud eum, qui cum hoc sciret, tamen me, ante quam vidit, rei publicae reddidit; qui ad me ex Aegypto litteras misit, ut essem idem qui fuissem; qui, cum ipse imperator in toto imperio populi Romani unus esset, esse me alterum passus est; a quo hoc ipso C. Pansa mihi hunc nuntium perferente concessos fasces laureatos tenui, quoad tenendos putavi; qui mihi tum denique se salutem putavit reddere, si eam nullis spoliatam ornamentis dedisset. Vide, quaeso, Tubero, ut, qui de meo facto non dubitem, de Ligarii non audeam confiteri. Atque haec propterea de me dixi, ut mihi Tubero, cum de se eadem dicerem, ignosceret; cujus ego industriae gloriaeque faveo vel propter propinquam cognationem, vel quod ejus ingenio studiisque delector, vel quod laudem adolescentis propinqui existimo etiam ad meum aliquem fructum redundare. Sed hoc quaero: quis putat esse crimen fuisse in Africa? Nempe is, qui et ipse in eadem Africa esse voluit et prohibitum se a Ligario queritur et certe contra ipsum Caesarem est congressus armatus. Quid enim tuus ille, Tubero, destrictus in acie Pharsalica gladius agebat? Cujus latus ille mucro petebat? Qui sensus erat armorum tuorum? Quae

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tua mens, oculi, manus, ardor animi? Quid cupiebas? Quid optabas? Nimis urgeo; commoveri videtur adolescens; ad me revertar: isdem in armis fui.

4. Quid autem aliud egimus, Tubero, nisi ut quod hic potest nos possemus? Quorum igitur impunitas, Caesar, tuae clementiae laus est, eorum ipsorum ad crudelitatem te acuit oratio. Atque in hac causa non nihil equidem, Tubero, etiam tuam, sed multo magis patris tui prudentiam desidero, quod homo cum ingenio tum etiam doctrina excellens genus hoc causae quod esset non viderit; nam si vidisset, quovis profecto quam isto modo a te agi maluisset. Arguis fatentem; non est satis: accusas eum, qui causam habet aut, ut ego dico, meliorem quam tu aut, ut tu vis, parem. Haec admirabilia, sed prodigii simile est quod dicam: non habet eam vim ista accusatio, ut Q. Ligarius condemnetur, sed ut necetur. Hoc egit civis Romanus ante te nemo: externi isti mores, usque ad sanguinem incitari odio, aut levium Graecorum aut immanium barbarorum. Nam quid agis aliud? Romae ne sit? Ut domo careat? Ne cum optimis fratribus, ne cum hoc T. Broccho, avunculo, ne cum ejus filio, consobrino suo, ne nobiscum vivat? Ne sit in patria? Num est? Num potest magis carere his omnibus quam caret? Italia prohibetur, exsulat. Non tu ergo eum patria privare, qua caret, sed vita vis. At istud ne apud eum quidem dictatorem, qui omnes quos oderat morte multabat, quisquam egit isto modo: ipse jubebat occidi nullo postulante, praemiis etiam invitabat; quae tamen crudelitas ab hoc eodem aliquot annis post, quem tu nunc crudelem esse vis, vindicata est.

5. Ego vero istud non postulo, inquies. Ita me hercule existimo, Tubero. Novi enim te, novi patrem, novi domum nomenque vestrum; studia generis ac familiae vestrae virtutis, humanitatis, doctrinae, plurimarum artium atque optimarum

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nota mihi sunt. Itaque certo scio vos non petere sanguinem, sed parum attenditis: res enim eo spectat, ut ea poena, in qua adhuc Q. Ligarius est, non videamini esse contenti. Quae est igitur alia praeter mortem? Si enim est in exsilio, sicuti est, quid amplius postulatis? An, ne ignoscatur? Hoc vero multo acerbius multoque est durius: quod nos [domi] petimus precibus, lacrimis, strati ad pedes, non tam nostrae causae fidentes quam hujus humanitati, id ne impetremus oppugnabis, et in nostrum fletum irrumpes, et nos jacentes ad pedes supplicum voce prohibebis? Si, cum hoc domi faceremus, quod et fecimus et, ut spero, non frustra fecimus, tu repente irruisses et clamare coepisses, 'C. Caesar, cave ignoscas, cave te fratrum pro fratris salute obsecrantium misereat,' nonne omnem humanitatem exuisses? Quanto hoc durius, quod nos domi petimus, id te in foro oppugnare et in tali miseria multorum perfugium misericordiae tollere? Dicam plane, Caesar, quod sentio: si in hac tanta tua fortuna lenitas tanta non esset, quam tu per te, per te, inquam, obtines (intelligo quid loquar), acerbissimo luctu redundaret ista victoria: quam multi enim essent de victoribus qui te crudelem esse vellent, cum etiam de victis reperiantur! quam multi qui cum a te ignosci nemini vellent, impedirent clementiam tuam, cum etiam hi, quibus ipse ignovisti, nolint te esse in alios misericordem! Quod si probare Caesari possemus in Africa Ligarium omnino non fuisse, si honesto et misericordi mendacio saluti civi calamitoso esse vellemus, tamen hominis non esset, in tanto discrimine et periculo civis refellere et redarguere nostrum mendacium, et, si esset alicujus, ejus certe non esset, qui in eadem causa et fortuna fuisset; sed tamen aliud est errare Caesarem nolle, aliud nolle misereri: tunc diceres: 'Caesar, cave credas: fuit in Africa, tulit arma contra te.' Nunc quid dicis? 'Cave ignoscas.' Haec nec hominis nec ad hominem vox est: qua qui apud te,

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C. Caesar, utitur, suam citius abjiciet humanitatem quam extorquebit tuam.

6. Ac primus aditus et postulatio Tuberonis haec, ut opinor, fuit, velle se de Q. Ligarii scelere dicere. Non dubito quin admiratus sis, vel quod de nullo alio quisquam, vel quod is, qui in eadem causa fuisset, vel quidnam novi sceleris adferret. Scelus tu illud vocas, Tubero? Cur? Isto enim nomine illa adhuc causa caruit: alii errorem appellant, alii timorem; qui durius, spem, cupiditatem, odium, pertinaciam; qui gravissime, temeritatem: scelus praeter te adhuc nemo. Ac mihi quidem, si proprium et verum nomen nostri mali quaeritur, fatalis quaedam calamitas incidisse videtur et improvidas hominum mentes occupavisse, ut nemo mirari debeat humana consilia divina necessitate esse superata. Liceat esse miseros: quamquam hoc victore esse non possumus. Sed non loquor de nobis: de illis loquor, qui occiderunt. Fuerint cupidi, fuerint irati, fuerint pertinaces: sceleris vero crimine, furoris, parricidii liceat Cn. Pompeio mortuo, liceat multis aliis carere. Quando hoc quisquam ex te, Caesar, audivit, aut tua quid aliud arma voluerunt nisi a te contumeliam propulsare? Quid egit tuus invictus exercitus, nisi ut suum jus tueretur et dignitatem tuam? Quid? Tu, cum pacem esse cupiebas, idne agebas, ut tibi cum sceleratis, an ut cum bonis civibus conveniret? Mihi vero, Caesar, tua in me maxima merita tanta certe non viderentur, si me ut sceleratum a te conservatum putarem. Quo modo autem tu de re publica bene meritus esses, cum tot sceleratos incolumi dignitate esse voluisses? Secessionem tu illam existimavisti, Caesar, initio, non bellum, neque hostile odium, sed civile discidium, utrisque cupientibus rem publicam salvam, sed partim consiliis, partim studiis a communi utilitate aberrantibus. Principum dignitas erat paene par, non par fortasse eorum, qui sequebantur; causa tum dubia, quod erat aliquid in utraque parte, quod pro-

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bari posset; nunc melior ea judicanda est, quam etiam di adjuverunt; cognita vero clementia tua quis non eam victoriam probet, in qua occiderit nemo nisi armatus?

7. Sed, ut omittam communem causam, veniamus ad nostram, utrum tandem existimas facilius fuisse, Tubero, Ligarium ex Africa exire an vos in Africam non venire? 'Poteramusne,' inquies, 'cum senatus censuisset?' Si me consulis, nullo modo. Sed tamen Ligarium senatus idem legaverat; atque ille eo tempore paruit, cum parere senatui necesse erat; vos tunc paruistis, cum paruit nemo, qui noluit. Reprehendo igitur? Minime vero; neque enim licuit aliter vestro generi, nomini, familiae, disciplinae: sed hoc non concedo, ut, quibus rebus gloriemini in vobis, easdem in aliis reprehendatis. Tuberonis sors conjecta est ex senatus consulto, cum ipse non adesset, morbo etiam impediretur: statuerat excusare. Haec ego novi propter omnes necessitudines, quae mihi sunt cum L. Tuberone: domi una eruditi, militiae contubernales, post affines, in omni denique vita familiares; magnum etiam vinculum, quod isdem studiis semper usi sumus. Scio igitur Tuberonem domi manere voluisse: sed ita quidem agebat, ita rei publicae sanctissimum nomen opponebat, ut, etiam si aliter sentiret, verborum tamen ipsorum pondus sustinere non posset. Cessit auctoritati amplissimi viri vel potius paruit: una est profectus cum eis, quorum erat una causa; tardius iter fecit; itaque in Africam venit jam occupatam. Hinc in Ligarium crimen oritur vel ira potius: nam si crimen est [illum] voluisse, non minus magnum est vos Africam, arcem omnium provinciarum, natam ad bellum contra hanc urbem gerendum, obtinere voluisse quam aliquem se maluisse. Atque is tamen aliquis Ligarius non fuit: Varus imperium se habere dicebat; fasces certe habebat. Sed quoquo modo se illud habet, haec querela, Tubero, vestra quid valet? 'Recepti in pro-

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vinciam non sumus.' Quid, si essetis? Caesarine eam traditurí fuistis an contra Caesarem retenturi?

8. Vide quid licentiae, Caesar, nobis tua liberalitas det vel potius audaciae: si responderit Tubero, Africam, quo senatus eum sorsque miserat, tibi patrem suum traditurum fuisse, non dubitabo apud ipsum te, cujus id eum facere interfuit, gravissimis verbis ejus consilium reprehendere. Non enim, si tibi ea res grata fuisset, esset etiam probata. Sed jam hoc totum omitto, non tam ne offendam tuas patientissimas aures, quam ne Tubero quod numquam cogitavit facturus fuisse videatur. Veniebatis igitur in Africam, provinciam unam ex omnibus huic victoriae maxime infestam, in qua erat rex potentissimus inimicus huic causae, aliena voluntas, conventus firmi atque magni. Quaero, quid facturi fuistis? Quamquam quid facturi fueritis dubitem, cum videam quid feceritis? Prohibiti estis in provincia vestra pedem ponere et prohibiti summa injuria. Quo modo id tulistis? Acceptae injuriae querelam ad quem detulistis? Nempe ad eum, cujus auctoritatem secuti in societatem belli veneratis. Quod si Caesaris causa in provinciam veniebatis, ad eum profecto exclusi provincia venissetis: venistis ad Pompeium. Quae est ergo apud Caesarem querela, cum eum accusetis, a quo queramini prohibitos esse vos contra Caesarem gerere bellum? Atque in hoc quidem vel cum mendacio, si vultis, gloriemini per me licet, vos provinciam fuisse Caesari tradituros. Etiam si a Varo et a quibusdam aliis prohibiti estis, ego tamen confiteor culpam esse Ligarii, qui vos tantae laudis occasione privaverit.

9. Sed vide, quaeso, Caesar, constantiam ornatissimi viri [Tuberonis], quam ego, quamvis ipse probarem, ut probo, tamen non commemorarem, nisi a te cognovissem in primis eam virtutem solere laudari. Quae fuit igitur umquam in ullo homine tanta constantia? Constantiam dico? Nescio an melius patientiam possim dicere. Quotus enim

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istud quisque fecisset, ut, a quibus partibus in dissensione civili non esset receptus, esset etiam cum crudelitate rejectus, ad eos ipsos rediret? Magni cujusdam animi atque ejus viri est, quem de suscepta causa propositaque sententia nulla contumelia, nulla vis, nullum periculum possit depellere. Ut enim cetera paria Tuberoni cum Varo fuissent, honos, nobilitas, splendor, ingenium, quae nequaquam fuerunt, hoc certe praecipuum Tuberonis, quod justo cum imperio ex senatus consulto in provinciam suam venerat. Hinc prohibitus non ad Caesarem, ne iratus, non domum, ne iners, non in aliquam regionem, ne condemnare causam illam, quam secutus erat, videretur: in Macedoniam ad Cn. Pompeii castra venit, in eam ipsam causam, a qua erat rejectus injuria. Quid? Cum ista res nihil commovisset ejus animum, ad quem veneratis, languidiore, credo, studio in causa fuistis; tantummodo in praesidiis eratis, animi vero a causa abhorrebant: an, ut fit in civilibus bellis, * * nec in vobis magis quam in reliquis; omnes enim vincendi studio tenebamur. Pacis equidem semper auctor fui, sed tum sero; erat enim amentis, cum aciem videres, pacem cogitare. Omnes, inquam, vincere volebamus; tu certe praecipue, qui in eum locum veneras, ubi tibi esset perundum, nisi vicisses; quamquam, ut nunc se res habet, non dubito quin hanc salutem anteponas illi victoriae.

10. Haec ego non dicerem, Tubero, si aut vos constantiae vestrae aut Caesarem beneficii sui poeniteret. Nunc quaero utrum vestras injurias an rei publicae persequamini. Si rei publicae, quid de vestra in illa causa perseverantia respondebitis? Si vestras, videte ne erretis, qui Caesarem vestris inimicis iratum fore putetis, cum ignoverit suis. Itaque num tibi videor in causa Ligarii esse occupatus? Num de ejus facto dicere? Quicquid dixi, ad unam summam referri volo vel humanitatis vel clementiae vel misericordiae tuae. Causas, Caesar,

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egi multas equidem tecum, dum te in foro tenuit ratio honorum tuorum, certe numquam hoc modo: Ignoscite, judices; erravit, lapsus est, non putavit; si umquam posthac. Ad parentem sic agi solet: ad judices, Non fecit, non cogitavit; falsi testes, fictum crimen. Dic te, Caesar, de facto Ligarii judicem esse; quibus in praesidiis fuerit quaere: taceo, ne haec quidem colligo, quae fortasse valerent etiam apud judicem: Legatus ante bellum profectus, relictus in pace, bello oppressus in eo ipso non acerbus, jam est totus animo ac studio tuus. Ad judicem sic agi solet; sed ego apud parentem loquor: Erravit, temere fecit, poenitet; ad clementiam tuam confugio, delicti veniam peto, ut ignoscatur oro. Si nemo impetravit, arroganter: si plurimi, tu idem fer opem, qui spem dedisti. An sperandi Ligario causa non sit, cum mihi apud te locus sit etiam pro altero deprecandi? Quamquam nec in hac oratione spes est posita causae nec in eorum studiis, qui a te pro Ligario petunt, tui necessarii.

11. Vidi enim et cognovi quid maxime spectares, cum pro alicujus salute multi laborarent: causas apud te rogantium gratiosiores esse quam vultus, neque te spectare quam tuus esset necessarius is, qui te oraret, sed quam illius, pro quo laboraret. Itaque tribuis tu quidem tuis ita multa, ut mihi beatiores illi videantur interdum, qui tua liberalitate fruuntur, quam tu ipse, qui illis tam multa concedas; sed video tamen apud te causas, ut dixi, valere plus quam preces, ab eisque te moveri maxime, quorum justissimum videas dolorem in petendo. In Q. Ligario conservando multis tu quidem gratum facies necessariis tuis, sed hoc, quaeso, considera, quod soles: possum fortissimos viros, Sabinos, tibi probatissimos, totumque agrum Sabinum, florem Italiae ac robur rei publicae, proponere; nosti optimos homines: animadverte horum omnium maestitiam et dolorem; hujus T. Brocchi, de quo non dubito quid existimes, lacrimas squaloremque ipsius et

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filii vides. Quid de fratribus dicam? Noli, Caesar putare de unius capite nos agere: aut tres tibi Ligarii retinendi in civitate sunt aut tres ex civitate exterminandi; nam quodvis exsilium his est optatius quam patria, quam domus, quam di penates, uno illo exsulante. Si fraterne, si pie, si cum dolore faciunt, moveant te horum lacrimae, moveat pietas, moveat germanitas; valeat tua vox illa, quae vicit: te enim dicere audiebamus nos omnes adversarios putare, nisi qui nobiscum essent; te omnes, qui contra te non essent, tuos. Videsne igitur hunc splendorem omnium, hanc Brocchorum domum, hunc L. Marcium, C. Caesetium, L. Corfidium, hos omnes equites Romanos, qui adsunt veste mutata, non solum notos tibi, verum etiam probatos viros, qui tecum fuerunt? Atque his irascebamur, hos requirebamus, his nonnulli etiam minabamur. Conserva igitur tuis suos, ut, quem ad modum cetera, quae dicta sunt a te, sic hoc verissimum reperiatur.

12. Quod si penitus perspicere posses concordiam Ligariorum, omnes fratres tecum judicares fuisse. An potest quisquam dubitare quin, si Q. Ligarius in Italia esse potuisset, in eadem sententia fuerit futurus, in qua fratres fuerunt? Quis est qui horum consensum conspirantem et paene conflatum in hac prope aequalitate fraterna non noverit, qui hoc non sentiat, quidvis prius futurum fuisse, quam ut hi fratres diversas sententias fortunasque sequerentur? Voluntate igitur omnes tecum fuerunt: tempestate abreptus est unus, qui si consilio id fecisset, esset eorum similis, quos tu tamen salvos esse voluisti. Sed ierit ad bellum, dissenserit non a te solum, verum etiam a fratribus: hi te orant tui. Equidem, cum tuis omnibus negotiis interessem, memoria teneo qualis T. Ligarius quaestor urbanus fuerit erga te et dignitatem tuam. Sed parum est me hoc meminisse: spero etiam te, qui oblivisci nihil soles nisi injurias, quoniam hoc est animi, quoniam etiam ingenii tui, te aliquid de hujus illo quaestorio officio,

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etiam de aliis quibusdam quaestoribus reminiscentem recordari. Hic igitur T. Ligarius, qui tum nihil egit aliud (neque enim haec divinabat), nisi ut tui eum studiosum et bonum virum judicares, nunc a te supplex fratris salutem petit: quam hujus admonitus officio cum utrisque his dederis, tres fratres optimos et integerrimos non solum sibi ipsos neque his tot ac talibus viris neque nobis necessariis tuis, sed etiam rei publicae condonaveris. Fac igitur, quod de homine nobilissimo et clarissimo fecisti nuper in curia, nunc idem in foro de optimis et huic omni frequentiae probatissimis fratribus. Ut concessisti illum senatui, sic da hunc populo, cujus voluntatem carissimam semper habuisti, et, si ille dies tibi gloriosissimus, populo Romano gratissimus fuit, noli, obsecro, dubitare, C. Caesar, similem illi gloriae laudem quam saepissime quaerere. Nihil est tam populare quam bonitas, nulla de virtutibus tuis plurimis nec admirabilior nec gratior misericordia est. Homines enim ad deos nulla re propius accedunt quam salutem hominibus dando; nihil habet nec fortuna tua majus quam ut possis, nec natura melius quam ut velis servare quam plurimos. Longiorem orationem causa forsitan postulet, tua certe natura breviorem. Quare cum utilius esse arbitrer te ipsum quam me aut quemquam loqui tecum, finem jam faciam: tantum te admonebo, si illi absenti salutem dederis, praesentibus his omnibus te daturum.

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M. TULLII CICERONIS

IN M. ANTONIUM ORATIO PHILIPPICA PRIMA.

1. Ante quam de re publica, patres conscripti, dicam ea, quae dicenda hoc tempore arbitror, exponam vobis breviter consilium et profectionis et reversionis meae. Ego cum sperarem aliquando ad vestrum consilium auctoritatemque rem publicam esse revocatam, manendum mihi statuebam quasi in vigilia quadam consulari ac senatoria; nec vero usquam discedebam nec a re publica dejiciebam oculos ex eo die, quo in aedem Telluris convocati sumus: in quo templo, quantum in me fuit, jeci fundamenta pacis Atheniensiumque renovavi vetus exemplum; Graecum etiam verbum usurpavi, quo tum in sedandis discordiis usa erat civitas illa, atque omnem memoriam discordiarum oblivione sempiterna delendam censui. Praeclara tum oratio M. Antonii, egregia etiam voluntas; pax denique per eum et per liberos ejus cum praestantissimis civibus confirmata est. Atque his principiis reliqua consentiebant: ad deliberationes eas, quas habebat domi de re publica, principes civitatis adhibebat; ad hunc ordinem res optimas deferebat; nihil tum nisi quod erat notum omnibus in C. Caesaris commentariis reperiebatur; summa constantia ad ea, quae quaesita erant, respondebat. Num qui exsules restituti? Unum aiebat, praeterea neminem. Num immunitates datae? Nullae, respondebat. Adsentiri etiam

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nos Ser. Sulpicio, clarissimo viro, voluit, ne qua tabula post Idus Martias ullius decreti Caesaris aut beneficii figeretur. Multa praetereo eaque praeclara; ad singulare enim M. Antonii factum festinat oratio: dictaturam, quae jam vim regiae potestatis obsederat, funditus ex re publica sustulit; de qua ne sententias quidem diximus: scriptum senatus consultum quod fieri vellet attulit, quo recitato auctoritatem ejus summo studio secuti sumus eique amplissimis verbis per senatus consultum gratias egimus.

2. Lux quaedam videbatur oblata non modo regno, quod pertuleramus, sed etiam regni timore sublato, magnumque pignus ab eo rei publicae datum, se liberam civitatem esse velle, cum dictatoris nomen, quod saepe justum fuisset, propter perpetuae dictaturae recentem memoriam funditus ex re publica sustulisset. Liberatus periculo caedis paucis post diebus senatus; uncus impactus est fugitivo illi, qui in Marii nomen invaserat. Atque haec omnia communiter cum collega; alia porro propria Dolabellae, quae, nisi collega afuisset, credo eis futura fuisse communia. Nam cum serperet in urbem infinitum malum idque manaret in dies latius, idemque bustum in foro facerent, qui illam insepultam sepulturam effecerant, et quotidie magis magisque perditi homines cum sui similibus servis tectis ac templis urbis minarentur, talis animadversio fuit Dolabellae cum in audaces sceleratosque servos, tum in impuros et nefarios liberos, talisque eversio illius exsecratae columnae, ut mihi mirum videatur tam valde reliquum tempus ab illo uno die dissensisse. Ecce enim Kalendis Juniis, quibus ut adessemus edixerat, mutata omnia: nihil per senatum, multa et magna per populum et absente populo et invito. Consules designati negabant se audere in senatum venire; patriae liberatores urbe carebant ea, cujus a cervicibus jugum servile dejecerant, quos tamen ipsi consules et in concionibus et in omni

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sermone laudabant; veterani qui appellabantur, quibus hic ordo diligentissime caverat, non ad conservationem earum rerum, quas habebant, sed ad spem novarum praedarum incitabantur. Quae cum audire mallem quam videre haberemque jus legationis liberum, ea mente discessi, ut adessem Kalendis Januariis, quod initium senatus cogendi fore videbatur.

3. Exposui, patres conscripti, profectionis consilium: nunc reversionis, quae plus admirationis habet, breviter exponam. Cum Brundisium iterque illud, quod tritum in Graeciam est, non sine causa vitavissem, Kalendis Sextilibus veni Syracusas, quod ab ea urbe transmissio in Graeciam laudabatur: quae tamen urbs mihi conjunctissima plus una me nocte cupiens retinere non potuit: veritus sum ne meus repentinus ad meos necessarios adventus suspicionis aliquid adferret, si essem commoratus. Cum autem me ex Sicilia ad Leucopetram, quod est promontorium agri Regini, venti detulissent, ab eo loco conscendi, ut transmitterem; nec ita multum provectus rejectus austro sum in eum ipsum locum, unde conscenderam; cumque intempesta nox esset mansissemque in villa P. Valerii, comitis et familiaris mei, postridieque apud eundem ventum exspectans manerem, municipes Regini complures ad me venerunt, ex eis quidam Roma recentes: a quibus primum accipio M. Antonii concionem, quae mihi ita placuit, ut ea lecta de reversione primum coeperim cogitare. Nec ita multo post edictum Bruti adfertur et Cassii, quod quidem mihi, fortasse quod eos plus etiam rei publicae quam familiaritatis gratia diligo, plenum aequitatis videbatur. Addebant praeterea — fit enim plerumque ut ii, qui boni quid volunt adferre, adfingant aliquid quo faciant id, quod nuntiant, laetius — rem conventuram: Kalendis senatum frequentem fore; Antonium, repudiatis malis suasoribus, remissis provinciis Galliis ad auctoritatem senatus esse rediturum.

4. Tum vero tanta sum cupiditate incensus ad

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reditum, ut mihi nulli neque remi neque venti satis facerent, non quo me ad tempus occursurum non putarem, sed ne tardius quam cuperem rei publicae gratularer. Atque ego celeriter Veliam devectus Brutum vidi: quanto meo dolore non dico: turpe mihi ipsi videbatur in eam urbem me audere reverti, ex qua Brutus cederet, et ibi velle tuto esse, ubi ille non posset. Neque vero illum similiter atque ipse eram commotum esse vidi: erectus enim maximi ac pulcherrimi facti sui conscientia nihil de suo casu, multa de vestro querebatur. Exque eo primum cognovi quae Kalendis Sextilibus in senatu fuisset L. Pisonis oratio: qui quamquam parum erat (id enim ipsum a Bruto audieram), a quibus debuerat adjutus, tamen et Bruti testimonio — quo quid potest esse gravius? — et omnium praedicatione, quos postea vidi, magnam mihi videbatur gloriam consecutus. Hunc igitur ut sequerer properavi, quem praesentes non sunt secuti, non ut proficerem aliquid (nec enim sperabam id nec praestare poteram), sed ut, si quid mihi humanitus accidisset — multa autem impendere videntur praeter naturam etiam praeterque fatum —, hujus tamen diei vocem testem rei publicae relinquerem meae perpetuae erga se voluntatis.

Quoniam utriusque consilii causam, patres conscripti, probatam vobis esse confido, prius quam de re publica dicere incipio, pauca querar de hesterna Antonii injuria: cui sum amicus, idque me nonnullo ejus officio debere esse prae me semper tuli.

5. Quid tandem erat causae cur in senatum hesterno die tam acerbe cogerer? Solusne aberam? An non saepe minus frequentes fuistis? An ea res agebatur, ut etiam aegrotos deferri oporteret? Hannibal, credo, erat ad portas aut de Pyrrhi pace agebatur, ad quam causam etiam Appium illum et caecum et senem delatum esse memoriae proditum est: de supplicationibus referebatur, quo in genere senatores deesse non solent: coguntur enim non pignoribus, sed eorum, de quorum honore agitur,

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gratia; quod idem fit, cum de triumpho refertur: ita sine cura consules sunt, ut paene liberum sit senatori non adesse. Qui cum mihi mos notus esset cumque e via languerem et mihimet displicerem, misi pro amicitia qui hoc ei diceret. At ille vobis audientibus cum fabris se domum meam venturum esse dixit. Nimis iracunde hoc quidem et valde intemperanter: cujus enim maleficii tanta ista poena est, ut dicere in hoc ordine auderet se publicis operis disturbaturum publice ex senatus sententia aedificatam domum? Quis autem umquam tanto damno senatorem coëgit? Aut quid est ultra pignus aut multam? Quod si scisset quam sententiam dicturus essem, remisisset aliquid profecto de severitate cogendi.

6. An me censetis, patres conscripti, quod vos inviti secuti estis, decreturum fuisse, ut parentalia cum supplicationibus miscerentur? Ut inexpiabiles religiones in rem publicam inducerentur? Ut decernerentur supplicationes mortuo? Nihil dico cui: fuerit ille Brutus, qui et ipse dominatu regio rem publicam liberavit et ad similem virtutem et simile factum stirpem jam prope in quingentesimum annum propagavit: adduci tamen non possem ut quemquam mortuum conjungerem cum immortalium religione; ut, cujus sepulcrum usquam exstet ubi parentetur, ei publice supplicetur. Ego vero eam sententiam dixissem, ut me adversus populum Romanum, si qui accidisset gravior rei publicae casus, si bellum, si morbus, si fames, facile possem defendere; quae partim jam sunt, partim timeo ne impendeant. Sed hoc ignoscant di immortales velim et populo Romano, qui id non probat, et huic ordini, qui decrevit invitus. Quid? De reliquis rei publicae malis licetne dicere? Mihi vero licet et semper licebit dignitatem tueri, mortem contemnere. Potestas modo veniendi in hunc locum sit: dicendi periculum non recuso. Atque utinam, patres conscripti, Kalendis Sextilibus adesse potuissem! non quo

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profici potuerit aliquid, sed ne unus modo consularis, quod tum accidit, dignus illo honore, dignus re publica inveniretur. Qua quidem ex re magnum accipio dolorem, homines amplissimis populi Romani beneficiis usos L. Pisonem ducem optimae sententiae non secutos. Idcircone nos populus Romanus consules fecit, ut in altissimo gradu dignitatis locati rem publicam pro nihilo haberemus? Non modo voce nemo L. Pisoni consularis, sed ne vultu quidem adsensus est. Quae, malum! est ista voluntaria servitus? Fuerit quaedam necessaria; neque ego hoc ab omnibus eis desidero, qui sententiam consulari loco dicunt: alia causa est eorum, quorum silentio ignosco; alia eorum, quorum vocem requiro: quos quidem doleo in suspicionem populo Romano venire non modo metus, quod ipsum esset turpe, sed alium alia de causa deesse dignitati suae. 7. Quare primum maximas gratias et ago et habeo Pisoni, qui non quid efficere posset in re publica cogitavit, sed quid facere ipse deberet: deinde a vobis, patres conscripti, peto, ut, etiam si sequi minus audebitis orationem atque auctoritatem meam, benigne me tamen, ut adhuc fecistis, audiatis.

Primum igitur acta Caesaris servanda censeo, non quo probem — quis enim id quidem potest? — sed quia rationem habendam maxime arbitror pacis atque otii. Vellem adesset M. Antonius, modo sine advocatis. Sed, ut opinor, licet ei minus valere, quod mihi heri per illum non licuit: doceret me vel potius vos, patres conscripti, quem ad modum ipse Caesaris acta defenderet. An in commentariolis et chirographis et libellis se uno auctore prolatis, ne prolatis quidem, sed tantummodo dictis acta Caesaris firma erunt; quae ille in aes incidit, in quo populi jussa perpetuasque leges esse voluit, pro nihilo habebuntur? Equidem existimo nihil tam esse in actis Caesaris quam leges Caesaris. An, si cui quid ille promisit, id erit fixum, quod idem non facere potuit? Ut multis multa promissa non fecit:

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quae tamen multo plura illo mortuo reperta sunt quam a vivo beneficia per omnes annos tributa et data. Sed ea non muto, non moveo: summo studio illius praeclara acta defendo. Pecunia utinam ad Opis maneret! cruenta illa quidem, sed his temporibus, quoniam eis, quorum est, non redditur, necessaria. Quamquam ea quoque sit effusa, si ita in actis fuit. Ecquid est quod tam proprie dici possit actum ejus, qui togatus in re publica cum potestate imperioque versatus sit, quam lex? Quaere acta Gracchi: leges Semproniae proferentur; quaere Sullae: Corneliae. Quid? Pompeii tertius consulatus in quibus actis constitit? Nempe in legibus. De Caesare ipso si quaereres quidnam egisset in urbe et in toga, leges multas responderet se et praeclaras tulisse, chirographa vero aut mutaret aut non daret, aut, si dedisset, non istas res in actis suis duceret. Sed haec ipsa concedo; quibusdam etiam in rebus conniveo; in maximis vero rebus, id est legibus, acta Caesaris dissolvi ferendum non puto.

8. Quae lex melior, utilior, optima etiam re publica saepius flagitata quam ne praetoriae provinciae plus quam annum neve plus quam biennium consulares obtinerentur? Hac lege sublata videnturne vobis posse Caesaris acta servari? Quid? Lege, quae promulgata est de tertia decuria nonne omnes judiciariae leges Caesaris dissolvuntur? Et vos acta Caesaris defenditis, qui leges ejus evertitis? Nisi forte, si quid memoriae causa rettulit in libellum, id numerabitur in actis et, quamvis iniquum et inutile sit, defendetur: quod ad populum centuriatis comitiis tulit, id in actis Caesaris non habebitur. At quae est ista tertia decuria? 'Centurionum,' inquit. Quid? Isti ordini judicatus lege Julia, etiam ante Pompeia, Aurelia non patebat? 'Census praefiniebatur,' inquit. Non centurioni quidem solum, sed, equiti etiam Romano; itaque viri fortissimi atque honestissimi, qui ordines duxerunt, res et judicant et judicaverunt. 'Non quaero' inquit 'istos: quicumque

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ordinem duxit, judicet.' At si ferretis, quicumque equo meruisset, quod est lautius, nemini probaretis; in judice enim spectari et fortuna debet et dignitas. 'Non quaero' inquit 'ista: addo etiam judices manipulares ex legione Alaudarum; aliter enim nostri negant posse se salvos esse.' O contumeliosum honorem eis, quos ad judicandum necopinantes vocatis! Hic enim est legis index, ut ii res in tertia decuria judicent, qui libere judicare non audeant: in quo quantus error est, di immortales! eorum, qui istam legem excogitaverunt! Ut enim quisque sordidissimus videbitur, ita libentissime severitate judicandi sordes suas eluet laborabitque ut honestis decuriis potius dignus videatur quam in turpem jure conjectus.

9. Altera promulgata lex est, ut et de vi et majestatis damnati ad populum provocent, si velint. Haec utrum tandem lex est an legum omnium dissolutio? Quis est enim hodie cujus intersit istam legem manere? Nemo reus est legibus illis, nemo quem futurum putemus; armis enim gesta numquam profecto in judicium vocabuntur. At res popularis. Utinam quidem aliquid velletis esse populare! Omnes enim jam cives de rei publicae salute una et mente et voce consentiunt. Quae est igitur ista cupiditas legis ejus ferendae, quae turpitudinem summam habeat, gratiam nullam? Quid enim turpius quam qui majestatem populi Romani minuerit per vim, eum damnatum judicio ad eam ipsam vim reverti, propter quam sit jure damnatus? Sed quid plura de lege disputo? Quasi vero id agatur ut quisquam provocet: id agitur, id fertur, ne quis omnino umquam istis legibus reus fiat: quis enim aut accusator tam amens reperietur, qui reo condemnato objicere se multitudini conductae velit, aut judex qui reum damnare audeat, ut ipse ad operas mercenarias statim protrahatur? Non igitur provocatio ista lege datur, sed duae maxime salutares leges quaestionesque tolluntur. Quid est aliud hortari adolescentes, ut turbulenti, ut seditiosi,

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ut perniciosi cives velint esse? Quam autem ad pestem furor tribunicius impelli non poterit his duabus quaestionibus de vi et majestate sublatis? Quid, quod obrogatur legibus Caesaris, quae jubent ei, qui de vi, itemque ei, qui majestatis damnatus sit, aqua et igni interdici? Quibus cum provocatio datur, nonne acta Caesaris rescinduntur? Quae quidem ego, patres conscripti, qui illa numquam probavi, tamen ita conservanda concordiae causa arbitratus sum, ut non modo, quas vivus leges Caesar tulisset, infirmandas hoc tempore non putarem, sed ne illas quidem, quas post mortem Caesaris prolatas esse et fixas videtis:

10. De exsilio reducti a mortuo; civitas data non solum singulis, sed nationibus et provinciis universis a mortuo; immunitatibus infinitis sublata vectigalia a mortuo: ergo haec uno, verum optimo auctore domo prolata defendimus: eas leges, quas ipse nobis inspectantibus recitavit, pronuntiavit, tulit, quibus latis gloriabatur eisque legibus rem publicam contineri putabat, de provinciis, de judiciis, eas, inquam, Caesaris leges nos, qui defendimus acta Caesaris, evertendas putamus? Ac de his tamen legibus, quae promulgatae sunt, saltem queri possumus: de eis, quae jam latae dicuntur, ne illud quidem licuit; illae enim sine ulla promulgatione latae sunt ante quam scriptae. Quaero autem quid sit cur aut ego aut quisquam vestrum, patres conscripti, bonis tribunis plebis leges malas metuat: paratos habemus qui intercedant; paratos qui rem publicam religione defendant: vacui metu esse debemus. 'Quas tu mihi' inquit, 'intercessiones, quas religiones?' Eas scilicet, quibus rei publicae salus continetur. 'Negligimus ista et nimis antiqua ac stulta ducimus: forum saepietur; omnes claudentur aditus; armati in praesidiis multis locis collocabuntur.' Quid tum? Quod ita erit gestum, id lex erit? Et in aes incidi jubebitis, credo, illa legitima: CONSULES POPULUM JURE ROGAVERUNT — hocine a majoribus accepi-

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mus jus rogandi? — POPULUSQUE JURE SCIVIT. Qui populus? Isne, qui exclusus est? Quo jure? An eo, quod vi et armis omne sublatum est? 'Atque haec dico de futuris, quod est amicorum ante dicere ea, quae vitari possint: quae si facta non erunt, refelletur oratio mea. Loquor de legibus promulgatis, de quibus est integrum vobis; demonstro vitia: tollite! Denuntio vim, arma: removete!

11. Irasci quidem vos mihi, Dolabella, pro re publica dicenti non oportebit. Quamquam te quidem id facturum non arbitror; novi facilitatem tuam: collegam tuum aiunt in hac sua fortuna, quae bona ipsi videtur — mihi, ne gravius quippiam dicam, avorum et avunculi sui consulatum si imitaretur, fortunatior videretur — sed eum iracundum audio esse factum. Video autem quam sit odiosum habere eundem iratum et armatum, cum tanta praesertim gladiorum sit impunitas: sed proponam jus, ut opinor, aequum, quod M. Antonium non arbitror repudiaturum. Ego, si quid in vitam ejus aut in mores cum contumelia dixero, quo minus mihi inimicissimus sit non recusabo; sin consuetudinem meam [quam in re publica semper habui,] tenuero, id est, si libere quae sentiam de re publica dixero, primum deprecor ne irascatur; deinde, si hoc non impetro, peto ut sic irascatur, ut civi: armis utatur, si ita necesse est, ut dicit, sui defendendi causa: eis, qui pro re publica quae ipsis visa erunt dixerint, ista arma ne noceant. Quid hac postulatione dici potest aequius? Quod si, ut mihi a quibusdam ejus familiaribus dictum est, omnis eum, quae habetur contra voluntatem ejus, oratio graviter offendit, etiam si nulla inest contumelia, feremus amici naturam. Sed idem illi ita mecum loquuntur: 'Non idem tibi adversario Caesaris licebit quod Pisoni socero,' et simul admonent quiddam, quod cavebimus: 'nec erit justior in senatum non veniendi morbi causa quam mortis.

12. Sed per deos immortales! — te enim intuens,

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Dolabella, [qui es mihi carissimus,] non possum utriusque vestrum errorem reticere: credo enim vos, nobiles homines, magna quaedam spectantes, non pecuniam, ut quidam nimis creduli suspicantur, quae semper ab amplissimo quoque clarissimoque contempta est, non opes violentas et populo Romano minime ferendam potentiam, sed caritatem civium et gloriam concupivisse. Est autem gloria laus recte factorum magnorumque in rem publicam meritorum, quae cum optimi cujusque tum etiam multitudinis testimonio comprobatur. Dicerem, Dolabella, qui recte factorum fructus esset, nisi te praeter ceteros paulisper esse expertum viderem: quem potes recordari in vita illuxisse tibi diem laetiorem quam cum expiato foro, dissipato concursu impiorum, principibus sceleris poena affectis, urbe incendio et caedis metu liberata te domum recepisti? Cujus ordinis, cujus generis, cujus denique fortunae studia tum laudi et gratulationi tuae se non obtulerunt? Quin mihi etiam, quo auctore te in his rebus uti arbitrabantur, et gratias boni viri agebant et tuo nomine gratulabantur. Recordare, quaeso, Dolabella, consensum illum theatri, cum omnes earum rerum obliti, propter quas fuerant tibi offensi, significarent se beneficio novo memoriam veteris doloris abjecisse. Hanc tu, P. Dolabella, — magno loquor cum dolore — hanc tu, inquam, potuisti aequo animo tantam dignitatem deponere?

13. Tu autem, M. Antoni, — absentem enim appello —, unum illum diem, quo in aede Telluris senatus fuit, non omnibus his mensibus, quibus te quidam multum a me dissentientes beatum putant, anteponis? Quae fuit oratio de concordia? Quanto metu [veterani], quanta sollicitudine civitas tum a te liberata est, cum collegam tuum depositis inimicitiis, oblitus auspiciorum a te ipso augure populi Romani nuntiatorum, illo primum die collegam tibi esse voluisti; tuus parvus filius in Capitolium a te missus pacis obses fuit. Quo senatus die laetior?

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Quo populus Romanus? Qui quidem nulla in concione umquam frequentior fuit. Tum denique liberati per viros fortissimos videbamur, quia, ut illi voluerant, libertatem pax consequebatur. Proximo, altero, tertio, denique reliquis consecutis diebus non intermittebas quasi donum aliquod quotidie adferre rei publicae; maximum autem illud, quod dictaturae nomen sustulisti. Haec inusta est a te, a te, inquam, mortuo Caesari nota ad ignominiam sempiternam. Ut enim propter unius M. Manlii scelus decreto gentis Manliae neminem patricium Manlium Marcum vocari licet, sic tu propter unius dictatoris odium nomen dictatoris funditus sustulisti. Num te, cum haec pro salute rei publicae tanta gessisses, fortunae tuae, num amplitudinis, num claritatis, [num gloriae] poenitebat? Unde igitur subito tanta ista mutatio? Non possum adduci ut suspicer te pecunia captum. Licet quod cuique libet loquatur, credere non est necesse: nihil enim umquam in te sordidum, nihil humile cognovi. Quamquam solent domestici depravare nonnumquam; sed novi firmitatem tuam. Atque utinam ut culpam, sic etiam suspicionem vitare potuisses!

14. Illud magis vereor, ne ignorans verum iter gloriae gloriosum putes plus te unum posse quam omnes et metui a civibus tuis: quod si ita putas, totam ignoras viam gloriae: carum esse civem, bene de re publica mereri, laudari, coli, diligi gloriosum est; metui vero et in odio esse invidiosum, detestabile, imbecillum, caducum. Quod videmus etiam in fabula illi ipsi, qui 'oderint, dum metuant' dixerit, perniciosum fuisse. Utinam, Antoni, avum tuum meminisses! de quo tamen audisti multa ex me eaque saepissime. Putasne illum immortalitatem mereri voluisse, ut propter armorum habendorum licentiam metueretur? Illa erat vita, illa secunda fortuna, libertate esse parem ceteris, principem dignitate. Itaque, ut omittam res avi tui prosperas, acerbissimum ejus supremum diem malim

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quam L. Cinnae dominatum, a quo ille crudelissime est interfectus. Sed quid oratione te flectam? Si enim exitus C. Caesaris efficere non potest ut malis carus esse quam metui, nihil cujusquam proficiet nec valebit oratio: quem qui beatum fuisse putant, miseri ipsi sunt: beatus est nemo, qui ea lege vivit, ut non modo impune, sed etiam cum summa interfectoris gloria interfici possit. Quare flecte te, quaeso, et majores tuos respice atque ita guberna rem publicam, ut natum esse te cives tui gaudeant: sine quo nec beatus nec clarus nec tutus quisquam esse omnino potest.

15. Populi quidem Romani judicia multa ambo habetis, quibus vos non satis moveri permoleste fero. Quid enim gladiatoribus clamores innumerabilium civium? Quid populi versus? Quid Pompeii statuae plausus infiniti? Quid duobus tribunis plebis, qui vobis adversantur? Parumne haec significant incredibiliter consentientem populi Romani universi voluntatem? Quid? Apollinarium ludorum plausus vel testimonia potius et judicia populi Romani parum magna vobis videbantur? O beatos illos, qui, cum adesse ipsis propter vim armorum non licebat, aderant tamen et in medullis populi Romani ac visceribus haerebant! Nisi forte Accio tum plaudi et sexagesimo post anno palmam dari, non Bruto putabatis, qui ludis suis ita caruit, ut in illo apparatissimo spectaculo studium populus Romanus tribueret absenti, desiderium liberatoris sui perpetuo plausu et clamore leniret. Equidem is sum, qui istos plausus, cum popularibus civibus tribuerentur, semper contempserim; idemque cum a summis, mediis, infimis, cum denique ab universis hoc idem fit cumque ii, qui ante sequi populi consensum solebant, fugiunt, non plausum illum, sed judicium puto. Sin haec leviora vobis videntur, quae sunt gravissima, num etiam hoc contemnitis, quod sensistis tam caram populo Romano vitam A. Hirtii fuisse? Satis erat enim

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probatum illum esse populo Romano, ut est; jucundum amicis, in quo vincit omnes; carum suis, quibus est ipse carissimus: tantam tamen sollicitudinem bonorum, tantum timorem omnium in quo meminimus? Certe in nullo. Quid igitur? Hoc vos, per deos immortales, quale sit non interpretamini? Quid? Eos de vestra vita cogitare non censetis, quibus eorum, quos sperant rei publicae consulturos, vita tam cara sit?

Cepi fructum, patres conscripti, reversionis meae, quoniam et ea dixi, ut quicumque casus consecutus esset, exstaret constantiae meae testimonium, et sum a vobis benigne ac diligenter auditus; quae potestas si mihi saepius sine meo vestroque periculo fiet, utar: si minus, quantum potero, non tam mihi me quam rei publicae reservabo. Mihi fere satis est quod vixi vel ad aetatem vel ad gloriam: huc si quid accesserit, non tam mihi quam vobis reique publicae accesserit.

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M. TULLII CICERONIS

IN M. ANTONIUM ORATIO PHILIPPICA QUARTA.

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1. FREQUENTIA vestrum incredibilis, Quirites, concioque tanta, quantam meminisse non videor, et alacritatem mihi summam defendendae rei publicae adfert et spem recuperandae. Quamquam animus mihi quidem numquam defuit: tempora defuerunt, quae simul ac primum aliquid lucis ostendere visa sunt, princeps vestrae libertatis defendendae fui: quod si id ante facere conatus essem, nunc facere non possem. Hodierno enim die, Quirites, ne mediocrem rem actam arbitremini; fundamenta jacta sunt reliquarum actionum; nam est hostis a senatu nondum verbo appellatus, sed re jam judicatus Antonius. Nunc vero multo sum erectior, quod vos quoque illum hostem esse tanto consensu tantoque clamore approbavistis. Neque enim, Quirites, fieri potest ut non aut ii sint impii, qui contra consulem exercitus comparaverunt, aut ille hostis, contra quem jure arma sumpta sunt. Hanc igitur dubitationem, quamquam nulla erat, tamen ne qua posset esse, senatus hodierno die sustulit: C. Caesar, qui rem publicam libertatemque vestram suo studio, consilio, patrimonio denique tutatus est et tutatur, maximis senatus laudibus ornatus est. Laudo, laudo vos, Quirites, quod gratissimis animis prosequimini nomen clarissimi adolescentis vel pueri potius; sunt enim facta ejus immortalitatis, nomen

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aetatis. Multa memini, multa audivi, multa legi, Quirites: nihil ex omnium saeculorum memoria tale cognovi: qui cum servitute premeremur, in dies malum cresceret, praesidii nihil haberemus, capitalem et pestiferum a Brundisio tum M. Antonii reditum timeremus, hoc insperatum omnibus consilium, incognitum certe ceperit, ut exercitum invictum ex paternis militibus conficeret Antoniique furorem crudelissimis consiliis incitatum a pernicie rei publicae averteret.

2. Quis est enim qui hoc non intelligat, nisi Caesar exercitum paravisset, non sine exitio nostro futurum Antonii reditum fuisse? Ita enim se recipiebat ardens odio vestri, cruentus sanguine civium Romanorum, quos Suessae, quos Brundisii occiderat, ut nihil nisi de pernicie populi Romani cogitaret. Quod autem praesidium erat salutis libertatisque vestrae, si C. Caesaris fortissimorum sui patris militum exercitus non fuisset? Cujus de laudibus et honoribus, qui ei pro divinis et immortalibus meritis divini immortalesque debentur, mihi senatus adsensus paulo ante decrevit, ut primo quoque tempore referretur. Quo decreto quis non perspicit hostem esse Antonium judicatum? Quem enim possumus appellare eum, contra quem qui exercitus ducunt, eis senatus arbitratur singulares exquirendos honores? Quid? Legio Martia, quae mihi videtur divinitus ab eo deo traxisse nomen, a quo populum Romanum generatum accepimus, non ipsa suis decretis prius quam senatus hostem judicavit Antonium? Nam si ille non hostis, hos, qui consulem reliquerunt, hostes necesse est judicemus. Praeclare et loco, Quirites, reclamatione vestra factum pulcherrimum Martialium comprobavistis: qui se ad senatus auctoritatem, ad libertatem vestram, ad universam rem publicam contulerunt, hostem illum et latronem et parricidam patriae reliquerunt. Nec solum id animose et fortiter, sed considerate etiam sapienterque fecerunt: Albae constiterunt,

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in urbe opportuna, munita, propinqua, fortissimorum virorum, fidelissimorum civium atque optimorum. Hujus [Martiae] legionis legio quarta imitata virtutem, duce L. Egnatuleio, quem senatus merito paulo ante laudavit, C. Caesaris exercitum persecuta est.

3. Quae exspectas, M. Antoni, judicia graviora? Caesar fertur in caelum, qui contra te exercitum comparavit; laudantur exquisitissimis verbis legiones, quae te reliquerunt, quae a te arcessitae sunt, quae essent, si te consulem quam hostem maluisses, tuae: quarum legionum fortissimum verissimumque judicium confirmat senatus, comprobat universus populus Romanus, nisi forte vos, Quirites, consulem, non hostem judicatis Antonium. Sic arbitrabar, Quirites, vos judicare, ut ostenditis. Quid? Municipia, colonias, praefecturas num aliter judicare censetis? Omnes mortales una mente consentiunt; omnia arma eorum, qui haec salva velint, contra illam pestem esse capienda. Quid? D. Bruti judicium, Quirites, quod ex hodierno ejus edicto perspicere potuistis, num cui tandem contemnendum videtur? Recte et vere negatis, Quirites. Est enim quasi deorum immortalium beneficio et munere datum rei publicae Brutorum genus et nomen ad libertatem populi Romani vel constituendam vel recipiendam. Quid igitur D. Brutus de M. Antonio judicavit? Excludit provincia; exercitu obsistit; Galliam totam hortatur ad bellum, ipsam sua sponte suoque judicio excitatam. Si consul Antonius, Brutus hostis: si conservator rei publicae Brutus, hostis Antonius. Num igitur, utrum horum sit, dubitare possumus?

4. Atque ut vos una mente unaque voce dubitare vos negatis, sic modo decrevit senatus, D. Brutum optime de re publica mereri, cum senatus auctoritatem populique Romani libertatem imperiumque defenderet. A quo defenderet? Nempe ab hoste: quae est enim alia laudanda defensio? Deinceps

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laudatur provincia Gallia meritoque ornatur verbis amplissimis ab senatu, quod resistat Antonio; quem si consulem illa provincia putaret neque eum reciperet, magno scelere se astringeret: omnes enim in consulis jure et imperio debent esse provinciae. Negat hoc D. Brutus imperator, consul designatus, natus rei publicae civis; negat Gallia, negat cuncta Italia, negat senatus, negatis vos. Quis illum igitur consulem nisi latrones putant? Quamquam ne ii quidem ipsi, quod loquuntur, id sentiunt, nec ab judicio omnium mortalium, quamvis impii nefariique sint, sicut sunt, dissentire possunt; sed spes rapiendi atque praedandi occaecat animos eorum, quos non bonorum donatio, non agrorum adsignatio, non illa infinita hasta satiavit; qui sibi urbem, qui bona et fortunas civium ad praedam proposuerunt; qui, dum hic sit quod rapiant, quod auferant, nihil sibi defuturum arbitrantur; quibus M. Antonius — O di immortales, avertite et detestamini, quaeso, hoc omen! — urbem se divisurum esse promisit. Ita vero, Quirites, ut precamini, eveniat atque hujus amentiae poena in ipsum familiamque ejus recidat! quod ita futurum esse confido. Jam enim non solum homines, sed etiam deos immortales ad rem publicam conservandam arbitror consensisse. Sive enim prodigiis atque portentis di immortales nobis futura praedicunt, ita sunt aperte pronuntiata, ut et illi poena et nobis libertas appropinquet; sive tantus consensus omnium sine impulsu deorum esse non potuit, quid est quod de voluntate caelestium dubitare possimus?

5. Reliquum est, Quirites, ut vos in ista sententia, quam prae vobis fertis, perseveretis. Faciam igitur, ut imperatores instructa acie solent, quamquam paratissimos milites ad proeliandum videant, ut eos tamen adhortentur, sic ego vos ardentes et erectos ad libertatem recuperandam cohortabor. Non est vobis, Quirites, cum eo hoste certamen, cum quo aliqua pacis condicio esse possit: neque enim ille

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servitutem vestram, ut antea, sed jam iratus sanguinem concupiscit. Nullus ei ludus videtur esse jucundior quam cruor; quam caedes, quam ante oculos trucidatio civium Non est vobis res, Quirites, cum scelerato homine atque nefario, sed cum immani taetraque belua, quae quoniam in foveam incidit, obruatur; si enim illim emerserit, nullius supplicii crudelitas erit recusanda: sed tenetur, premitur, urguetur nunc eis copiis, quas jam habemus, mox eis, quas paucis diebus novi consules comparabunt. Incumbite in causam, Quirites, ut facitis. Numquam major consensus vester in ulla causa fuit; numquam tam vehementer cum senatu consociati fuistis; nec mirum: agitur enim non qua condicione victuri, sed victurine simus an cum supplicio ignominiaque perituri. Quamquam mortem quidem natura omnibus proposuit; crudelitatem mortis et dedecus virtus propulsare solet, quae propria est Romani generis et seminis. Hanc retinete, quaeso, quam vobis tamquam hereditatem majores vestri reliquerunt; [quamquam] alia omnia falsa, incerta sunt, caduca, mobilia: virtus est una altissimis defixa radicibus, quae numquam vi ulla labefactari potest, numquam demoveri loco; hac [virtute] majores vestri primum universam Italiam devicerunt, deinde Karthaginem exciderunt, Numantiam everterunt, potentissimos reges, bellicosissimas gentes in dicionem hujus imperii redegerunt.

6. Ac majoribus quidem vestris, Quirites, cum eo hoste res erat, qui haberet rem publicam, curiam, aerarium, consensum et concordiam civium, rationem aliquam, si ita res tulisset, pacis et foederis: hic vester hostis vestram rem publicam oppugnat, ipse habet nullam; senatum, id est orbis terrae consilium, delere gestit, ipse consilium publicum nullum habet; aerarium vestrum exhausit, suum non habet. Nam concordiam civium qui habere potest, nullam cum habet civitatem? Pacis vero quae potest esse cum eo ratio, in quo est incredibilis crudelitas, fides nulla?

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Est igitur, Quirites, populo Romano, victori omnium gentium, omne certamen cum percussore, cum latrone, cum Spartaco; nam quod se similem esse Catilinae gloriari solet, scelere par est illi, industria inferior: ille cum exercitum nullum habuisset, repente conflavit: hic eum exercitum, quem accepit, amisit. Ut igitur Catilinam diligentia mea, senatus auctoritate, vestro studio et virtute fregistis, sic Antonii nefarium latrocinium vestra cum senatu concordia tanta, quanta numquam fuit, felicitate et virtute exercituum ducumque vestrorum brevi tempore oppressum audietis. Equidem, quantum cura, labore, vigiliis, auctoritate, consilio niti atque efficere potero, nihil praetermittam, quod ad libertatem vestram pertinere arbitrabor; neque enim id pro vestris amplissimis in me beneficiis sine scelere facere possum. Hodierno autem die primum referente viro fortissimo vobisque amicissimo, hoc M. Servilio, collegisque ejus, ornatissimis viris, optimis civibus, longo intervallo me auctore et principe ad spem libertatis exarsimus.

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M. TULLII CICERONIS

IN M. ANTONIUM ORATIO PHILIPPICA NONA.

1. VELLEM di immortales fecissent, patres conscripti, ut vivo potius Ser. Sulpicio gratias ageremus quam honores mortuo quaereremus. Nec vero dubito quin, si ille vir legationem renuntiare potuisset, reditus ejus et vobis gratus fuerit et rei publicae salutaris futurus, non quo L. Philippo et L. Pisoni aut studium aut cura defuerit in tanto officio tantoque munere, sed cum Ser. Sulpicius aetate illos anteiret, sapientia omnes, subito ereptus e causa totam legationem orbam et debilitatam reliquit. Quod si cuiquam justus honos habitus est in morte legato, in nullo justior [quam in Ser. Sulpicio] reperietur: ceteri, qui in legatione mortem obierunt, ad incertum vitae periculum sine ullo mortis metu profecti sunt: Ser. Sulpicius cum aliqua perveniendi ad M. Antonium spe profectus est, nulla revertendi: qui cum ita affectus esset, ut, si ad gravem valetudinem labor accessisset, sibi ipse diffideret, non recusavit quo minus vel extremo spiritu, si quam opem rei publicae ferre posset, experiretur. Itaque non illum vis hiemis, non nives, non longitudo itineris, non asperitas viarum, non morbus ingravescens retardavit, cumque jam ad congressum colloquiumque ejus pervenisset, ad quem erat missus, in ipsa cura ac meditatione obeundi sui muneris excessit e vita.

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Ut igitur alia, sic hoc, C. Pansa, praeclare, quod et nos ad honorandum Ser. Sulpicium cohortatus es et ipse multa copiose de illius laude dixisti: quibus a te dictis nihil praeter sententiam dicerem, nisi P. Servilio, clarissimo viro, respondendum putarem, qui hunc honorem statuae nemini tribuendum censuit nisi ei, qui ferro esset in legatione interfectus: ego autem, patres conscripti, sic interpretor sensisse majores nostros, ut causam mortis censuerint, non genus esse quaerendum. Etenim cui legatio ipsa causa mortis fuisset, ejus monumentum exstare voluerunt, ut in bellis periculosis obirent homines legationis munus audacius. Non igitur exempla majorum quaerenda, sed consilium est eorum, a quo ipsa exempla nata sunt, explicandum.

2. Lars Tolumnius, rex Veientium, quattuor legatos populi Romani Fidenis interemit, quorum statuae steterunt usque ad meam memoriam in rostris: justus honos: eis enim majores nostri, qui ob rem publicam mortem obierant, pro brevi vita diuturnam memoriam reddiderunt. Cn. Octavii, clari viri et magni, qui primus in eam familiam, quae postea viris fortissimis floruit, attulit consulatum, statuam videmus in rostris. Nemo tum novitati invidebat; nemo virtutem non honorabat: at ea fuit legatio Octavii, in qua periculi suspicio non subesset: nam cum esset missus a senatu ad animos regum perspiciendos liberorumque populorum, maximeque, ut nepotem regis Antiochi, ejus, qui cum majoribus nostris bellum gesserat, classes habere, elephantos alere prohiberet, Laudiceae in gymnasio a quodam Lepine est interfectus. Reddita est ei tum a majoribus statua pro vita, quae multos per annos progeniem ejus honestaret, nunc ad tantae familiae memoriam sola restat. Atqui et huic et Tullo Cluvio et L. Roscio et Sp. Antio et C. Fulcinio, qui a Veientium rege caesi sunt, non sanguis, qui est profusus in morte, sed ipsa mors ob rem publicam obita honori fuit.

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3. Itaque, patres conscripti, si Ser. Sulpicio casus mortem attulisset, dolerem quidem tanto rei publicae vulnere, mortem vero ejus non monumento, sed luctu publico esse ornandam putarem. Nunc autem quis dubitat quin ei vitam abstulerit ipsa legatio? Secum enim ille mortem extulit, quam, si nobiscum remansisset, sua cura, optimi filii fidelissimaeque conjugis diligentia vitare potuisset. At ille cum videret, si vestrae auctoritati non paruisset, dissimilem se futurum sui, sin paruisset, munus sibi illud pro re publica susceptum vitae finem fore, maluit in maximo rei publicae discrimine emori quam minus quam potuisset videri rei publicae profuisse. Multis illi in urbibus, iter qua faciebat, reficiendi se et curandi potestas fuit. Aderat et hospitum invitatio liberalis pro dignitate summi viri et eorum hortatio, qui una erant missi, ad requiescendum et vitae suae consulendum: at ille properans, festinans, mandata vestra conficere cupiens, in hac constantia morbo adversante perseveravit; cujus cum adventu maxime perturbatus esset Antonius, quod ea, quae sibi jussu vestro denuntiarentur, auctoritate erant et sententia Ser. Sulpicii constituta, declaravit quam odisset senatum, cum auctorem senatus extinctum laete atque insolenter tulit. Non igitur magis Leptines Octavium nec Veientium rex eos, quos modo nominavi, quam Ser. Sulpicium occidit Antonius: is enim profecto mortem attulit, qui causa mortis fuit. Quocirca etiam ad posteritatis memoriam pertinere arbitror exstare quod fuerit de hoc bello judicium senatus: erit enim statua ipsa testis bellum tam grave fuisse, ut legati interitus honoris memoriam consecutus sit.

4. Quod si excusationem Ser. Sulpicii, patres conscripti, legationis obeundae recordari volueritis, nulla dubitatio relinquetur quin honore mortui, quam vivo injuriam fecimus, sarciamus. Vos enim, patres conscripti, — grave dictu est, sed dicendum tamen — vos, inquam, Ser. Sulpicium vita privastis: quem

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cum videretis re magis morbum quam oratione excusantem, non vos quidem crudeles fuistis — quid enim minus in hunc ordinem convenit? — sed cum sperearetis nihil esse quod non illius auctoritate et sapientia effici posset, vehementius ejus excusationi obstitistis atque eum, qui semper vestrum consensum gravissimum judicavisset, de sententia dejecistis. Ut vero Pansae consulis accessit cohortatio gravior quam aures Ser. Sulpicii ferre didicissent, tum vero denique filium meque seduxit atque ita locutus est, ut auctoritatem vestram vitae suae se diceret anteferre: cujus nos virtutem admirati non ausi sumus adversari voluntati. Movebatur singulari pietate filius; non multum ejus perturbationi meus dolor concedebat: sed uterque nostrum cedere cogebatur magnitudini animi orationisque gravitati, cum quidem ille maxima laude et gratulatione omnium vestrum pollicitus est se quod velletis esse facturum, neque ejus sententiae periculum vitaturum, cujus ipse auctor fuisset: quem exsequi mandata vestra properantem mane postridie prosecuti sumus. Qui quidem discedens mecum ita locutus est, ut ejus oratio omen fati videretur.

5. Reddite igitur, patres conscripti, ei vitam, cui ademistis: vita enim mortuorum in memoria est posita vivorum; perficite ut is, quem vos inscii ad mortem misistis, immortalitatem habeat a vobis; cui si statuam in rostris decreto vestro statueritis, nulla ejus legationem posteritatis obscurabit oblivio. Nam reliqua Ser. Sulpicii vita multis erit praeclarisque monumentis ad omnem memoriam commendata; semper illius gravitatem, constantiam, fidem, praestantem in re publica tuenda curam atque prudentiam omnium mortalium fama celebrabit; nec vero silebitur admirabilis quaedam et incredibilis ac paene divina ejus in legibus interpretandis, aequitate explicanda, scientia. Omnes ex omni aetate, qui in hac civitate intelligentiam juris habuerunt, si unum in locum conferentur, cum Ser. Sulpicio

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non sint comparandi. Nec enim ille magis juris consultus quam justitiae fuit: ita ea, quae proficiscebantur a legibus et ab jure civili, semper ad facilitatem aequitatemque referebat, neque instituere litium actiones malebat quam controversias tollere. Ergo hoc statuae monumento non eget; habet alia majora: haec enim statua mortis honestae testis erit, illa memoria vitae gloriosae, ut hoc magis monumentum grati senatus quam clari viri futurum sit. Multum etiam valuisse ad patris honorem pietas filii videbitur; qui quamquam afflictus luctu non adest, tamen sic animati esse debetis, ut si ille adesset; est autem ita affectus, ut nemo umquam unici filii mortem magis doluerit quam ille maeret patris. Et quidem etiam ad famam Ser. Sulpicii filii arbitror pertinere, ut videatur honorem debitum patri praestitisse. Quamquam nullum monumentum clarius Ser. Sulpicius relinquere potuit quam effigiem morum suorum, virtutis, constantiae, pietatis, ingenii filium, cujus luctus aut hoc honore vestro aut nullo solatio levari potest.

6. Mihi autem recordanti Ser. Sulpicii multos in nostra familiaritate sermones gratior illi videtur, si qui est sensus in morte, aënea statua futura et ea pedestris quam inaurata equestris, qualis L. Sullae primum statuta est; mirifice enim Servius majorum continentiam diligebat, hujus saeculi insolentiam vituperabat. Ut igitur si ipsum consulam quid velit, sic pedestrem ex aere statuam tamquam ex ejus auctoritate et voluntate decerno: quae quidem magnum civium dolorem et desiderium honore monumenti minuet et leniet. Atque hanc meam sententiam, patres conscripti, P. Servilii sententia comprobari necesse est: qui sepulcrum publice decernendum Ser. Sulpicio censuit, statuam non censuit. Nam si mors legati sine caede atque ferro nullum honorem desiderat, cur decernit honorem sepulturae, qui maximus haberi potest mortuo? Sin id tribuit Ser. Sulpicio, quod non est datum Cn. Octavio, cur

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quod illi datum est huic dandum esse non censet? Majores quidem nostri statuas multis decreverunt, sepulcra paucis. Sed statuae intereunt tempestate, vi, vetustate, sepulcrorum autem sanctitas in ipso solo est, quod nulla vi moveri neque deleri potest, atque, ut cetera exstinguuntur, sic sepulcra sanctiora fiunt vetustate. Augeatur igitur isto honore etiam is vir, cui nullus honos tribui non debitus potest; grati simus in ejus morte decoranda, cui nullam jam aliam gratiam referre possumus. Notetur etiam M. Antonii nefarium bellum gerentis scelerata audacia: his enim honoribus habitis Ser. Sulpicio repudiatae rejectaeque legationis ab Antonio manebit testificatio sempiterna.

7. Quas ob res ita censeo: cum Ser. Sulpicius Q. F. Lemonia Rufus difficillimo rei publicae tempore, gravi periculosoque morbo affectus, auctoritatem senatus, salutem rei publicae vitae suae praeposuerit contraque vim gravitatemque morbi contenderit, ut in castra M. Antonii, quo senatus eum miserat, perveniret, isque, cum jam prope castra venisset, vi morbi oppressus vitam amiserit maximo rei publicae tempore, ejusque mors consentanea vitae fuerit sanctissime honestissimeque actae, in qua saepe magno usui rei publicae Ser. Sulpicius et privatus et in magistratibus fuerit: cum talis vir ob rem publicam in legatione mortem obierit, senatui placere Ser. Sulpicio statuam pedestrem aëneam in rostris ex hujus ordinis sententia statui circumque eam statuam locum ludis gladiatoribusque liberos posterosque ejus quoquoversus pedes quinque habere, [quod is ob rem publicam mortem obierit,] eamque causam in basi inscribi; utique C. Pansa, A. Hirtius consules, alter ambove, si eis videatur, quaestoribus urbis imperent, ut eam basim statuamque faciendam et in rostris statuendam locent, quantique locaverint, tantam pecuniam redemptori attribuendam solvendamque curent; cumque antea senatus auctoritatem suam in virorum fortium fune-

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ribus ornamentisque ostenderit, placere eum quam amplissime supremo suo die efferri. Et cum Ser. Sulpicius Q. F. Lemonia Rufus ita de re publica meritus sit, ut eis ornamentis decorari debeat, senatum censere atque e re publica existimare aediles curules edictum, quod de funeribus habeant, Ser. Sulpicii Q. F. Lemonia Rufi funeri remittere: utique locum sepulcro in campo Esquilino C. Pansa consul, seu quo in loco videbitur, pedes XXX quoquoversus adsignet, quo Ser. Sulpicius inferatur; quod sepulcrum ipsius, liberorum posterorumque ejus esset, uti quod optimo jure publice sepulcrum datum esset.

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M. TULLII CICERONIS

IN C. VERREM ACTIO PRIMA.

1. Quod erat optandum maxime, judices, et quod unum ad invidiam vestri ordinis infamiamque judiciorum sedandam maxime pertinebat, id non humano consilio, sed prope divinitus datum atque oblatum vobis summo rei publicae tempore videtur; inveteravit enim jam opinio perniciosa rei publicae nobisque periculosa, quae non modo *apud populum Romanum, sed etiam* apud exteras nationes omnium sermone percrebruit, his judiciis, quae nunc sunt, pecuniosum hominem, quamvis sit nocens, neminem posse damnari: nunc in ipso discrimine ordinis judiciorumque vestrorum cum sint parati qui concionibus et legibus hanc invidiam senatus inflammare conentur, [reus] in judicium adductus est [C. Verres] homo vita atque factis omnium jam opinione damnatus, pecuniae magnitudine sua spe et praedicatione absolutus. Huic ego causae, judices, cum summa voluntate et exspectatione populi Romani actor accessi, non ut augerem invidiam ordinis, sed ut infamiae communi succurrerem; adduxi enim hominem in quo reconciliare existimationem judiciorum amissam, redire in gratiam cum populo Romano, satis facere exteris nationibus possetis, depeculatorem aerarii, vexatorem Asiae atque Pamphyliae, praedonem juris urbani, labem atque perniciem provinciae Siciliae; de quo si vos vere ac religiose judicaveritis, auctoritas ea, quae in vobis

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remanere debet, haerebit; sin istius ingentes divitiae judiciorum religionem veritatemque perfregerint, ego hoc tamen adsequar, ut judicium potius rei publicae quam aut reus judicibus aut accusator reo defuisse videatur.

2. Equidem ut de me confitear, judices, cum multae mihi a C. Verre insidiae terra marique factae sint, quas partim mea diligentia devitarim, partim amicorum studio officioque reppulerim, numquam tamen neque tantum periculum mihi adire visus sum neque tanto opere pertimui, ut nunc in ipso judicio; neque tantum me exspectatio accusationis meae concursusque tantae multitudinis, quibus ego rebus vehementissime perturbor, commovet quantum istius insidiae nefariae, quas uno tempore mihi, vobis, M.' Glabrioni, populo Romano, sociis, exteris nationibus, ordini, nomini denique senatorio facere conatur: qui ita dictitat, eis esse metuendum, qui quod ipsis solis satis esset surripuissent, se tantum eripuisse, ut id multis satis esse possit; nihil esse tam sanctum quod non violari, nihil tam munitum quod non expugnari pecunia possit. Quod si quam audax est ad conandum, tam esset obscurus in agendo, fortasse aliqua in re nos aliquando fefellisset; verum hoc adhuc percommode cadit, quod cum incredibili ejus audacia singularis stultitia conjuncta est. Nam ut apertus in corripiendis pecuniis fuit, sic in spe corrumpendi judicii perspicua sua consilia conatusque omnibus fecit: semel ait se in vita pertimuisse, tum cum primum a me reus factus sit, quod cum e provincia recens esset invidiaque et infamia non recenti, sed vetere ac diuturna flagraret, tum ad judicium corrumpendum tempus alienum offenderet. Itaque cum ego diem inquirendi in Siciliam perexiguam postulavissem, invenit iste qui sibi in Achaiam biduo breviorem diem postularet, non ut is idem conficeret diligentia et industria sua, quod ego meo labore et vigiliis consecutus sum: etenim ille Achaicus inquisitor ne

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Brundisium quidem pervenit; ego Siciliam totam quinquaginta diebus sic obii, ut omnium populorum privatorumque litteras injuriasque cognoscerem; ut perspicuum cuivis esse posset hominem ab isto quaesitum esse non qui reum suum adduceret, sed qui meum tempus obsideret.

3. Nunc homo audacissimus atque amentissimus hoc cogitat: intelligit me ita paratum atque instructum in judicium venire, ut non modo in auribus vestris, sed in oculis omnium sua furta atque flagitia defixurus sim; videt senatores multos esse testes audaciae suae, videt multos equites Romanos, frequentes praeterea cives atque socios, quibus ipse insignes injurias fecerit, videt etiam tot tam graves ab amicissimis civitatibus legationes cum publicis auctoritatibus convenisse: quae cum ita sint, usque eo de omnibus bonis male existimat, usque eo senatoria judicia perdita profligataque esse arbitratur, ut hoc palam dictitet, non sine causa se cupidum pecuniae fuisse, quoniam in pecunia tantum praesidium experiatur esse: sese, id quod difficillimum fuerit, tempus ipsum emisse judicii sui, quo cetera facilius emere postea posset; ut quoniam criminum vim subterfugere nullo modo poterat, procellam temporis devitaret. Quod si non modo in causa, verum in aliquo honesto praesidio aut in alicujus eloquentia aut gratia spem aliquam collocasset, profecto non haec omnia colligeret atque aucuparetur, non usque eo despiceret contemneretque ordinem senatorium, ut arbitratu ejus deligeretur ex senatu qui reus fieret, qui, dum hic quae opus essent compararet, causam interea ante eum diceret. Quibus ego rebus quid iste speret et quo animum intendat facile perspicio; quamobrem vero se confidat aliquid proficere posse hoc praetore et hoc consilio intelligere non possum: unum illud intelligo, quod populus Romanus in rejectione judicum judicavit, ea spe istum fuisse praeditum, ut omnem rationem salutis in pecunia constitueret; hoc erepto

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praesidio, ut nullam sibi rem adjumento fore arbitraretur.

4. Etenim quod est ingenium tantum, quae tanta facultas dicendi aut copia, quae istius vitam tot vitiis flagitiisque convictam, jam pridem omnium voluntate judicioque damnatam aliqua ex parte possit defendere? Cujus ut adolescentiae maculas ignominiasque praeteream, quaestura [primus gradus honoris] quid aliud habet in se nisi [Cn. Carbonem spoliatum] a quaestore suo pecunia publica nudatum et proditum consulem, desertum exercitum, relictam provinciam, sortis necessitudinem religionemque violatam? Cujus legatio exitium fuit Asiae totius et Pamphyliae; quibus in provinciis multas domos, plurimas urbes, omnia fana depopulatus est tum, cum [in Cn. Dolabellam] suum scelus illud pristinum renovavit et instauravit quaestorium, cum eum, cui et legatus et pro quaestore fuisset, et in invidiam suis maleficiis adduxit et in ipsis periculis non solum deseruit, sed etiam oppugnavit ac prodidit; cujus praetura urbana aedium sacrarum fuit publicorumque operum depopulatio, simul in jure dicendo bonorum possessionumque contra omnium instituta addictio et condonatio. Jam vero omnium vitiorum suorum plurima et maxima constituit monumenta et indicia in provincia Sicilia, quam iste per triennium ita vexavit ac perdidit, ut ea restitui in antiquum statum nullo modo possit, vix autem per multos annos innocentesque praetores aliqua ex parte recreari aliquando posse videatur. Hoc praetore Siculi neque suas leges neque nostra senatus consulta neque communia jura tenuerunt: tantum quisque habet in Sicilia, quantum hominis avarissimi et libidinosissimi aut imprudentiam subterfugit aut satietati superfuit. 5. Nulla res per triennium nisi ad nutum istius judicata est, nulla res cujusquam tam patria atque avita fuit quae non ab eo imperio istius abjudicaretur. Innumerabiles pecuniae ex aratorum bonis novo nefarioque in-

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stituto coactae, socii fidelissimi in hostium numero existimati, cives Romani servilem in modum cruciati et necati, homines nocentissimi propter pecunias judicio liberati, honestissimi atque integerrimi absentes rei facti indicta causa damnati et ejecti, portus munitissimi, maximae tutissimaeque urbes piratis praedonibusque patefactae, nautae militesque Siculorum socii nostri atque amici fame necati, classes optimae atque opportunissimae cum magna ignominia populi Romani amissae et perditae. Idem iste praetor monumenta antiquissima partim regum locupletissimorum, quae illi ornamento urbibus esse voluerunt, partim etiam nostrorum imperatorum, quae victores civitatibus Siculis aut dederunt aut reddiderunt, spoliavit nudavitque omnia; neque hoc solum in statuis ornamentisque publicis fecit, sed etiam delubra omnia sanctissimis religionibus consecrata depeculatus est, deum denique nullum Siculis qui ei paulo magis affabre atque antiquo artificio factus videretur reliquit. In stupris vero et flagitiis nefarias ejus libidines commemorare pudore deterreor; simul illorum calamitatem commemorando augere nolo, quibus liberos conjugesque suas integras ab istius petulantia conservare non licitum est. At enim haec ita commissa sunt ab isto, ut non cognita sint ab hominibus: hominem arbitror esse neminem qui nomen istius audierit quin facta quoque ejus nefaria commemorare possit, ut mihi magis timendum sit ne multa crimina praetermittere quam ne qua in istum fingere existimer; neque enim mihi videtur haec multitudo, quae ad audiendum convenit, cognoscere ex me causam voluisse, sed ea, quae scit, mecum recognoscere.

6. Quae cum ita sint, iste homo amens ac perditus alia mecum ratione pugnat: non id agit ut alicujus eloquentiam mihi opponat, non gratia, non auctoritate cujusquam, non potentia nititur. Simulat his se rebus confidere, sed video quid agat, neque enim agit occultissime: proponit inania mihi nobi-

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litatis, hoc est, hominum arrogantium nomina, qui non tam me impediunt, quod nobiles sunt, quam adjuvant, quod noti sunt. Simulat se eorum praesidio confidere, cum interea aliud quiddam jam diu machinetur. Quam spem nunc habeat in manibus et quid moliatur breviter jam, judices, vobis exponam; sed prius ut ab initio res ab eo constituta sit, quaeso, cognoscite: ut primum e provincia rediit, redemptio est hujus judicii facta grandi pecunia. Mansit in condicione atque pacto usque ad eum finem, dum judices rejecti sunt; postea quam rejectio judicum facta est, quod et in sortitione istius spem fortuna populi Romani et in rejiciendis judicibus mea diligentia istorum impudentiam vicerat, renuntiata est tota condicio. Praeclare se res habebat: libelli nominum vestrorum consiliique hujus in manibus erant omnium, nulla nota, nullus color, nullae sordes videbantur his sententiis adlini posse, cum iste repente ex alacri atque laeto sic erat humilis atque demissus, ut non modo populo Romano, sed etiam sibi ipse condemnatus videretur. Ecce autem repente, his diebus paucis, comitiis consularibus factis, eadem illa vetera consilia pecunia majore repetuntur eaedemque vestrae famae fortunisque omnium insidiae per eosdem homines comparantur. Quae res primo, judices, pertenui nobis argumento indicioque patefacta est; post aperto suspicionis introitu ad omnia intima istorum consilia sine ullo errore pervenimus.

7. Nam ut Hortensius consul designatus domum reducebatur e campo cum maxima frequentia ac multitudine, fit obviam casu ei multitudini C. Curio, quem ego hominem honoris [potius quam contumeliae] causa nominatum volo: etenim ea dicam, quae ille si commemorari noluisset, non tanto in conventu tam aperte palamque dixisset, quae tamen a me pedetemptim cauteque dicentur, ut et amicitiae nostrae et dignitatis illius habita ratio esse intelligatur. Videt ad ipsum fornicem Fabianum in turba

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Verrem; appellat hominem et ei voce maxima gratulatur; ipsi Hortensio, qui consul erat factus, propinquis necessariisque ejus, qui tum aderant, verbum nullum facit; cum hoc consistit, hunc amplexatur, hunc jubet sine cura esse: 'renuntio' inquit 'tibi te hodiernis comitiis esse absolutum.' Quod cum tam multi homines honestissimi audissent, statim ad me defertur: immo vero, ut quisque me viderat, narrabat. Aliis illud indignum, aliis ridiculum videbatur: ridiculum eis, qui istius causam in testium fide, in criminum ratione, in judicum potestate, non in comitiis consularibus positam arbitrabantur; indignum eis, qui altius aspiciebant et hanc gratulationem ad judicium corrumpendum spectare videbant. Etenim sic ratiocinabantur, sic honestissimi homines inter se et mecum loquebantur: aperte jam et perspicue nulla esse judicia; qui reus pridie jam ipse se condemnatum putabat, is, postea quam defensor ejus consul est factus, absolvitur. Quid igitur? Quod tota Sicilia, quod omnes Siculi, omnes negotiatores, omnes publicae privataeque litterae Romae sunt, nihilne id valebit? Nihil invito consule designato. Quid, judices non crimina, non testes, non existimationem populi Romani sequentur? Non: omnia in unius potestate ac moderatione vertentur.

8. Vere loquar, judices: vehementer me haec res commovebat. Optimus enim quisque ita loquebatur: 'Iste quidem tibi eripietur, sed nos non tenebimus judicia diutius; etenim quis poterit Verre absoluto de transferendis judiciis recusare?' Erat omnibus molestum: neque eos tam istius hominis perditi subita laetitia quam hominis amplissimi nova gratulatio commovebat. Cupiebam dissimulare me id moleste ferre; cupiebam animi dolorem vultu tegere et taciturnitate celare. Ecce autem illis ipsis diebus, cum praetores designati sortirentur et M. Metello obtigisset, ut is de pecuniis repetundis quaereret, nuntiatur mihi tantam isti gratu-

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lationem esse factam, ut is domum quoque pueros mitteret qui uxori suae nuntiarent. Sane ne haec quidem mihi res placebat: neque tamen tanto opere quid in hac sorte metuendum mihi esset intelligebam. Unum illud ex hominibus certis, ex quibus omnia comperi, reperiebam: fiscos complures cum pecunia Siciliensi a quodam senatore ad equitem Romanum esse translatos; ex his quasi decem fiscos ad senatorem illum relictos esse comitiorum meorum nomine; divisores omnium tribuum noctu ad istum vocatos. Ex quibus quidam, qui se omnia mea causa debere arbitrabatur, eadem illa nocte ad me venit; demonstrat qua iste oratione usus esset; commemorasse istum quam liberaliter eos tractasset etiam antea, cum ipse praeturam petisset, et proximis consularibus praetoriisque comitiis; deinde continuo esse pollicitum quantam vellent pecuniam, si me aedilitate dejecissent. Hic alios negasse audere, alios respondisse non putare id perfici posse; inventum tamen esse fortem amicum ex eadem familia, Q. Verrem, Romilia, ex optima divisorum disciplina, patris istius discipulum atque amicum, qui HS quingentis milibus depositis id se perfecturum polliceretur, et fuisse tum nonnullos qui se una facturos esse dicerent. Quae cum ita essent, sane benevolo animo me ut magno opere caverem praemonebat.

9. Sollicitabar rebus maximis uno atque eo perexiguo tempore: urgebant comitia, et in eis ipsis oppugnabar grandi pecunia; instabat judicium; ei quoque negotio fisci Sicilienses minabantur. Agere quae ad judicium pertinebant libere comitiorum metu deterrebar; petitioni toto animo servire propter judicium non licebat; minari denique divisoribus ratio non erat, propterea quod eos intelligere videbam me hoc judicio districtum atque obligatum futurum. Atque hoc ipso tempore Siculis denuntiatum esse audio, primum ab Hortensio, domum ad illum ut venirent: Siculos in eo sane liberos

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fuisse, qui quamobrem arcesserentur cum intelligerent, non venisse. Interea comitia nostra, quorum iste se, ut ceterorum hoc anno comitiorum, dominum esse arbitrabatur, haberi coepta sunt. Cursare iste homo potens cum filio blando et gratioso circum tribus: paternos amicos, hoc est, divisores appellare omnes et convenire: quod cum esset intellectum et animadversum, fecit animo libentissimo populus Romanus, ut cujus divitiae me de fide deducere non potuissent, ne ejusdem pecunia de honore dejicerer. Postea quam illa petitionis magna cura liberatus sum, animo coepi multo magis vacuo ac soluto nihil aliud nisi de judicio agere et cogitare. Reperio, judices, haec ab istis consilia inita et constituta, ut, quacumque posset ratione, res ita duceretur, ut apud M. Metellum praetorem causa diceretur; in eo esse haec commoda: primum M. Metellum amicissimum, deinde Hortensium consulem non solum, sed *etiam Q. Metellum, qui quam isti sit amicus attendite: dedit enim praerogativam suae voluntatis ejus modi, ut isti pro praerogativis eam reddidisse videatur; an me taciturum tantis de rebus existimavistis et me in tanto rei publicae existimationisque meae periculo cuiquam consulturum potius quam officio et dignitati meae? Arcessit alter consul designatus Siculos; veniunt nonnulli, propterea quod L. Metellus esset praetor in Sicilia: cum his ita loquitur: se consulem esse; fratrem suum alterum Siciliam provinciam obtinere, alterum esse quaesiturum de pecuniis repetundis; Verri ne noceri possit multis rationibus esse provisum.

10. Quid est, quaeso, Metelle, judicium corrumpere, si hoc non est? Testes, praesertim Siculos timidos homines et afflictos, non solum auctoritate deterrere, sed etiam consulari metu et duorum praetorum potestate? Quid faceres pro innocente homine et propinquo, cum propter hominem perditissimum atque alienissimum de officio ac dignitate

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decedis et committis, ut, quod ille dictitat, alicui, qui te ignoret, verum esse videatur? Nam hoc Verrem dicere aiebant, te non fato, ut ceteros ex vestra familia, sed opera sua consulem factum. Duo igitur consules et quaesitor erunt ex illius voluntate; 'Non solum effugiemus' inquit 'hominem in quaerendo nimium diligentem, nimium servientem populi existimationi, M.' Glabrionem; accedet etiam nobis illud: judex est M. Caesonius, collega nostri accusatoris, homo in rebus judicandis spectatus et cognitus, quem minime expediat esse in eo consilio, quod conemur aliqua ratione corrumpere; propterea quod jam antea, cum judex in Juniano consilio fuisset, turpissimum illud facinus non solum graviter tulit, sed etiam in medium protulit: hunc judicem ex Kal. Januariis non habebimus; Q. Manlium et Q. Cornificium, duos severissimos atque integerrimos judices, quod tribuni plebis tum erunt, judices non habebimus; P. Sulpicius, judex tristis et integer, magistratum ineat oportet Nonis Decembribus, M. Crepereius ex acerrima illa equestri familia et disciplina, L. Cassius ex familia cum ad ceteras res tum ad judicandum severissima, Cn. Tremellius homo summa religione et diligentia, tres hi homines veteres tribuni militares sunt designati: ex Kal. Januariis non judicabunt. Subsortiemur etiam in M. Metelli locum, quoniam is huic ipsi quaestioni praefuturus est: ita secundum Kalendas Januarias et praetore et prope toto consilio commutato magnas accusatoris minas magnamque exspectationem judicii ad nostrum arbitrium libidinemque eludemus.' Nonae sunt hodie Sextiles; hora VIII convenire coepistis: hunc diem jam ne numerant quidem. Decem dies sunt ante ludos votivos, quos Cn. Pompeius facturus est: hi ludi dies quindecim auferent; deinde continuo Romani consequentur: ita prope XL diebus interpositis, tum denique se ad ea, quae a nobis dicta erunt, responsuros esse arbitrantur;

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deinde se ducturos et dicendo et excusando facile ad ludos Victoriae; cum his plebeios esse conjunctos, secundum quos aut nulli aut perpauci dies ad agendum futuri sunt: ita defessa ac refrigerata accusatione rem integram ad M. Metellum praetorem esse venturam: quem ego hominem, si ejus fidei diffisus essem, judicem non retinuissem; nunc tamen hoc animo sum, ut eo judice quam praetore hanc rem transigi malim et jurato suam quam injurato aliorum tabellas committere.

11. Nunc ego, judices, jam vos consulo quid mihi faciendum putetis; id enim consilii mihi profecto taciti dabitis, quod egomet mihi necessario capiendum intelligo: si utar ad dicendum meo legitimo tempore, mei laboris, industriae diligentiaeque capiam fructum et ex accusatione perficiam ut nemo umquam post hominum memoriam paratior, vigilantior, compositior ad judicium venisse videatur; sed in hac laude industriae meae reus ne elabatur summum periculum est. Quid est igitur quod fieri possit? Non obscurum, opinor, neque absconditum: fructum istum laudis, qui ex perpetua oratione percipi potuit, in alia tempora reservemus: nunc hominem tabulis, testibus, privatis publicisque literis auctoritatibusque accusemus. Res omnis mihi tecum erit, Hortensi; dicam aperte: si te mecum dicendo ac diluendis criminibus in hac causa contendere putarem, ego quoque in accusando atque in explicandis criminibus operam consumerem; nunc quoniam pugnare contra me instituisti, non tam ex tua natura quam ex istius tempore et causa [malitiose], necesse est istius modi rationi aliquo consilio obsistere. Tua ratio est ut secundum binos ludos mihi respondere incipias, mea ut ante primos ludos comperendinem; ita fiet ut tua ista ratio existimetur astuta, meum hoc consilium necessarium.

12. Verum illud, quod institueram dicere, mihi rem tecum esse, hujus modi est: ego cum hanc

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causam Siculorum rogatu recepissem idque mihi amplum et praeclarum existimassem, eos velle meae fidei diligentiaeque periculum facere, qui innocentiae abstinentiaeque fecissent, tum suscepto negotio majus quiddam mihi proposui, in quo meam in rem publicam voluntatem populus Romanus perspicere posset; nam illud mihi nequaquam dignum industria conatuque meo videbatur, istum a me in judicium jam omnium judicio condemnatum vocari, nisi ista tua intolerabilis potentia et ea cupiditas, qua per hosce annos in quibusdam judiciis usus es, etiam in istius hominis desperati causa interponeretur. Nunc vero, quoniam haec te omnis dominatio regnumque judiciorum tanto opere delectat et sunt homines, quos libidinis infamiaeque suae neque pudeat neque taedeat, qui quasi de industria in odium offensionemque populi Romani irruere videantur, hoc me profiteor suscepisse magnum fortasse onus et mihi periculosissimum, verum tamen dignum in quo omnes nervos aetatis industriaeque meae contenderem: quoniam totus ordo paucorum improbitate et audacia premitur et urgetur infamia judiciorum, profiteor huic generi hominum me inimicum accusatorem, odiosum, assiduum, acerbum adversarium; hoc mihi sumo, hoc mihi deposco, quod agam in magistratu, quod agam ex eo loco, ex quo me populus Romanus ex Kal. Januariis secum agere de re publica ac de hominibus improbis voluit; hoc munus aedilitatis meae populo Romano amplissimum pulcherrimumque polliceor. Moneo, praedico, ante denuntio: qui aut deponere aut accipere aut recipere aut polliceri aut sequestres aut interpretes corrumpendi judicii solent esse quique ad hanc rem aut potentiam aut impudentiam suam professi sunt, abstineant in hoc judicio manus animosque ab hoc scelere nefario.

13. Erit tum consul Hortensius cum summo imperio et potestate, ego autem aedilis, hoc est, paulo amplius quam privatus, tamen hujus modi haec res

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est, quam me acturum esse polliceor, ita populo Romano grata atque jucunda, ut ipse consul in hac causa prae me minus etiam, si fieri possit, quam privatus esse videatur. Omnia non modo commemorabuntur, sed etiam expositis certis rebus agentur, quae inter decem annos, postea quam judicia ad senatum translata sunt, in rebus judicandis nefarie flagitioseque facta sunt. Cognoscet ex me populus Romanus quid sit quamobrem cum equester ordo judicaret, annos prope quinquaginta continuos, in nullo judice, equite Romano judicante, ne tenuissima quidem suspicio acceptae pecuniae ob rem judicandam constituta sit; quid sit quod judiciis ad senatorium ordinem translatis sublataque populi Romani in unum quemque vestrum potestate, Q. Calidius damnatus dixerit minoris HS tricies praetorium hominem honeste non posse damnari; quid sit quod P. Septimio senatore damnato, Q. Hortensio praetore, de pecuniis repetundis lis aestimata sit eo nomine, quod ille ob rem judicandam pecuniam accepisset, quod in C. Herennio, quod in C. Popilio, senatoribus, qui ambo peculatus damnati sunt, quod in M. Atilio, qui de majestate damnatus est, hoc planum factum sit, eos pecuniam ob rem judicandam accepisse, quod inventi sint senatores, qui C. Verre praetore urbano sortiente exirent in eum reum, quem incognita causa condemnarent, quod inventus sit senator, qui cum judex esset, in eodem judicio et ab reo pecuniam acciperet quam judicibus divideret et ab accusatore ut reum condemnaret. Jam vero quo modo ego illam labem, ignominiam calamitatemque totius ordinis conquerar, hoc factum esse in hac civitate, cum senatorius ordo judicaret, ut discoloribus signis juratorum hominum sententiae notarentur? Haec omnia me diligenter severeque acturum esse polliceor.

14. Quo me tandem animo fore putatis, si quid in hoc ipso judicio intellexero simili aliqua ratione esse violatum atque commissum? Cum planum

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facere multis testibus possim C. Verrem in Sicilia multis audientibus saepe dixisse, se habere hominem potentem, cujus fiducia provinciam spoliaret; neque sibi soli pecuniam quaerere, sed ita triennium illud praeturae Siciliensis distributum habere, ut secum praeclare agi diceret, si unius anni quaestum in rem suam converteret, alterum patronis et defensoribus traderet, tertium illum uberrimum quaestuosissimumque annum totum judicibus reservaret. Ex quo mihi venit in mentem illud dicere, quod apud M.' Glabrionem nuper cum in rejiciendis judicibus commemorassem, intellexi vehementer populum Romanum commoveri, me arbitrari fore uti nationes exterae legatos ad populum Romanum mitterent, ut lex de pecuniis repetundis judiciumque tolleretur: si enim judicia nulla sint, tantum unum quemque ablaturum putant, quantum sibi ac liberis suis satis esse arbitretur; nunc, quod ejus modi judicia sint, tantum unum quemque auferre, quantum sibi, patronis, advocatis, praetori, judicibus satis futurum sit; hoc profecto infinitum esse: se avarissimi hominis cupiditati satis facere posse, nocentissimi victoriae non posse. O commemoranda judicia praeclaramque existimationem nostri ordinis, cum socii populi Romani judicia de pecuniis repetundis fieri nolunt, quae a majoribus nostris sociorum causa comparata sunt! An iste umquam de se bonam spem habuisset, nisi de vobis malam opinionem animo imbibisset? Quo majore etiam, si fieri potest, apud vos odio esse debet, quam est apud populum Romanum, cum in avaritia, scelere, perjurio vos sui similes esse arbitretur.

15. Cui loco, per deos immortales, judices, consulite ac providete. Moneo praedicoque id, quod intelligo, tempus hoc vobis divinitus datum esse, ut odio, invidia, infamia, turpitudine totum ordinem liberetis. Nulla in judiciis severitas, nulla religio, nulla denique jam existimantur esse judicia; itaque a populo Romano contemnimur, despicimur; gravi

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diuturnaque jam flagramus infamia. Neque enim ullam aliam ob causam populus Romanus tribuniciam potestatem tanto studio requisivit, quam cum poscebat, verbo illam poscere videbatur, re vera judicia poscebat; neque hoc Q. Catulum hominem sapientissimum atque amplissimum fugit, qui Cn. Pompeio viro fortissimo et clarissimo de tribunicia potestate referente cum esset sententiam rogatus, hoc initio est summa cum auctoritate usus: patres conscriptos judicia male et flagitiose tueri: quod si in rebus judicandis populi Romani existimationi satis facere voluissent, non tanto opere homines fuisse tribuniciam potestatem desideraturos. Ipse denique Cn. Pompeius cum primum concionem ad urbem consul designatus habuit, ubi, id quod maxime exspectari videbatur, ostendit se tribuniciam potestatem restituturum, factus est in eo strepitus et grata concionis admurmuratio. Idem in eadem concione cum dixisset populatas vexatasque esse provincias, judicia autem turpia ac flagitiosa fieri; ei rei se providere ac consulere velle, tum vero non strepitu, sed maximo clamore suam populus Romanus significavit voluntatem.

16. Nunc autem homines in speculis sunt, observant quem ad modum sese unus quisque nostrum gerat in retinenda religione conservandisque legibus. Vident adhuc post legem tribuniciam unum senatorem hominem vel tenuissimum esse damnatum: quod tametsi non reprehendunt, tamen magno opere quod laudent non habent; nulla est enim laus ibi esse integrum, ubi nemo est qui aut possit aut conetur corrumpere: hoc est judicium, in quo vos de reo, populus Romanus de vobis judicabit; in hoc homine statuetur, possitne senatoribus judicantibus homo nocentissimus pecuniosissimusque damnari; deinde est ejus modi reus in quo homine nihil sit praeter summa peccata maximamque pecuniam, ut, si liberatus sit, nulla alia suspicio nisi ea quae turpissima est residere possit. Non

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gratia, non cognatione, non aliis recte factis, non denique aliquo mediocri vitio tot tantaque ejus vitia sublevata esse videbuntur. Postremo ego causam sic agam, judices, ejus modi res, ita notas, ita testatas, ita magnas, ita manifestas proferam, ut nemo a vobis ut istum absolvatis per gratiam conetur contendere. Habeo autem certam viam atque rationem, qua omnes illorum conatus investigare et consequi possim; ita res a me agetur, ut in eorum consiliis omnibus non modo aures hominum, sed etiam oculi populi Romani interesse videantur. Vos aliquot jam per annos conceptam huic ordini turpitudinem atque infamiam delere ac tollere potestis: constat inter omnes post haec constituta judicia, quibus nunc utimur, nullum hoc splendore atque hac dignitate consilium fuisse. Hic si quid erit offensum, omnes homines non jam ex eodem ordine alios magis idoneos, quod fieri non potest, sed alium omnino ordinem ad res judicandas quaerendum arbitrabuntur.

17. Quapropter primum ab dis immortalibus, quod sperare mihi videor, hoc idem, judices, opto, ut in hoc judicio nemo improbus praeter eum, qui jam pridem inventus est, reperiatur, deinde si plures improbi fuerint, hoc vobis, hoc populo Romano, judices, confirmo, vitam mehercule mihi prius quam vim perseverantiamque ad illorum improbitatem persequendam defuturam. Verum quod ego laboribus, periculis inimicitiisque meis tum, cum admissum erit, dedecus severe me persecuturum esse polliceor, id ne accidat, tu tua auctoritate, sapientia, diligentia, M.' Glabrio, potes providere. Suscipe causam judiciorum, suscipe causam veritatis, integritatis, fidei, religionis, suscipe causam senatus, ut is hoc judicio probatus cum populo Romano et in laude et in gratia esse possit. Cogita, qui sis, quo loco sis, quid dare populo Romano, quid reddere majoribus tuis debeas: fac tibi paternae legis Aciliae veniat in mentem, qua lege populus Ro-

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manus de pecuniis repetundis optimis judiciis severissimisque judicibus usus est. Circumstant te summae auctoritates, quae te oblivisci laudis domesticae non sinant, quae te noctes diesque commonent fortissimum tibi patrem, sapientissimum avum, gravissimum socerum fuisse. Quare si Glabrionis patris vim et acrimoniam ceperis ad resistendum hominibus audacissimis, si avi Scaevolae prudentiam ad prospiciendas insidias, quae tuae atque horum famae comparantur, si soceri Scauri constantiam, ut ne quis te de vera et certa possit sententia demovere, intelliget populus Romanus integerrimo atque honestissimo praetore delectoque consilio nocenti reo magnitudinem pecuniae plus habuisse momenti ad suspicionem criminis quam ad rationem salutis.

18. Mihi certum est non committere, ut in hac causa praetor nobis consiliumque mutetur. Non patiar rem in id tempus adduci, ut [Siculi], quos adhuc servi designatorum consulum non moverunt, cum eos novo exemplo universos arcesserent, eos tum lictores consulum vocent: ut homines miseri, antea socii atque amici populi Romani, nunc servi ac supplices, non modo jus suum fortunasque omnes eorum imperio amittant, verum etiam deplorandi juris sui potestatem non habeant. Non sinam profecto, causa a me perorata quadraginta diebus interpositis tum nobis denique responderi, cum accusatio nostra in oblivionem diurnitate adducta sit; non committam ut tum haec res judicetur, cum haec frequentia totius Italiae Roma discesserit, quae convenit uno tempore undique comitiorum, ludorum censendique causa. Hujus judicii et laudis fructum et offensionis periculum vestrum, laborem sollicitudinemque nostram, scientiam quid agatur memoriamque quid a quoque dictum sit omnium puto esse oportere. Faciam hoc non novum, sed ab eis, qui nunc principes nostrae civitatis sunt, ante factum, ut testibus utar statim: illud a me novum, judices, cognoscetis, quod ita testes constituam, ut

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crimen totum explicem, ut ubi id [interrogando] argumentis atque oratione firmavero, tum testes ad crimen accommodem, ut nihil inter illam usitatam accusationem atque hanc novam intersit, nisi quod in illa tunc, cum omnia dicta sunt, testes dantur, hic in singulas res dabuntur, ut illis quoque eadem interrogandi facultas, argumentandi dicendique sit. Si quis erit qui perpetuam orationem accusationemque desideret, altera actione audiet; nunc id, quod facimus — ea ratione facimus, ut malitiae illorum consilio nostro occurramus — necessario fieri intelligat. Haec primae actionis erit accusatio: dicimus C. Verrem, cum multa libidinose, multa crudeliter in cives Romanos atque in socios, multa in deos hominesque nefarie fecerit, tum praeterea quadringenties sestertium ex Sicilia contra leges abstulisse: hoc testibus, hoc tabulis, privatis publicisque auctoritatibus ita vobis planum faciemus, ut hoc statuatis, etiam si spatium ad dicendum nostro commodo vacuosque dies habuissemus, tamen oratione longa nihil opus fuisse. Dixi.

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REFERENCES AND ABBREVIATIONS.

cf., (confer,) = *compare.*
e. g., (exempli gratia,) = *for example.*
etc., (et cetera,) = *and the rest, and so forth.*
i. e., (id est,) = *that is.*
in fin., (in fine,) = *at the end.*
lit., = *literally.*
MS. = *manuscript.*
MSS. = *manuscripts.*
p., (pagina,) = *page.*
pp., (paginae,) = *pages.*
sc., (scilicet,) = *understand, supply.*

Commentators.

A., . . *Anthon.*
E., . . *Ernesti.*
F., . . *Folsom.*
Hm., . *Halm.*
J., . . *Johnson.*
L., . . *Lemaire.*
S., . . *Schmitz & Zumpt.*

Grammars.

A., . . *Allen's.* — *Allen and Greenough's.**
A. & S., *Andrews and Stoddard's.* (Revised Edition.)
B., . . *Bullions and Morris's.*
H., . . *Harkness's.*
M., . . *Madvig's.*
Z., . . *Zumpt's.*

Crombie, — *Crombie's* Gymnasium sive Symbola Critica.
Dict. Antiqq., — *Smith's* Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities.
Dict. Biog., — *Smith's* Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology.
Dict. Geog., — *Smith's* Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography.
Forsyth, — *Forsyth's* Life of Cicero.
Lex. or Lexicon, — *Andrews's Freund's* Latin Lexicon.

* The numbering of the Sections in these two Grammars is identical.

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NOTES

TO THE

FIRST ORATION AGAINST CATILINE.

INTRODUCTION.

THE subject of the four Catilinarian orations is the conspiracy formed against the city and government of Rome by Lucius Sergius Catiline. The conspiracy embraced the murder of many distinguished Roman citizens, the burning of Rome, the proscription of persons, and the confiscation of property, and, generally, the entire subversion of the existing order of things, with, of course, Catiline and his adherents at the head of affairs.

The life of the great conspirator was stained with the darkest crimes. In addition to other murders, he killed with his own hand his brother-in-law, and according to some authorities, his brother also; while a well-grounded suspicion pointed to him as the murderer of his wife and son. His vicious nature seemed to find a congenial sphere in deeds of violence, and in urging on others, particularly the young, to crime.

Catiline, though a monster of wickedness, possessed great natural abilities, and filled several important offices. He had been quaestor in the army of Sulla; he was praetor in Rome in B. C. 68; propraetor of Africa in the following year; and even while engaged in maturing his conspiracy, was twice a candidate for the consulship. His great hope had been, as the first magistrate of the commonwealth to use the arm of the government itself to execute his nefarious designs, and as both his applications for the consulship terminated unsuccessfully, he now resolved to throw off restraint and proceed to open violence. The conspiracy was matured towards the close of B. C. 63, and was an extensive one, embracing no less than eleven senators, four members of the

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equestrian order, besides many men of rank and influence in the provinces.

Fortunately for Rome, Cicero was one of the consuls for that year, and through Fulvia, mistress of Curius, one of the conspirators, he was promptly informed of all their proceedings. The consul summoned the senate to meet in the temple of Jupiter Stator on the 8th of November B. C. 63, and had doubtless intended to disclose the startling nature of the conspiracy, and to urge measures for protection. Great were the astonishment and indignation of both Cicero and the senate at beholding Catiline taking a seat in their midst; for having been praetor he was entitled to sit in the senate. The conspiracy had been in progress for some time, and both the senate and leading men of Rome were suspicious of his designs. It was under these circumstances and under the promptings of his indignant feelings that Cicero arose and delivered the following oration.

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13 **1. Quousque — Catilina,** *in heaven's name, Catiline, how long will you abuse. Tandem* gives force and spirit to a question. The *ab*-use of a thing is its use *ab*, away from, its *proper*, normal use. The abruptness and absence of formality with which the orator begins strongly evince his indignation.

2. Quam diu = *quamdiu.* — **Iste tuus,** *that — of yours. Iste,* demonstrative pronoun of the second person and properly used here with *tuus.* A. & S. § 207, Rem 25; H. 450; B. 1028; A. 20, II.

4. Nihilne, *in no respect. Nihil,* accusative of specification (synecdochical). A. & S. § 234, II.; H. 380; B. 728. *Ne,* interrogative. — **Praesidium,** sc. *movit.* — **Palatii,** *of the Palatium,* or Mons Palatinus, one of the seven hills on which Rome was built.

6. Hic locus, the temple of Jupiter Stator at the foot of the Palatine hill. — **Munitissimus** = *admirably fortified,* which is both the meaning of the word here, and avoids the harshness of "very" or "most" fortified.

7. Patere — sentis, *do you not perceive that your designs are exposed? Consilia,* subject-accusative of *patere,* depending on *sentis.* A. & S. § 272; H. 551, I.; B. 1135; A. 52, VI.

9. Scientia. Better than the usual reading, *conscientia.*

10. Proxima (nocte), *last night* (Nov. 7th). — **Superiore nocte,** *on the night before,* (Nov. 6th). **Egeris, fueris, etc.,** subjunctive of indirect question. A. & S. § 265; H. 525; B. 1182; A. 67, I.

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11. Quid consilii, *what design*, plan. Partitive genitive. A. & S. § 212; H. 396, III.; B. 760; A. 50, II. 3. 13

12. Quem nostrum, *what one of us.* When is *nostrum* used in preference to *nostri?* A. & S. § 212, Rem. 2, Note 2; H. 396, III. 1; B. 773 and 1016. — **O tempora,** *i. e.* how changed. — **O mores,** how unlike what they used to be.

14. Immo vero, *nay indeed. Immo* gives emphasis, and puts something stronger in place of what has been said. A. & S. § 191, Rem. 3; Z. § 277, *in fin.*

16. Unum quemque = *unumquemque.*—**Satis facere** = *satisfacere.*

17. Fortes viri. Ironical. Others, *viri fortes.*

18. Istius, often, as here, denotes contempt. A. & S. § 207; Rem. 25; H. 450 and 4; B. 1031; A. 20, II.

19. Jussu consulis. The decree "Consules videant ne quid res publica detrimenti capiat," passed in times of public danger, invested the consuls with unlimited power. — **Jam pridem** (*jampridem*), now a long time = *long ago.*

21. Jam diu machinaris, *you have for a long time been plotting.* "The present (tense) is often used of that which has endured for some time and still continues; especially with *jamdiu* and *jamdudum.*" M. § 334, Obs. See also H. 467, III. 2; B. 1083. — **An vero, etc.** The first member of the double question is to be supplied mentally, or is only implied. Render: (Are we mistaken) *or did indeed Publius Scipio, etc.,* (and) *shall we consuls endure Catiline, etc.* A. & S. § 198, II. Rem. (d), and § 265, Rem. 2; H. 346, II. 2; B. 1107–8; A. 71, II.

22. P. Scipio. Publius Scipio Nasica, consul in B. C. 138. — **Ti. Gracchum.** Tiberius Gracchus, the famous tribune, the promulgator of the Agrarian laws.

23. Privatus. The *pontifex maximus* was not regarded as a magistrate.

24. Orbem terrae, *the world.* Lit., the circle of land. The ancients (as in the time of Homer) conceived the earth to be a circular plain round which flowed the "ocean stream," ever returning into itself.

25. Nos consules, both emphatic by being contrasted with *privatus.*

1. Illa — antiqua, *these things as too ancient. Illa* refers to several things of which only one example is taken. — **Praetereo.** By this and similar expressions Cicero often brings the subject 14

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14 prominently before us. — **C. Servilius Ahala,** commander of the cavalry under the dictator Quintus Cincinnatus, killed **Spurius Maelius,** a Roman knight, who aimed at regal power, B. C. 439.

7. Rei publicae. Dative, limiting *deest.* Also, before *consules desumus* supply *rei publicae.*

13. C. Gracchus, brother of Tiberius Gracchus, was killed B. C. 121.

14. Avo (P. Scipio Africanus Major). A. & S. § 211, Rem 6; H. 428; B. 888; A. 50, I. 2.

15. Consularis, *a consular* or ex-consul. — **C. Mario,** seven times consul. The occasion was the election of consuls in B. C. 100.

17. L. Saturninum, who killed C. Memmius in the Campus Martius to prevent his being elected consul over his friend C. Servilius. — **Num unum, etc.,** *did death and the punishment* (demanded by, lit.) *of the republic detain* (= fail to overtake) *for one day afterwards Lucius Saturninus, etc. Num.* What answer does it expect? A. & S. § 198, 11, Rem. (b); H. 346, II. 1, 3); B. 1105.

21. Hujusce modi (= *hujuscemŏdi*). A. & S. § 211, Rem. 6, (5); H. 186, 4; A. 50, I. 2.

22. In tabulis, sc. *publicis, in the public records. Tabulae* were made of stone, metal, ivory, or wood covered with **wax.** Dict. Antiqq.

27. Me — videri, *that I should not appear remiss.*

28. Me, inertiae. A. & S. § 217; H. 410, III. 5, 1); B. 793.— **Ipse** agrees with the emphatic subject. A. & S. § 207, Rem. 28, (a); H. 452, 1; B. 1039; A. 20, II.

29. Castra. How does it differ from the singular *castrum?*

30. In dies singulos, *from day to day,* every day.

36. Credo. Irony. Its force is parenthetical, and therefore does not influence the construction. — **Ne non** = *ut,* "the two negations neutralizing each other." Z. 535 *in fin.*; B. 1216; A. & S. § 262, Rem. 7, Note 4 *in fin.* Render: *that all good men will rather say that it was done too late by me, than any one will say* (*that it was done*) *too cruelly.* With *boni* supply *dicant.*

15 **2. Tui similis.** A. &. S. §. 222, Rem. 2, (a); H. 391, 2, 4); B. 863; A. 50, III. 2.

3. Qui — fateatur. Subjunctive of result. A. & S. § 264, 1, (a); H. 500 and 2; B. 1218; A. 65, I.

4. Qui — audeat. A. & S. § 264, 6; H. 501, I.; B. 1227.

10. Quod — exspectes. A. & S. § 264, 7; H. 501, I; A. 65, I.

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14. Istam mentem, *that mind (purpose) of yours.* 15

17. Quae — recognoscas, *which you may (licet) now review with me.* What conjunction is omitted? A. & S. § 262, Rem. 4; H. 493, 2; A. 64, IV.

18. Ante diem duodecimum, etc., *on the twelfth day before the calends of November, i. e.,* on Oct. 21st. *Kalendae* was the first day of the Roman month. To reduce the date given to our mode of reckoning, count twelve days backward from the *Kalendae* (Nov. 1st), *including* the latter day. *Novembres* is an adjective. A. & S. § 326, (2); H. 708, and III. 2; also, 151, I. 1, 2); B. 1529–30. This reduction is based upon the Julian Calendar, to avoid the inconveniences of the "years of confusion" preceding it. See Dict. Antiqq. under *Calendarium.* — **Dicere.** Why *dicere* and not *dixisse?* A. & S. § 268, 2 Rem. 1, (a); B. 1131; Z. 589; M. § 408, Obs. 2; A. 57, IV.

19. Futurus esset, *would be,* or *was to be.* Future subjunctive — future with respect to the time of *dicere.* A. & S. § 258, B. Note, and § 260, Rem. 7, (2); B. 1172; H. 481, III., 1. For the subjunctive, A. &. S. § 266, 3; H. 529; B. 1296, E.; A. 67, II.

23. Id quod = *what.* — **Multo magis,** lit., *more by much* = *much more.* In what case is *multo?* A. & S. § 256, Rem. 16; H. 418; B. 930; A. 54, V.

24. Dies. Supply, *me fefellit.* — **Ego idem** = *I also.*

25. Caedem te, etc., *that you had determined upon the slaughter of the aristocracy for the fifth day before, etc.* See *Optimates,* Dict. Antiqq., p. 799. For the phrase *in ante diem,* A. &. S. §. 326, (9); H. 708, III. 4; B. 1527; A. 56, I. 4.

26. Tum cum, *at a time when.* — **Roma,** ablative.

27. Sui conservandi. For an explanation of this apparent anomaly, A. & S. § 275, III. (4); H. 563, 4; B. 1017.

31. Discessu. Best explained as ablative of *cause.*

32. Nostra tamen, etc., *you nevertheless said that you would be satisfied with the murder of us (nostra) who should remain. Remansissemus* (in the oratio recta *remanserint,* A. & S. §. 266, 2, Rem. 4; H. 533, 4); A. & S. § 266, 2; H. 529; A. 67, II.

33. Quid, sc. *ais, what say you?* An exclamatory interrogative frequent in Cicero, and serving generally the purpose of emphasis. A. & S. § 229, Rem. 3, 2; Z. § 769. — **Praeneste,** in Latium, now Palestrina. See Long's Classical Atlas. 16

1. Tandem, *then,* or, *I pray.* — **Noctem superiorem** and **priore nocte** here refer to the same night.

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16 **4. Inter falcarios,** *among the scythemakers.* This probably means the street or district inhabited by them.

9. Ubinam gentium sumus, *where in the world are we? Gentium,* partitive genitive. A. & S. § 212, Rem. 4, Note 2, (a); A. 50, II. 4. — **Di** = *dei* or *dii.*

12. Patres conscripti, *conscript fathers.* For the origin of the phrase, see Livy II. 1, and Dict. Antiqq. under *senatus.*

13. Sanctissimo — consilio, *most venerable and august council.* — **Nostro omnium,** *of us all. Omnium* agrees with the genitive *implied* in *nostro.* A. & S. § 211, Rem. 4, (b); H. 397, 3.

15. Cogitent. Subj. of result. A. & S. § 264, 6; H. 501, I.; B. 1227; A. 65, IV. 2.

16. Sententiam rogo, *I ask them their opinion,* their views. Supply *hos.*

19. Relinqueres. Subjunct. of desire or wish. A. & S. § 260, II.; H. 487.; B. 1193–4; A. 68.

22. Paulum — morae, *that you had a little* (cause) *of delay even then. Nunce* refers to the time of *dixisti.*

23. Viverem. The subjunctive refers the allegation to Catiline.

24. Equites, *knights,* members of the equestrian order. "The Roman Equites were originally the horse-soldiers of the Roman state, and did not form a distinct class or *ordo* in the commonwealth till the time of the Gracchi, B. C. 123." Dict. Antiqq. — **Liberarent.** A. & S. § 264, 6; H. 501, I.; B. 1227; A. 65, IV.

29. Salutatum. How is the supine in *um* used? A. & S. § 276, II; H. 569; B. 1360. "In the days of Roman freedom, clients were in the habit of testifying respect for their patron by thronging his atrium at an early hour, and escorting him to places of public resort when he went abroad." Dict. Antiqq.

30. Illi ipsi, *those very men.* — **Temporis,** partitive genitive.

33. Quae cum ita sint, *since these things are so.* The relative in such cases is best rendered by a demonstrative. A. & S. § 206, (17); H. 453; B. 701; A. 48, IV.

37. Si minus, etc., is elliptical; supply as follows: *si minus* hoc facere potes, educ tecum *quam plurimos: if you cannot do that, lead forth with you as many as possible. Minus* frequently = *non.* A. & S. § 277, Rem. 14

38. Dum modo = *dummodo, provided that.* — **Intersit,** A. & S. § 263, 2; H. 503, I; B. 1259; A. 61, 3.

17 **1. Magna — gratia,** *great is the gratitude due to the immortal*

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gods, etc. "*Habere gratiam,* or *gratias,* denotes that the person, 17
on whom the kindness is conferred, is sensible of the obligation and grateful for the favor." See Crombie, vol. 2, pp. 393–5.

3. Statori, *flight-staying.* See Livy, I. 12.

6. Non est saepius, etc., *the general safety of the republic is not to be jeopardized too often in the case of one man.* This alludes to Catiline's former attempts at conspiracy. *In* often = "in the case of."

7. Consuli designato, (*when*) *consul elect.*

10. Proximis — consularibus, *at the last consular election.* *Comitiis,* abl. of time. A. & S. § 253; H. 426; B. 949. — **Campo,** the Campus Martius, where the consular elections were held.

14. Me petisti, *you aimed a thrust at me.* A gladiatorial term.

16. Nunc jam, *even now,* or stronger, *now at last.*

20. Quod est primum, etc., *which is first in order* (in cases like yours), *and which is characteristic of this government, etc.* Cicero alludes to the execution of Catiline, in accordance with ancient rigor. *Imperii,* A. & S. § 213; H. 399, 3, 3); B. 766.

25. Te — hortor, *I have now for some time been exhorting you* (to do). See note on *jam diu,* page 13, line 21.

26. Tuorum comitum, etc., *the republic's large and pernicious rabble crew of your followers. Sentina* is properly *bilge-water,* which has collected in the "ship of state." Both *comitum* and *rei publicae* limit *sentina.*

30. Consul, hostem. Notice both the position and the juxtaposition of these words. A. & S. § 279, 5; H. 595; B. 1396.

34. Metuat. A. & S. § 264, 7; H. 501, I.; B. 1218 and 1220, (b.).

36. Non — est, *is not branded upon your life?* A metaphor from branding slaves. (J.) — **Vitae.** A. & S. § 224; H. 386; B. 826; A. 51, V.

37. Non — fama, *does not cling to your character?*

1. Corruptelarum illecebris, *by the allurements of your cor-* 18
rupting arts. — **Irretisses.** A. & S. § 264, 7; H. 501, I.; B. 1218.

3. Facem. "The principal use of torches was to give light to those who went abroad after sunset." Dict. Antiqq. — **Quid vero?** Supply *censes, but what do you think?* A second question always follows. A. & S. § 229, Rem. 3, 2; Z. § 769.

5. Nonne. What answer does it expect? A. & S. § 198, II., 11, (c.); H. 346, II., 1, 2). — **Alio scelere.** The rumored murder of his own son.

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18 **10. Proximis Idibus,** *on the approaching (next) ides, i. e.,* the 13th of Nov. The ides (*i. e.,* the 15th of March, May, July, and October, and the 13th of the other months) are particularly mentioned because, while money was lent on the calends, the interest was paid on the ides. Cf. Hor. Epod. 2.

13. Ad — publicam, *to the highest interests of the state.*

14. Omnium nostrum, not *nostri.* A. & S. § 212, Rem. 2, Note 2; B. 1016.

16. Cum scias, *although you know.* A. & S. § 263, 5, Rem. 1, (a.); H. 515; B. 1282. — **Qui nesciat.** A. & S. § 264, 7, (also § 266, 1); H. 501, I.; B. 1218; A. 65, I.

17. Pridie — consulibus. Observe that this expression gives the *year, month,* and *day of the month,* = Dec. 31st B. C. 66. See List of Consuls (a *full* list is given in vol. 3d of Dict. Biog.) — **Kalendas.** Governed by *ante* understood. A. & S. § 326, (3); H. 708, III. 2; B. 1527.

18. In comitio, *in the comitium,* that part of the Forum in which the *comitia curiata* were held. See Plan of the Forum.

20. Non — tuum, *that no* (change of) *mind or any fear of yours.*

22. Neque — aut — aut = *neque — neque, neither — nor.*

23. Non — commissa (*sunt*), *have* (only) *a few been perpetrated.* — **Non multa** = an emphatic "few."

24. Designatum, sc. *consulem,* (when) *consul elect.*

25. Petitiones, *thrusts,* blows aimed. A gladiatorial term.

27. Corpore = *by a slight motion of my body.* Cf. Virg. Aen. I., 438. — **[Nihil agis].** Words and passages thus enclosed rest upon inferior MS. authority, or are found in only a few MSS.

29. Ac velle, sc. *conari, and to wish to do so.* — **Tibe de manibus,** we may render *from your hands. Tibi* is put in the dative as the person *in relation to whom* the action takes place. See Chase's Virgil, Note on Aen. I. 92.

32. Quae, etc., *I know not indeed by what religious rites it (quae) has been consecrated, etc.* — **Initiata sit.** Subj. of indirect question. — **Abs te.** *Abs* is obsolete except in this phrase. A. & S. § 195; H. 434, 3.

33. Necesse. Defective adj. A. & S. § 115, 5; B. 199, 2.

37. Ut misericordia, *i. e., permotus esse videar.* — **Quae nulla,** *none of which.*

39. Hac — frequentia, *this very large (tanta) assembly.*

19 **2. Vocis contumeliam,** lit., *the affront of the voice, i. e.,* a rebuke in words.

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4. Quid, quod. Supply the ellipsis: *quid dicam de eo, quod, what shall I say of this, that.* A. & S. § 229, Rem. 3, 2; Z. § 769.— **Adventu.** Abl. both of the *time* and *cause* of the action.—**Ista subsellia,** *those seats near you.*

5. Consulares, *the consulars,* ex-consuls.—**Tibi,** *by you.* Dat. of the agent. A. & S. § 225, II.; H. 388; B. 844; Z. § 419.

7. Adsedisti, *you took your seat beside them.* Notice the force of *ad.*

9. Servi. The strong emphasis given to *servi* places it before *si,* whose natural position is at the beginning of the sentence. A. & S. § 279, 3 (b.); H. 602, III. 1; B. 1391.– **Mehercule,** *by Hercules.* But "*Me* before the names of gods must be explained by an ellipsis: the complete expression was, *ita me* (e. g., *Hercules*) *juvet;* or with the vocative, *ita me Hercule juves,* (*so help me Hercules*). *Mehercule* is the form which Cicero approves." Z. § 361, Note.—**Metuerent, putarem.** Subj. of condition. A. & S. § 261, 1; H. 510; B. 1267. A. 59, IV. 2. What does the imperfect tense imply?

11. Urbem, sc., *relinquendam esse.*

12. Meis civibus, *to my fellow-citizens.* Dative.

15. Conscientia, *on account of the consciousness.* Abl. of cause.

19. Neque posses, *and you were not able. Neque = et non.* A. & S. § 198, II., Rem. (c).

21. Nunc te patria, etc. A noble and touching appeal.

22. Jam diu, etc. See note on line 21, page 13.

23. Hujus, *her,* i. e., *patriae.*—**Vim,** *her power.*

26. Tacita, *silently.* Difference of idiom often requires Latin adjectives to be rendered adverbially. A. & S. § 205, Rem. 15, (a).

27. Exstitit, *has become manifest.* From *exsisto.*

29. Direptioque sociorum, *and the plundering of our allies,* while he was propraetor of Africa, B. C. 67.

30. Quaestiones, *prosecutions,* legal investigations.

33. Me esse (*that I should be*) depends on *non est ferendum.*

34. Quicquid — timeri, *that Catiline should be dreaded, whatever may have made a noise.* Compare the following, which finely illustrates the nervous state of mind described: "How is it with me when *every noise* appalls me!" Shaks.

36. Abhorreat, *is inconsistent,* lit., shrinks back. A. & S. § 264, 7, (or § 266, 1); H. 501, I. (or 527, 3); B. 1218, (or 1291).

37. Mihi, *from me.* A. & S. § 224, Rem. 2; H. 386, 2; B. 855.

38. Verus, sc., *timor.*

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20 **2. Debeat.** Subj. in a question of appeal (deliberative or doubtful question). A. & S. § 260, II., Rem. 5; H. 486, II.; B. 1180.

3. Quid, quod. See note on line 4, page 19. — **Custodiam.** Alluding to what was called *libera custodia, free custody,* which continued till the guilt or innocence of the person suspected was established.

4. M.' = Manius, while M. = Marcus.

9. Qui essem, *because I was, qui = quum ego.* Subjunctive of cause. A. & S. § 264, 8; H. 517, I.; B. 1251; A. 63, II. — **Moenibus.** *Paries,* the wall of a house. *Moenia,* fortified city-walls. *Isdem = iisdem.*

11. Virum optimum. *Sodalem tuum* shows that this is said ironically. — **M. Marcellum.** Not the one mentioned in line 32.

12. Videlicet, *no doubt, of course.* Also ironical.

16. Qui judicarit. Subj. of result. (Supply *is = talis,* as the subject of *videtur*). A. & S. § 264, 1. (a), (better than § 264, 7); H. 501, I.; B. 1218; A. 65, I.

19. Suppliciis. Dative. M. § 243. Cicero uses *eripio* with the dative, and with *a, de,* and *ex.* The poets also use it with the ablative alone.

21. Refer — senatum, *lay the matter, you say, before the senate.* A technical expression. See Lex.

23. Id quod = *a thing which, i. e., ut de exsilio referam.*

24. Abhorret — moribus, *is inconsistent with my character.*

27. Quid est, Catilina? An impressive silence must have followed the conclusion of the last sentence. After a pause, Cicero asks, *"What is this, Catiline?"*

28. Ecquid. The same as *num,* but more appropriate to impassioned interrogation. See A. & S. § 198, 11, and Lex. B.

29. Auctoritatem loquentium, *the command of men speaking* = for men to speak their command.

31. P. Sestio. Quaestor of Cicero's colleague C. Antonius. — **M. Marcello.** Consul in B. C. 51; in whose behalf Cicero afterwards delivered the oration *Pro Marcello.*

33. Mihi consuli, *upon me* (though) *consul.* — **Jure optimo,** *with perfect justice.*

21 **4. Jam pridem studes,** *you have now been striving for a long time.* See note on line 21, page 13.

5. Usque, *all the way.* *Prosequantur* = to accompany.

6. Te ut — frangat, *as if anything could break you in?* Notice

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the use of *ut* with the subj. to express a question with indignation. 21
We may supply *fieri potest, credendum est,* etc. A. & S. § 270, Rem. 2, (a); H. 495, 2, 2).

9. Duint. Archaic for *dent.* A. & S. § 162, 1; H. 239, 3. Optative subjunctive. A. & S. § 263, 1; H. 488, II., 1; B. 1193–5.

11. Invidiae, *of odium.* — **Si minus** = *si non.*

12. Recenti memoria, *on account of the fresh recollection.* Abl. of cause. — **In posteritatem,** *in the future.*

13. Sed est tanti, *but it is worth that much.* Gen. of degree of estimation. A. & S. § 214; H. 402, III.; B. 799; A. 54, IX. 1.

15. Vitiis tuis, *on account of your vices.* Abl. of cause.

16. Temporibus, *to the occasions,* needs, circumstances.

18. Is es = *talis es.*

21. Ac si, etc. Order: ac si vis conflare invidiam mihi tuo inimico.

22. Recta, *straight.* *Via* may be supplied.

24. Ieris = *iveris,* fut. perf. of *eo.*

25. Servire, *to be subservient.*

27. Manlium. Caius Manlius, who had been a centurion under Sulla, and was now in the field operating for Catiline.

28. Impio. "Weil gegen das Vaterland." Hm. — **Latrocinio,** abl. of cause.

29. Ut non, and **not** *ne,* because the negation applies only to *ejectus.* A. & S. § 262, Rem. 5, *in fin.*

30. Isse = *ivisse,* from *eo,* to go. — **Invitem.** A. & S. § 260, II., Rem. 5; H. 486, II.; B. 1180; A. 60, 3. *Quamquam* does not influence the mood.

31. Esse praemissos. Supply *eos.* — **Qui praestolarentur** = *ut ii praestolarentur.* A. & S. § 264, 5; H. 500; B. 1205; A. 64, I.

32. Forum Aurelium. A small town in Etruria on the Via Aurelia, now called Monte Alto. In such expressions *Forum* means "market town, assize town." The prep. *ad* = *near,* in the neighborhood of. A. & S. § 237, Rem. 2, (a); H. 379, 1.

33. Pactam (*esse*), *has been agreed upon.* From either *pango* or *paciscor;* paco, ĕre, being the primitive form of them both.

34. Aquilam illam, which C. Marius was said to have had in the Cimbric War. Sallust, Cat. c. 59. The position of *illam* after its noun gives it emphasis, "that well known."

36. Cui domi tuae, etc., *for which the shrine of your crimes has been established in your own house.* "*Sacrarium est locus in quo*

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21 *sacra reponuntur.*" In such a place the *aquila* was kept as an object of reverence, and there Catiline concocted his crimes. By the indicative *constitutum fuit,* Cicero makes the thought his own. A. & S. § 266, 1., Rem. 2; H. 527, 2, 1); B. 1293; A. 66, I.

37. **Tu ut, etc.** See note on line 6, above.

22 3. **Haec res,** *i. e.,* his ripening conspiracy.

7. **Nanctus es, etc.** Order: nanctus es manum improborum (hominum) conflatam (*composed*) ex perditis atque (ex) derelictis (*those forsaken*) non modo ab omni fortuna, verum etiam (ab) spe.

9. **Hic,** *i. e.,* in castris Manlianis.

14. **Qui feruntur,** *which are reported.* — **Jacere.** Supply *te,* with which *insidiantem* agrees. *Jacere,* etc., forms an apposition with *labores.* — **Humi,** A. & S. § 221, Rem. 3; H. 424, 2; B. 944.

15. **Ad — stuprum,** *for watching an opportunity for lewdness.*

17. **Bonis otiosorum,** *for the property of the quietly disposed.* The spelling *ociosorum* led to the corrupt reading *occisorum,* adopted in many editions. Hm.

18. **Ubi ostentes** = *talem causam ut in ea ostentes.* Subj. of result. A. & S. § 264, 1, (a); H. 501, I. 1; B. 1218; A. 65, I.

21. **Tum, cum,** *at the time when.* — **Reppuli** = *repuli.*

22. **Consul vexare.** Cicero here intimates the dangers to which the state would have been subjected, had Catiline been raised to the consulship. There is probably a play upon the words *exsul* and *consul.*

26. **Detester ac deprecer,** *I may deprecate and pray for the averting.*

28. **Penitus — mentibusque,** *to the inmost recesses of* (*penitus*) *your souls and minds.*

31. **M. Tulli, etc.** A speech in the *oratio recta.* — **Tune eum exire patiere,** *will you permit him to go forth.*

23 1. **Mosne majorum?** Which forbade putting a Roman citizen to death without the order of the people. "We may also view **Mos** and **Lex,** when opposed, as component parts of the Jus Civile." Dict. Antiqq.

2. **An leges,** i. e., *an leges te impediunt.* — **Rogatae sunt,** *have been enacted. Rogare legem* is "to ask the people about a law," *i. e.,* whether they agree to pass it or not. The laws alluded to were the *Leges Valeriae,* the *Lex Porcia,* and the *Lex Sempronia:* the object of which was "to protect persons against the summary jurisdiction of the consuls, by giving them an appeal to the people." See Dict. Antiqq. *Lex.*

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5. Jura tenuerunt. Cicero means that by rebelling against the 23 government they forfeited the name and rights of citizens.

6. Praeclaram vero, etc., *a very beautiful requital indeed are you making, etc.* "*Referre* is thus construed: *Gratiam alicui referre*, to repay a favor to any one. *Referre ad senatum*, to lay before the senate. *Referre aliquem*, to resemble any one. *Refert patris*, it concerns my father. *Refert mea*, it concerns me." Crombie, vol. ii. p. 385.

7. Hominem — cognitum, *a man made known by your own exertions.* Cicero was a "*novus homo;*" that is, "a plebeian who first attained a Curule office and was the founder of his family's Nobilitas." Dict. Antiqq. *Nobiles.*

8. Tam mature, so early = *at so early an age.* The age at which the higher magistracies were attainable was prescribed by law. For the consulship this age was forty-three.

9. Omnes gradus. These were the quaestorship, aedileship, praetorship, and consulship.

12. Severitatis invidia, *the odium arising from severity.*

18. Hoc idem sentiunt = *have the same opinion.*

19. Optimum factu. A. & S. § 276, III.; H. 570, 1; B. 1365. The use of the supine in *u* is quite limited. Those chiefly met with are *auditu, cognitu, dictu,* and *factu.* — **Judicarem,** for *judicavissem.* A. & S. § 261, Rem. 5; H. 504, 2. The imperfect however conveys "the nice distinction that it contemplates the supposed action as *going on,* not as completed."

22. Summi viri, *i. e., magistratus.* — **Clarissimi,** *viri privati.* Hm.

25. Certe — erat = "surely I ought not to fear."

26. Quid — invidiae, *any odium.* Partitive genitive.

27. Quod si, *but if.* — **Ea,** *i. e., invidia.* — **Maxime,** *in the highest degree.*

28. Hoc animo. A. & S. § 211, Rem. 6; H. 428; B. 888; A. 54, II. — **Ut putarem,** *that I regarded odium incurred by virtue as glory, not as odium.*

31. Imminent. Why indicative here? A. & S. § 266, Rem. 2; H. 527, 2; B. 1293. — **Qui videant — dissimulent.** A. & S. § 264, 6; H. 501, I.; B. 1227; A. 65, IV. 2.

32. Spem Catilinae, *i. e.,* the consulship. — **Mollibus sententiis,** *by their mild expressions of opinion.*

35. In hunc animadvertissem. "Note: That *animadvertere*

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23 *in aliquem*, by an ellipsis of *supplicio*, signifies *to punish any one.*" Crombie, vol. i. p. 207.

36. Regie. *Tyrannically.* "Das lateinische Wort für *tyrannice.*" Hm.

24 **3. Reprimi — comprimi,** *be checked — be restrained.* — **In perpetuum,** *for all time,* for ever. *Tempus* may be supplied.

5. Naufragos, *shipwrecked characters, i. e.,* ruined men.

6. Haec — pestis, *this so fully developed contagion.*

9. Jam diu versamur, *we have been living for a long time.* See note on line 21, page 13. — **In,** *amid, in the midst of.* The forcible rendition of a preposition often constitutes all the difference between an exact and elegant translation and a harsh and spiritless one.

13. Erupit. Why not subjunctive? Because **nescio quo pacto** = *aliquo* (*quodam*) *pacto.* A. & S. § 265, Rem. 4; B. 1189; A. 67, I. 1, Note; Z. 553 *in fin.*; M. 356, Obs. 3. But see H. 525, 4. — **Quod si,** *but if.* — **Latrocinio,** *a band of robbers.*

17. Aegri — gravi, *sick with a grievous disease.* A. & S. § 247; H. 414; B. 873; A. 54, I.

22. Reliquis vivis, *the rest* (of the conspirators) *being alive.* — **Secedant, secernant.** A. & S. § 260, II., Rem. 6; H. 488, II.; B. 1193; A. 68, I.

26. Praetoris urbani. At this time there were two praetors, the *praetor urbanus* and the *praetor peregrinus.* Their duties were chiefly judicial, the former presiding over cases affecting Roman citizens only ("*qui jus inter cives dicit*"), and the latter over cases affecting foreigners. Dict. Antiqq.

26. Obsidere, from *obsĭdeo*; *obsīdo* being mostly poetical.

27. Curiam, *the senate-house.* There were several at Rome, as the Curia Hostilia, Curia Julia, Curia Marcelli, etc. — **Malleolos,** *fire-darts.* "*Malleolus* denoted a hammer, the transverse head of which was formed for holding pitch and tow; which, having been set on fire, was projected slowly upon houses and other buildings in order to set them on fire." Dict. Antiqq.

36. Hisce ominibus, *with these prophetic assurances.* Cicero refers to the prediction (*polliceor*) which he had just made. A. & S. § 257, Rem. 7, (a); H. 431, 1; B. 965; A. 54, X.

25 **1. Tu, Juppiter, etc.** Addressed to the statue of the deity, in whose temple the senate was sitting. — **Isdem auspiciis,** *with the same auspices.* Cicero alludes to the origin of the temple as

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recorded by Livy I. 12, where Romulus vows a temple to Jupiter on 25
condition of gaining the victory over the Sabines. It was not however till 294 B. C. that the Senate ordered the building of the temple. — **Bonorum inimicos,** *the enemies of the good.*

7. **Scelerum — conjunctos,** *united together* (*inter se*) *by a league of crimes and an impious fellowship.*

NOTES

TO THE

SECOND ORATION AGAINST CATILINE.

INTRODUCTION.

At the close of the preceding oration, Catiline arose and attempted a vindication of himself, but was interrupted with cries of "enemy" and "parricide." He left Rome the same night, giving out that he was going into voluntary banishment at Marseilles. His real destination, however, was the camp of Manlius in Etruria. On the departure of the conspirator, many of the citizens blamed Cicero for having suffered him to escape; while the friends of Catiline were equally severe against the consul for having, as they alleged, driven an innocent man into exile. Cicero therefore determined to address the Roman people in order to justify his course.

The second oration was delivered in the Forum on the 9th of November B. C. 63.

1. **Tandem aliquando,** *at length, at last.* An exultant "at last." 26
Quirites, *O Romans.* "*Romani* and *Quirītes* are so far opposed that Romani is the historical and political name viewed with respect to foreign states, and Quirītes the political name as viewed with reference to Rome. Accordingly, Quirītes is equivalent to Cives." Dict. Antiqq.

2. **Scelus anhelantem,** *breathing forth wickedness.* A strong expression, denoting troubled effort. — **Pestem,** *ruin.*

5. **Ipsum egredientem,** *going forth himself,* i. e., *sua sponte.* — **Verbis — sumus,** *we have accompanied with words.* Alluding to

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26 the Roman custom of accompanying to the gates distinguished men going abroad, and then wishing them a prosperous journey, etc. *Verbis*, i. e., *cum tua peste, etc.*, at the close of the first oration.

6. Abiit, excessit, etc. A triumphant announcement of the rebel's departure. "Signum est animi laetitia exsultantis." The asyndeton gives strong emphasis to every word.

9. Sine controversia, *without doubt, unquestionably.*

10. Sica illa. A. & S. § 207, Rem. 24; H. 450, 5; B. 1030; A. 20, II. The summary of past dangers here given is a strong point in Cicero's defence. — **In campo,** sc., *Martio.*

13. Loco — est, *he was forced from his position.* A gladiatorial term. *Loco*, prep. omitted. A. & S. § 251 and Note; H. 425, 3, 3.)

14. Bellum justum. Not *just*, as opposed to unjust, but formal, proper war, as opposed to *occultis insidiis.* — **Nullo,** abl. absolute.

19. Ei — e manibus, *from his hands.* See note on *tibi*, page 18, line 29. — **Extorsimus,** *we have wrested:* from *extorqueo.*

24. Retorquet oculos. Like a wild beast that has been driven from its prey, *quam suis faucibus, etc.*

26. Quae, *i. e., haec urbs.* — **Evomuerit.** The subjunctive refers the sentiment to *urbs.* A. & S. § 266, 3; H. 520, II.; B. 1255; A. 66. I. *Urbs* says: *Laetor quod evomui*, etc.

27 **2. In hoc ipso,** *in regard to the very matter.*

4. Capitalem, *dangerous.* — **Comprehenderim.** Subjunctive of the thought of Cicero's accusers. See the last reference.

7. Mos majorum, with the Romans was only less authoritative than the *jus scriptum*, and formed part of the *jus civile.*

8. Severitas, *the rigor*, strictness. — **Res publica,** here, as frequently, not "republic," but "*public welfare.*"

9. Postulabat. The verb frequently agrees with one subject, generally the nearest, and is understood for the others. — **Qui quae — crederent,** *who did not believe what I reported* (to the senate). **Ego,** emphatic, *i. e., I, the consul. Crederent.* A. & S. § 264, 6; H. 501, I; B. 1227; A. 65, IV. 2.

11. Non putarent, *did not reflect* upon them.

13. Sublato, *being removed.* In the lexicon referred to *tollo, to lift up:* the "metaphor being taken from the lifting up of criminals upon the cross." L.

15. Invidiae meae periculo, *at the risk of my unpopularity.*

16. Ne — probata, *the matter at that time having been made credible not even to you.* — **Re,** the conspiracy. Abl. absolute.

18. Fore, *it would result* or happen. *Fore ut possem.* When is this circumlocution necessary? A. & S. § 268, Rem. 4, (b) *in fin.*; H. 544, 1; B. 1133; A. 67, III. 1.

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21. Quem hostem, *this enemy.* — **Putem.** Indirect question. 27

22. Licet — intelligatis = *you may know from this.* What word is omitted? A. & S. § 262, Rem. 4; H. 496, 1; A. 64, IV.

25. Tongilium mihi, *my Tongilius.* Ethical dative. A. & S. § 228, Note; H. 389; B. 838; A. 51, I. Tongilius, etc., well-known but worthless characters.

26. In praetexta, lit., *in his purple-bordered toga* = in his boyhood. The *toga praetexta* was an "outer garment bordered with purple, worn by the higher magistrates, and by free-born children till they assumed the *toga virilis.*"

27. Aes alienum, *debt.* Literally, another's money. — **Aere.** Abl. of description. A. & S. § 211, Rem. 6; H. 428; B. 888; A. 54, II. — **Rei,** dat. limiting *ad — ferre.*

31. Prae, *in comparison with.* — **Gallicanis legionibus.** Roman troops stationed in Cisalpine Gaul.

32. Delectu. In the older MSS. in the signification of *levy,* uniformly, *dilectus.* Hm. *Agro Gallico,* Cisalpine Gaul.

35. Agresti luxuria, *rustic luxury* = *luxurious rustics;* the abstract for the concrete. — **Decoctoribus,** *bankrupts.*

36. Vadimonia deserere, *to forfeit their recognizances.* "If the defendant appeared on the day appointed, he was said *vadimonium sistere;* if he did not appear, he was said *vadimonium deseruisse,* and the praetor gave to the plaintiff the *bonorum possessio.*" Dict. Antiqq.

38. Aciem, *the array.* — **Edictum praetoris,** authorizing the *bonorum possessio* mentioned in the preceding note.

3. Fulgent purpura. Those senators and knights who were in 28
the conspiracy. The tunics of the former had a broad purple border, *tunica laticlavia;* those of the latter, a narrow one, *tunica angusticlavia.* — **Mallem.** Subj. of desire. A. & S. § 260, II.; H. 487; B. 1196; A. 68, I. — **Milites,** *as his soldiers.* — **Eduxisset.** Supply *ut.*

6. Hoc magis, *the more on this account.* *Hoc,* abl. of cause.

14. Nae, *verily, indeed.* The MSS. give the form *ne.* Hm.

19. Nisi — est, lit., except, indeed, if there is any one = *unless indeed there is any one.* "Instead of *nisi,* we sometimes find the form *nisi si.*" Z. § 343. — **Catilinae similes,** *that those like Catiline.* *Catilinae.* Genitive. A. &. S. § 222, Rem. 2, (b); H. 391, 2, 4); B. 863, *in fin.*; A. 50. III. 2.

22. Unum, *one thing.* — **Exeant.** Imperative subjunctive.

23. Desiderio sui, *from regret for their absence.* Abl. of cause.

24. Aurelia via, (A. 55, IV.,) which ran through Etruria along

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28 the west coast. "Augustus set up a gilt marble pillar in the Forum at Rome, to mark the central point from which the great roads diverged to the several gates of Rome. It was called the *Milliarium Aureum*." Dict. Antiqq. See Longfellow's "Golden Milestone."

26. Rem publicam. Accusative in exclamation. A. & S. § 238, 2, and Note; H. 381; B. 725; A. 52, V.

27. Uno, *alone.* — **Exhausto,** *being drawn off;* in reference to *sentinam urbis, the bilge-water of the city.*

30. Tota Italia. Prep. *in* omitted. A. & S. § 254, Rem. 3; H. 422, 1; B. 937, 3; A. 55, III. 5. — **Veneficus.** The crime of poisoning seems to have been much more frequent in ancient than in modern times. Some females, who excelled in the art, were in great request. Dict. Antiqq.

32. Circumscriptor, *defrauder,* especially by explaining a piece of writing *according to the letter.* — **Nepos,** *spendthrift.*

37. Per — annos, *during these latter years.*

29 **2. Serviebat,** *was subservient.* — **Fructum,** *the enjoyment.*

9. Quem non asciverit, *whom he did not draw.* Subj. of result. A. & S. § 264, 7; H. 501, I.; B. 1220 (b); A. 65, I.

11. Atque — possitis, *and that you may be able to see clearly his various pursuits in their dissimilar relation* (to one another); *i. e.,* pursuits involving contradictory or inconsistent characters.

12. Ludo, *school.* "Gladiators were kept in schools (*ludi*), where they were trained by persons called *lanistae*." Dict. Antiqq.

14. In scena, *on the stage.* The *histriones* were either freedmen, strangers, or slaves, and were generally held in great contempt.

16. Stuprorum, etc. (according to the punctuation adopted), *accustomed to the practice of lewdness and crimes, was extolled as brave by those men, for his enduring cold* (abl. of cause), *etc.* By omitting the comma after *assuefactus,* the sense will be somewhat modified, *exercitatione* then becoming abl. of means.

19. Cum, *although,* hence the subj. *consumeret.*

25. Audaciae, *their audaciousness.* The plural refers to various degrees of the quality, or to its existence in many persons.

28. Obligaverunt, *they have mortgaged.* — **Res,** *their property.* — **Fides,** *their credit.* — **Jam pridem,** *long ago.*

29. Erat in abundantia, *existed in their abundance.*

30. Alea. *Gaming* was considered disreputable at Rome, and was forbidden by special laws. — **Comissationes,** *revellings.* Properly, drinking entertainments which took place after the *cena.*

33. Possit. A. & S. § 260, II., Rem. 5; H. 486, II.; B. 1180; A. 60, 3. — **Inertes,** *indolent.* — **Viris,** dat. limiting *in — sidiari.*

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35. Mihi. Ethical dative. Its force cannot be transferred to English. — **Accubantes,** *reclining*; alluding to the Roman custom of reclining upon the *triclinium* at meals. "It was the rule of Varro that the number of guests ought not to be less than that of the Graces, nor to exceed that of the Muses." Dict. Antiqq. 29

37. Sertis, *with garlands.* On festive occasions the Romans wore garlands of flowers and used perfumes for the hair (*unguentis*). *Obliti,* from *oblino.*

1. Fatum aliquod, *some calamity.* How is *aliquod* generally used? A. & S. § 138, 2 (b); H. 191, II. 1; B. 249, *in fin.* 30

5. Non — rei publicae, *it will have added, not some short time, but many ages to the republic.* **Non — tempus,** lit., *not a short, I know not what time. Nescio quod* here = *aliquod.*

8. Unius, Pompey, who had subdued and dispersed the pirates and conquered Mithridātes.

9. Terra marique. A. & S. § 254, Rem. 2 (b); H. 422, 1; B. 937, 1; A. 55, III. 5. Prep. regularly omitted.

11. Nobis certandum est. In translating such impersonal forms, either of the two following ways may be adopted: the dative of the agent (*nobis*) may be translated as if it were the subject, *we must contend with luxury, etc.;* or we may form a subject out of the substantive idea implied in the verb ("contest," "struggle"); *the struggle must be carried on by us with luxury, etc.* See A. & S. § 184, 2 (b); B. 1308.

13. Suscipio, *I incur.* — **Quacumque ratione,** sc., *fieri potest, in whatever way it can be done.* A. & S. § 207, Rem. 29; Z. § 706.

15. Resecanda erunt, *shall deserve to be cut off.*

18. Merentur. Why not in the subjunctive? A. & S. § 266, 1, Rem. 2; H. 527, 2, 1); B. 1293 (a).

19. A me. Why is the preposition used? A. & S. § 248, I.; H. 414, 5; B. 878. (Because *me* is a *voluntary* agent.)

21. Possem, ejicerem. What *time* do these tenses imply? A. & S. § 261, 1; H. 481, V.; B. 1268; A. 59, IV. 2.

22. Videlicet, *no doubt; to be sure.* Ironical.

23. Simul atque, *as soon as.* — **Quid,** sc., *censetis.* Z. § 769.

26. Aedem, in the singular, a *temple;* in the plural, a house.

29. Quis — hostem, *who, finally, looked upon him so much as an abandoned citizen, and not rather as a most dangerous enemy?* — **Quin etiam,** *moreover.*

36. Necne, *or not.* What particle is omitted? Is *necne* used in direct questions? A. & S. § 265, Rem. 2; H. 346, II. 2; B. 1187; A. 71, II. — **Ad** = *apud, at the house of.*

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30 **38. Proximam,** sc., *noctem.* — **Quem ad modum** = *quemadmodum, in what manner; how.* **Egisset.** Indirect question.

39. Esset — descripta, *the plan of the whole war had been marked out by him. Ei,* dative of the agent.

31 **1. Cum teneretur,** *while he was held convicted.*

2. Dubitaret, *he hesitated.* Subjunct. of indirect question in the oratio obliqua. (In oratio recta *dubitas.*) A. & S. § 266, 2, Rem. 1 (c); H. 529 and 530, II.; B. 1296, B.; A. 67, II. — **Quo — pararet,** sc., *proficisci, whither he had now for a long time been preparing to go. Pararet,* imperfect, because dependent on *quaesivi:* subjunct. in *oratio obliqua* (in oratio recta *parat*). See note on line 21, page 13.

3. Secures, fasces. The badges of consular authority.

8. Credo. Ironical. Its force is parenthetical; the construction is therefore not affected by it, i. e., *Manlius* is nominative.

9. In Agro Faesulano, *in the district around Faesulae* (now Fiesole), in Etruria.

12. Massiliam. A. & S. § 237; H. 379; B. 938; A. 55, III. 2. The modern Marseilles, founded by a Greek colony from Phocaea.

14. Administrandae. What is the construction of the gerundive? A. & S. § 275, II.; H. 562; B. 1322–4; A. 73.

17. Pertimuerit, mutaverit, etc. The omission of the conjunction (asyndeton) imparts force and liveliness to the expression.

21. Armis. A. & S. § 251; H. 425, 3; B. 916; A. 54, VI.

24. A consule — minis. The voluntary agent and the means. — **Et erunt,** sc., *ii,* vel *homines.*

27. Velint, *will wish.* The subjunct. of result is sometimes best rendered by *shall* or *will.* A. & S. § 260, I.; H. 486, III. 2; A. 24, II. — **Est mihi tanti,** *to me it is worth that much. Tanti.* A. & S. § 214; H. 396, IV.; B. 799; A. 54, IX.

30. Dicatur sane, *by all means let him be said.* Subjunctive of command (as imperative; optative subjunctive).

32. Non est iturus, *he does not intend to go.* A. & S. § 162; 14; H. 578, V.; B. 328; A. 40, I.

33. Invidiae meae, *the odium against me.* With *causa* the adj. pronoun, and never the gen. of the personal pron., is used.

36. Mihi — invidiosum, *it may be a cause of enmity to me. Invidiosum,* properly *full of dislike,* agrees with the clause *quod — ejecerim.* — **Multo,** abl. of degree of difference.

37. Emiserim, ejecerim. The subjunct. refers the thought to Cicero's enemies. A. & S. § 266, 3; H. 520, II; B. 1255; A. 66, I.

32 **4. Qui — non — malit** = *ut is non malit.* Subj. of result.

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5. Me hercule = *mehercule* (*Me, Hercule, juves*). See note on line 9, page 19. Also Z. § 361, Note. 32

8. Vero, *but.* Lit., *in truth;* abl. of *verus.* — **Cum — acciderit,** *since nothing as yet has happened to him contrary to his wish and design.* — **Acciderit,** causal subjunct. after *cum.*

10. Optemus, *let us hope.* Subjunct. in exhortation.

17. Quam — ipsos, *as to heal them to themselves; i. e.,* to save them from their insane delusion and bring them to reason.

21. Deinde — adferam, *then I will offer each of them* (*singulis*) *the remedy of my counsel and speech, if I shall be able* (*to present, adferre,*) *any.* Si quam *medicinam adferre* potero.

25. Dissolvi, *be separated from them, i. e.,* their possessions. L. takes it in the sense of "*liberari alieno aere,*" *be freed from debt.*

29. Familia, *family-servants.* — **Ornatus,** *splendidly furnished.* — **Sis, dubites.** Supply *fieri potest ut.* Subj. in a question expressing surprise. A. & S. § 270, Rem. 2, (a); H. 495, 2, 2).

30. Adquirere ad fidem = *to gain in credit.*

33. An — novas, *or an abolition of debts? Novae tabulae* means an abolition of debts either whole or in part. Waxen tablets were used in keeping accounts, and when an old score was erased, the tablet was ready for a *new* one.

34. Meo beneficio, etc. A piece of wit that is barely transferable to English. *Through my kindness new accounts shall be opened, but* (*they will be*) *those of the auctioneer. Tabulae auctionariae* were lists of goods to be sold at auction, and Cicero means that the property of this class would be sold at auction to satisfy their creditors.

38. Certare — praediorum, *with the incomes of their estates, to maintain a contest with their interest payments.* A bold figure, by which income is matched with payment of interest in a perpetual contest. — **Fructibus,** abl. of means.

39. Et — uteremur, *we would have in them* (lit., *use them*) *both richer and better citizens. Uteremur,* subj. in the apodŏsis.

8. Rerum — volunt, lit., *they wish to gain affairs: i. e.,* control of affairs. — **Rerum,** A. & S. § 220, 4; H. 409, 3; B. 882; A. 50, IV. 6. — **Quieta re publica.** This abl. absolute forcibly expresses in three words "*in a tranquil condition of the state.*" 33

10. Quibus — videtur, *to whom this admonition seems necessary to be given.* — **Scilicet,** *namely,* that is to say.

19. Praesentes, *aiding us;* or, perhaps better, *in person.*

29. Quas ego, etc., *which, taken collectively, I think are* (*composed*) *of most excellent citizens, etc.* — **Civium.** Descriptive or predicate gen. A. & S. § 211, Rem. 6, (7); H. 403; B. 780; A. 50, I. 2.

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33 **32. Insolentiusque,** *and too extravagantly.*

33. Beati, *wealthy.* — **Praediis lectis.** Others, *praediis, lecticis.*

34 **1. Eos hoc moneo,** *I give them this warning.* A. & S. § 218, Rem. 2; H. 410, III. 3, 1); B. 796. — **Desinant,** *let them cease.*

7. Jam — premuntur, *have for a long time been weighed down.* See note on line 21, page 13.

9. Qui partim — partim — partim etiam, *some of whom — others — others also.* — **Qui permulti,** *very many of whom.*

10. Vademoniis — proscriptione, *recognizances, judgments, advertisement.* These words indicate the successive steps in a proceeding against a debtor. 1. The debtor gave bail. 2. If he did not appear, judgment was given against him. 3. If after thirty days he had not discharged his obligation, his property was sold, (*proscriptio,* which was simply a written public notice of the sale.)

13. Infitiatores lentos, *bad debtors,* who deny or put off a debt or obligation with excuses, or by denying it.

23. Et — sane, *and by all means let them perish.*

24. Postremum, in the double sense of *last and lowest.* — **Numero.** A. & S. § 250; H. 429; B. 889; A. 54, I.

26. Quod — est, *which is Catiline's own.* — **Catilinae,** gen.

27. Complexu — sinu, *of his embrace and bosom,* his "bosom-friends."

28. Pexo capillo. A. & S. § 211, Rem. 6; H. 428; B. 888; A. 52, II. Abl. of description (quality).

29. Bene barbatos, contrary to the custom of the Romans, who removed the beard at the age of twenty-one.

30. Velis, *"with curtains."* Wide togas were carefully avoided by the Romans. Cf. Hor. Epist. I., 18, 30: *Arta decet sanum comitem toga.*

31. In — cenis, *in suppers prolonged till daylight.*

35. Neque saltare. Supply *solum.* Dancing was not performed by any Roman citizen except in connection with religion. Dict. Antiqq.

37. Scitote, *know ye;* preferred to *scite,* to avoid the possible confusion with the adv. *scite,* which signifies skilfully. Z. § 164.

38. Seminarium Catilinarum, *a nursery of Catilines.*

39. Quid — volunt, *what do those wretches mean? Sibi,* ethical dative. A. & S. § 228, Note (b); H. 389, 2; B. 838; A. 51, I.

35 **5. Idcirco** (*for this reason*) refers to *quod nudi, etc.*

8. Sit — Catilina, *Catiline will have,* or *is to have.* Fut. subjunctive. A. & S. § 260, Rem. 7, (2); H. 481, III. 1; B. 1172. — **Cohortem praetoriam.** The *Praetoria Cohors* was a select troop

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which attended the person of the praetor or general of the Roman 35
army. Dict. Antiqq.

16. **Tumulis silvestribus,** *to the woody heights,* on which Catiline would place his forces. Dat. limiting *respondebunt.*

17. **Ornamenta, praesidia,** *splendid equipments, means of defence.*

20. **Senatu — nationibus.** In apposition with *rebus* and defining it. Therefore in the abl. absolute.

23. **Contendere,** *to compare.* — **Ex eo ipso,** *even from that.*

30. **Aequitas — prudentia.** The four cardinal virtues of the Platonists and Stoics.

33. **Cum perdita** (*ratione*), *with a deranged one.*

1. **Jam antea,** sc., *defendistis.* Others, *jam antea dixi.* 36

2. **Mihi,** *by me.* Dat. of the agent. A. & S. § 225, II.; H. 388; B. 844; A. 51, VIII.

3. **Praesidii.** Partitive gen. — **Consultum — est,** *care has been taken and provision has been made.* See note on line 11, page 30.

4. **Coloni — vestri,** *all your fellow-citizens in the colonial and free towns.* See note on line 16, page 53.

5. **Certiores — facti** = *having been informed by me.*

8. **Animo meliore,** *of a better disposition* (towards the state). Abl. of description (quality). Gladiators "were sometimes the property of the *lanistae,* who let them out to persons who wished to exhibit a show of gladiators." Dict. Antiqq.

10. **Q. Metellus** was at this time praetor, B. C. 63.

13. **Constituendis — agendis,** *determining upon, expediting, performing.* The asyndeton gives an air of dispatch to the expression.

20. **Cui,** *to any one.* Indef. pron. — **Solutior,** lit., *too loose* = too great. — **Hoc exspectavit,** *has looked forward to this.*

23. **Mihi — vivendum** (*esse*), *I must either live with them.* See note on line 11, page 30.

37. **Me — imperatore,** *I alone being your leader and commander* (and) *wearing the toga,* the dress of the peaceful citizen.

1. **Quisquam,** *any.* In what kind of sentences used? A. & S. 37
§ 207, Rem. 31, (a); H. 457; B. 1061; A. 21, III.

5. **Vix optandum,** *hardly to be looked for.* The part. in *dus* in classical prose signifies *possibility* only when joined with the particle *vix.* A. & S. § 274, Rem. 12; Z. § 650.

8. **Prudentia.** A. & S. § 244; H. 419, IV.; B. 919; A. 54, IV.

11. **Quibus ducibus,** *who being my guides.* Abl. absolute.

12. **Procul,** *at a distance,* on foreign battle-fields.

18. **Terra marique.** Prep. omitted. A. & S. § 254, Rem. 2, (b); H. 422, 1, 1); B. 937, 1; A. 55, III., 5.

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NOTES

TO THE

THIRD ORATION AGAINST CATILINE.

INTRODUCTION.

After the departure of Catiline, Lentulus and the other conspirators went vigorously to work to execute his instructions. There happened to be in Rome at that time a deputation of Allobrŏges, complaining of grievances on the part of Roman commanders. Through them Lentulus endeavored to engage their nation in the conspiracy. The Allobrŏges at first showed no unwillingness, but soon realizing the perilous nature of the undertaking, they revealed to Q. Fabius Sanga, the patron of their nation at Rome, the overtures made to them, and he at once informed Cicero. The consul exhorted the ambassadors to affect great zeal for the enterprise and to secure documentary proofs of guilt. The Allobrŏges acted well their part, and by previous arrangement with Cicero were arrested, with Volturcius, one of the conspirators, as they were crossing the Mulvian bridge. The consul then convened the senate, and, confronting the principal conspirators with the Allobrŏges, effected a complete disclosure of the plot. The senate then passed a vote of thanks to Cicero and the praetors Flaccus and Pomptinus, ordered the conspirators into custody, and decreed a thanksgiving in Cicero's name. The orator then ascended the Rostra, and in the following oration, which was delivered Dec. 3d, B. C. 63, announced the great discovery to the Roman people.

Page
38 **1. Rem publicam, etc.** Order: hodierno die, Quirites, summo amore immortalium deorum erga vos, meis laboribus, consiliis, periculis, videtis rem publicam vitamque omnium vestrum, bona, etc. **Vitam** = *the lives*, in English.

3. Domicilium, *dwelling-place*, "the seat of government."

5. Summo amore, *through the very great love.* Abl. of cause.

7. Fati, *i. e.*, the Roman idea of fate: an inexorable Necessity, over whose decrees even the gods were powerless.

11. Nascendi — condicio, lit., *the terms of our being born* (=

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birth) *uncertain*, i. e., the station or lot conferred upon us by birth. 38 So Ilm.

12. **Sensu**, *consciousness.*— **Profecto**, i. e., *pro — facto*, lit., *for done;* hence *certainly, surely, truly.*

13. **Urbem condidit.** According to the chronology established by Varro and now generally received, Rome was founded in 753 B. C.

14. **Benevolentia famaque**, *with kindly feeling and by tradition.*

15. **Is.** Cicero. Compare Romans xi. 13.

17. **Urbi subjectos.** A. & S. § 224; H. 386; B. 826; A. 51, V. **Delubris**, *shrines* or sanctuaries. "In what manner a *templum* differed from a *delubrum* is difficult to decide. Nothing certain can be said on the subject." Dict. Antiqq.

19. **Idemque.** Contracted from iidemque. *Idemque (nos) = and we also.* A. & S. § 207, Rem. 27, (a); H. 451, 3.

23. **Quanta** does not agree with *ratione*, but = *quantae res.*

1. **Ut**, *since*, ever since (temporal). 39

2. **Hujusce.** A. & S. § 134, Rem. 4; H. 186, 1; B. 241.

6. **Nam cum tum**, *for at the time when.* A. 41, II. 2.

7. **Illa**, *that*, sc., *invidia.*

8. **Exierit.** This subjunctive, in the mind of Cicero, foreshadows the sentiment of his enemies. A. & S. § 266, 3; H. 520, II.; B. 1255; A. 66, I.

9. **Conjuratorum.** What is the etymology? The nom. singular?

14. **In eo**, *in this, i. e., ut quid, etc.* — **Romae**, gen. of place.

17. **Minorem — mea**, *my language gained less belief.*

18. **Comprehenderem**, *I might graep.* — **Rem**, *the matter*, everything pertaining to the conspiracy.

19. **Animis — oculis.** These words (by no means redundant) add great force to the expression on account of the *contrast.*

21. **Tumultus Gallici**, in Cisalpine Gaul. *Tumultus* is particularly applied to a commotion in Gaul or Italy.

22. **P. Lentulo.** At this time praetor, B. C. 63.

23. **Eodemque itinere**, *and by the same route* as Catiline had taken in his march into Etruria. Abl. of the way by which.

27. **Oblatam** (*esse*). A. & S. § 272; H. 551, I; B. 1135; A. 52, VI.

32. **Amantissimos rei.** A. & S. § 213; H. 399; B. 765; A. 50, III. 3. — **Placeret.** Subj. of indirect question.

34. **Qui — sentirent** = *as* (*since*) *they entertained all noble and exalted sentiments in regard to the state. Sentirent*, causal subjunctive. A. & S. § 264, 8; H. 517; B. 1251; A. 63, II.

37. **Pontem Mulvium**, over the Tiber, to the beginning of the Flaminian way: now *Ponte Molle.*

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40 **2. Praefectura Reatina,** *the Reātine prefecture* (*pref. of Reāte*)· "It was only in the matter of the *praefectus* that a *town* called a *praefectura* differed from other Italian towns." Dict. Antiqq.

4. Praesidio. A. & S. § 227, & Rem. 2; H. 390, II. 2; B. 848 & 853; A. 51, VII. Dative of the end.

5. Tertia vigilia. As the Romans divided the night into four watches, the time was about *three o'clock in the morning.* — **Magno comitatu.** A. & S. § 249, III. and Rem.; H. 414, 7; A. 54, II.

11. Litterae, here *letters,* as the context shows.

12. Integris signis = *with seals unbroken.* Abl. absolute.

21. Frequentes, *in large numbers.* — **Re,** abl. absolute.

23. Deferrem. A. & S. § 263, 3; H. 523, II; B. 1241; A. 62, II. — **Placeret.** Order: cum placeret summis ac clarissimis viris hujus civitatis, qui re audita convenerant frequentes, etc.

25. Negavi — deferrem. A circumlocution. Render: *I said that I could not act* (in such a way) *as not, in regard to the public danger, to lay the matter untouched before the public council.*

34. Qui efferret = *ut is efferret.* Subj. of purpose. — **Quid telorum,** *any weapons.* A. & S. § 212 and Rem. 3; H. 396, III. (3); B. 771; A. 50, II. 3.

36. Fidem publicam, *"the word of the state"* for his personal safety.

41 **2. Quam primum,** *as soon as possible,* just as *quam maximus* = as large as possible.

3. Id — consilio, sc., *faceret, he should, moreover, do it with this design. Consilio,* abl. of cause.

6. Qui exciperet = *ut is exciperet, that he might pick up.*

8. Jusjurandum, *i. e.,* the form of an oath in writing.

10. Data. Why neut. plural? A. & S. § 205, Rem. 2, (2); H. 439, 3); A. 47, II., (2).

14. Fatis Sibyllinis. The books offered for sale by the Sibyl to Tarquin. The public were not allowed to inspect them.

15. Cornelium, that is, member of the *gens Cornelia.*

19. Virginum. Supply *Vestalium,* which is often omitted.

20. Capitolii incensionem, in B. C. 83, from some unknown cause. — **Capitolii,** *of the Capitol,* the temple of Jupiter.

22. Saturnalibus, (abl. of time) *at the festival of Saturnus,* celebrated at first on the 17th of December (Julian Calendar), but in later times during seven days. The *Saturnalia,* as an occasion of general festivity, had many striking points of resemblance with our "Christmas holidays." See Dict. Antiqq.

25. Tabellas, *the tablets,* containing the letters, oath, etc.

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27. Linum incidimus, *we cut the string.* The Romans tied their 41
letter tablets with a string, the knot of which they sealed with wax. Dict. Antiqq. — **Signum,** *his seal.*

31. Sibi recepissent, *had promised to him* (Cethegus).

32. Tamen, *nevertheless:* although his guilt was so evident.

35. Studiosum, *fond.* — **Ferramentorum,** A. & S. § 213; H. 399; B. 765; A. 50, III. 2. — **Litteris,** ablat. absolute.

38. In — sententiam, *generally to the same purport.* 42

7. Feci potestatem, *I granted the opportunity.*

10. Quid — eis, lit., what there was to him with them = *what he had to do with them.* *Sibi.* Dat. of the possessor.

15. Subito, an adverb to be taken with *demens.*

22. Defecit. For the number, A. & S. § 209, Rem. 12, (2); H. 463, I.; B. 644; A. 49, I. — **Litteras,** subject of *proferri.*

29. Necesse. An adj. used only with *sum* and *habeo.*

31. Cum primo, *although at first.* — **Ad extremum,** *at last.*

33. Cum — tum (line 36), *not only* — but *especially* (or *not only — but also*), *tum* generally serving to introduce a more important consideration. A. & S. § 277, Rem. 9; H. 587, I. 5; B. 1374; A. 43, 8. — **Mihi,** dat. limiting *visa sunt.*

39. Inter — aspiciebant = *they looked at each other.*

2. De — publica, *in regard to the highest interest of the state.* 43

3. A principibus, *by the first* or *leading men* of the senate; the *viri consulares, consules designati,* and *princeps senatus.*

7. Gratiae aguntur, *thanks are given.*

8. Virtute mea, *by my energy.* Ablat. of cause.

9. Sit liberata. The subjunctive refers the thought to the senate. A. & S. § 266, 3; H. 520, II.; B. 1255; A. 68, I.

12. Collegae meo, C. Antonius, whose support Catiline had expected. His patriotism was not undoubted.

16. Praetura. A. & S. § 251 & Rem. 2; H. 425; B. 915.

23. Faesulas deduxit, *conducted to Faesulae.* A. & S. § 237; H. 379; B. 938; A. 55, III. 2.

26. Libertinum hominem. Roman freemen were either *ingenui* (free-born) or *libertini.* Libertini were those persons who had been released from legal servitude (*qui ex justa servitute manumissi sunt*). A manumitted slave was *libertus* (that is, *liberatus*) with reference to his master; with reference to the class to which he belonged after manumission, he was *libertinus.* *Libertus* and *libertinus* may therefore both be used in reference to the same person. Dict. Antiqq.

30. Novem — conservata. Order: re publica conservata poen[a] (*by the punishment*), novem perditissimorum hominum.

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43 **33. Supplicatio,** "a solemn *thanksgiving* or supplication to the gods decreed by the senate, when all the temples were opened and the statues of the gods frequently placed in public upon couches (*pulvinaria*), to which the people offered up their thanksgivings and prayers." Dict. Antiqq. Cicero was the first civilian (*togatus*) in whose name a *supplicatio* was decreed.

37. Liberassem (= *liberavissem*). To whom does the subjunctive refer the thought? See note on line 9, above.

38. Conferatur, hoc interest, *be compared, it differs in this. Hoc,* abl. of degree of difference. A. & S. § 256, Rem. 16, (3).

39. Ceterae *supplicationes.* — **Bene gesta,** sc., *re publica.*

44 **7. Quo minus — occideret,** *that he should not kill C. Glaucia the praetor, concerning whom, etc.* The negative in *non fuerat* gives an affirmative sense to *quo minus occideret:* there was *no* religious conviction saying to Marius you must *not* kill, etc.

14. Quem = *him.* A. & S. § 206, (17); H. 453; B. 701.

15. Hoc — animo, *this in my mind. Hoc* is the object. If it agreed with *animo,* the following clause, as expressing a purpose, would be introduced by *ut.*

20. Norat. A. & S. § 183, (2), Note 3; H. 297, 2; B. 440.

22. Erat — aptum = *he had a judgment* (prudence) *suitable for crime. Ei,* dative of the possessor.

26. Confectum, *i. e., id confectum esse.* A. & S. § 272; H. 551, I.; B. 1135; A. 52, VI.

27. Non obiret, occurreret, *did not attend to, aid.*

35. Tanto ante, *so long before.* A. & S. § 256, Rem. 16, (3); H. 418, 1; B. 929; A. 54. V. *Tanto,* abl. of degree of diff.

36. Neque commisisset, *nor would he have allowed.*

45 **5. Levissime,** *in the mildest manner.* — **Ut dicam** = to speak.

14. Humani consilii esse, *to belong to human judgment.* A. & S. § 211, Rem. 8, (3); H. 401; B. 780; A. 50, I. 1.

18. Ab, *in, in the direction of.* — **Faces — caeli,** *torches and the blazing of the sky.* The allusion is most probably to meteors and the Aurora Borealis. A.

19. Terrae motus, *earthquakes.*

21. Canere, *to foretell.* This meaning (frequent in the poets) is derived from the fact that the responses of the oracles were given in verse.

24. Cotta et Torquato. In B. C. 65. See List of Consuls.

25. Capitolio, *the Capitol,* the temple of Jupiter on the summit of the Capitoline hill. — **De caelo,** lit., from heaven, *i. e., with lightning.*

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27. Aera, *the brazen tablets* on which the laws were engraved, 45
and which were set up in temples, the Forum, and other conspicuous places.

32. Haruspices or *aruspices* were *soothsayers* or diviners (originally from Etruria, whence the Romans derived most of their religious rites and ceremonials), who interpreted the will of the gods from the appearance of the entrails of animals offered in sacrifice, and also from lightning, earthquakes, and all extraordinary phenomena of nature to which the general name of *portenta* was given. Dict. Antiqq.

36. Fata ipsa. See note on line 7, page 38.

37. Illorum responsis, *in consequence of their responses. Responsis,* abl. of cause. — **Ludi,** *games and exhibitions;* the common name for the whole variety of theatrical exhibitions, games, and contests, which were held at Rome on various occasions, but chiefly at the festival of the gods. All *ludi* were divided by the Romans into two classes, viz., *ludi circenses* and *ludi scenici*, according as they were held in the circus or in the theatre. Dict. Antiqq.

1. In excelso, *on a height;* or *in an elevated position.* 46

2. Contra — fuerat, *facing in a direction opposite to what it had been before.*

8. Locaverunt, *contracted for.* — **Collocandum** (esse).

9. Superioribus consulibus. Some editors read *a* both before *superioribus* and *nobis*. With our reading *consulibus* and *nobis* are abl. absolute to denote *time*, "*neither under the former consuls, nor in our consulship,* lit., we being consuls."

12. Captus, *deluded; misled; infatuated.*

13. Videmus. Why not in the subjunctive? A. & S. § 266, I., Rem. 2; H. 527, 2, 1); B. 1294; A. 66, I. *in fin.*

16. Et ea = *and that too: et ea* (comparari) *per vires.*

23. Aedem Concordiae. See Plan of the Forum. Her symbol was two hands joined together and a pomegranate.

27. Quo, *on which account, wherefore.* Abl. of cause.

31. Conati. Supply *sunt.* — **Si dicam,** *if I were to say.* Subj. in the protăsis. See reference in the next note.

32. Sumam, *I would take.* A. & S. § 261, 2; H. 504; B. 1265; A. 59, IV. 1. — **Et — ferendus** = *and I should become intolerable.* — **Ille, ille.** In uttering these words the orator of course pointed to the statue.

35. Hanc — suscepi, *I embraced this purpose and wish.*

37. Jam vero, etc. The MSS. vary greatly here, and the true reading is very uncertain. Omitting the bracketed portions, the

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46 translation is easy enough. If we retain them, there is evidently a zeugma in *creditae* (essent), which is applicable only to *tantae res;* to *sollicitatio* Ernesti therefore supplies *suscepta*. Read thus: Jam vero illa Allobrogum sollicitatio ab Lentulo ceterisque domesticis hostibus (numquam esset suscepta), tam dementer tantae res (numquam essent) creditae et ignotis et barbaris, commissae litterae numquam essent profecto, nisi, etc.

47 **3. Quid vero?** *i. e., quid vero censetis?* A. & S. § 229, Rem. 3, 2; Z. § 769.

6. Videatur. Subj. of result. A. & S. § 264, 10; H. 501, II.; A. 65, IV. 1. — **Ultro,** *voluntarily.* — **Oblatam,** from *offero.*

10. Qui — potuerint = *cum ii potuerint.* A. & S. § 264, 8; H. 517, I.; B. 1251; A. 63, II.

12. Pulvinaria, may here be rendered *temples.* Properly, *the cushioned seats of the gods. Pulvinaria* were cushions or couches on which the Romans placed the statues of the gods at the *lictisternia,* which formed part of a *supplicatio.* See note, line 33, p. 43.

22. Oppressit. In B. C. 88. All the facts here mentioned by Cicero have reference to the contest between Marius and Sulla.

23. Custodem, because he saved the city from invasion by the Cimbri and Teutoni.

32. M. Lepidus, consul with Q. Catulus in B. C. 78

36. Quae — pertinerent = *ut illae pertinerent.*

48 **3. Reconciliatione concordiae,** *by the restoration of harmony.*

4. Dijudicatae sint, *were terminated.* Subjunct. of result.

9. Salva urbe. This ablative absolute finely expresses, "in a safe condition of the city."

12. Tantum, meaning "only so many;" not *ita multi,* as in Cat. 2, 10. It is subj. acc. of *superfuturum* (esse).

22. Nihil mutum. A statue, for example.

27. Eandemque diem, etc., meaning, that the same day which marked the suppression of the conspiracy would also be the beginning of a long period of prosperity.

30. Duos cives. Cicero and Pompey. — **Quorum,** part. gen.

35. Eadem — quae, *the same — as.* — **Quae illorum,** *i. e., quae* est fortuna atque condicio *illorum.*

39. Facta — recte, *their deeds well done.*

49 **4. Mihi quidem, etc.** = *to myself indeed no injury can now be done, etc.* See note on line 11, page 30.

7. Dignitas, *authority.* "Senatus legumque auctoritas." L.

14. Convertit, for *converterit,* which some editors read.

19. In honore vestro = *in preferment* (official advancement) *by you.* — **Quo** = *ut eo,* hence *libeat,* subj. of result.

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22. Tuear atque ornem, *I will defend and adorn.* Cicero means 49
that his future conduct will be in harmony with the principles of his official life.

23. Si qua. Why not *quae?* A. & S. § 138, Note, and 2; H. 190, 2; A. 21, III. — **Suscepta,** *incurred.*

31. Aeque ac, *in the same manner as.*

NOTES

TO THE

FOURTH ORATION AGAINST CATILINE.

INTRODUCTION.

CICERO next assembled the senate in the temple of Concord, and referred to that body the question of the punishment of the conspirators. D. Junius Silanus, consul elect, and others, spoke in favor of capital punishment. But C. Julius Caesar having advocated the milder measures of confiscation of property and perpetual imprisonment, won over to his views a large majority of the senate. At this point Cicero arose, and while he artfully appears to be neutral, yet, by painting the dangers of the conspiracy in strong colors, discloses his preference for extreme measures. His speech produced the desired effect. The senate ordered the execution of the criminals, and they were strangled the same night in the subterranean dungeon, *Tullianum.* Catiline himself fell in battle near Pistoria, early in B. C. 62, and most of his followers shared his fate.

The fourth oration was delivered on the nones or 5th of December B. C. 63, a day which Cicero ever regarded as the proudest of his life. The *Nonae Decembres* formed a bright spot in his memory, and frequent allusions to it are found in his writings.

1. In me. To learn his views and wishes.

4. Si = *num, whether.* A. & S. § 198, 11, Rem. (e) *in fin.;* Z. § 354 *in fin.* 50

11. Dum modo (= *dummodo*), *provided that;* with subj. of condition, *pariatur, may be secured.*

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50 **13. Forum.** An open space, trapezoidal in shape, 671 English feet long, 117 feet wide at its eastern end, and 202 at its western. See "Plan of the Forum" (from the Dict. Geog.), which is in accordance with the results of the most recent investigations. What the name of the street on the south side of the Forum was is unknown.

14. Campus, sc., *Martius,* which is often omitted.

15. Consularibus auspiciis, *with consular auspices.* One of the main duties of the consul, before holding the *comitia,* was to consult the auspices, which he did with the assistance of one of the augurs. Dict. Antiqq., p. 335. — **Curia,** *the senate-house;* there were several in Rome.

18. Sedes honoris, that is, *sella curulis, the chair of state.*

20. Multa — sanavi, *during your fear I healed many things with a certain pain to myself* (*meo*).

24. Virgines Vestales, *the virgin priestesses of Vesta,* six in number, serving for a period of thirty years; their chief duty was to watch by turns, night and day, the everlasting fire which blazed upon the altar of the goddess. Dict. Antiqq.

51 **3. Subeatur,** *let it be undergone.* Subj. of command.

8. Vobis — patriae. A. & S. § 223; H. 385, 3; B. 836; A. 51, IV.

13. Pro eo — gratiam, *will recompense me according as* (*pro eo ac*). *I deserve.* Lit., in proportion to that as. Note, line 6, p. 23.

14. Si quid obtigerit, *if anything shall have happened, i. e., si me vis aliqua oppresserit,* line 27. *Obtigerit,* fut. perfect.

18. Fratris, Quintus. — **Uxor,** Terentia. — **Filia,** Tullia. — **Filius,** Marcus.

19. Lacrimis. The tears here spoken of may have been only prospective, but still Roman etiquette did not require that repression of the emotions prescribed in modern society.

20. Neque non saepe = *et saepe, and often.*

25. Gener, C. Calpurnius Piso, the first of Tullia's three husbands.

26. In eam partem, (lit., *in this direction*) *to the end.*

28. Una — peste, *in one* (common) *ruin.* Abl. of cause.

33. Agrarios, *the partisans of the agrarian laws.*

35. Discrimen, *danger, hazard.* — **Judicium,** *the sentence.*

52 **1. Servitia,** *our slaves:* equivalent here to *servi.* See Lex.

3. Nemo ne — quidem, *no one — even.* A. & S. § 277, Rem. 5, (a); H. 585, 2.

7. Vos — judicavistis, *you have already passed judgment by many legal decisions. Vos,* emphatic. — **Gratias egistis,** *you thanked me.*

15. Nemini *by no one,* but with the notion of *interest,* advantage.

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20. Sed ego — censeatis, *but I have determined, conscript fathers,* 52 *to refer to you, as it were, afresh, both what will be your judgment concerning the fact, and what you will decide in regard to the punishment.*

22. Sunt Consulis, *belong to the consul* (to say). A. & S. § 211, Rem. 8 (3); H. 402, I.; B. 780; A. 50, I. 1.

23. Versari, *was active. Versari = esse,* with *activity.*

27. Quicquid est = *however the matter stands,* states loosely what *quocumque — sententiae* states expressly.

28. Ante noctem. Both because a rescue of the criminals might be attempted, and Aulus Gellius says that to be valid, a decree of the senate must be passed after sunrise and before sunset.

30. Huic — adfines. A. & S. § 222, Rem. 2 (a); H. 391, and 2, 4); B. 863; A. 51, I.

34. Sustentando, *by deferring.* A Ciceronian sense. See Lex.

36. Vindicandum est, *punishment must be inflicted.*

37. D. Silani. Then consul elect. Julius Caesar was praetor elect.

38. Censet. The technical term in reference to decisions of the senate, as *jubēre* was of those of the *populus.* — **Haec.** The gesture of the orator would show that the city and its establishments were meant. — **Conati sunt,** indic. because *eos* is not = *tales.*

2. Pro sua dignitate, *in conformity with* (*befitting*) *their high* 53 *standing.*

4. Versatur, *"insists."* A. — **Eos.** See note, line 38, above.

7. Punctum, *for a moment.* A. & S. § 236; H. 378; B. 950; A. 55, I.

10. Alter. Julius Caesar, believed by many to have been implicated in the conspiracy.

16. Municipiis, *among the free towns;* generally in Italy, governed by their own laws, and enjoying the rights of Roman citizens, including (except in a few cases) the right of voting.

22. Municipibus, *upon the citizens* of the *municipia.*

25. Sancit ne quis, *he enacts that no one.*

30. Multos uno, etc. The reading here is various. Supply *dolore* after *uno: he would, by one* pang, *have ended many pains, etc.*

32. Apud inferos, *in the lower world.*

35. Eis remotis. A. & S. § 257; H. 430; B. 965; A. 54, X.

37. Mea — intersit, *I see what my interest is.* A. & S. § 219; Rem. 1 and 2; H. 408, 1, 2); B. 809; A. 50, IV. 4.

3. Illam alteram, *i. e., sententiam eritis secuti.* — **Nescio an,** *I* 54 *don't know whether; I almost think.* A. & S. § 198, 11, Rem. (e); H. 526, II. 2, 2; B. 1188; A. 67, I. 1, Note.

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54 **4. Amplius negotii,** *more trouble.* Partitive gen. So in Caesar B. G. 6, 9, occurs *amplius obsidum.*

5. Rationes, *considerations.* — **Utilitas,** *the interest,* advantage.

12. Non neminem, *some one; a certain one.* "Be careful to distinguish between *nemo non,* denoting *quisque,* and *non nemo,* signifying *aliquis* or *aliqui.*"

14. Nudius tertius, *the day before yesterday.* Contracted from *nunc dies tertius.*

18. Gratulationem, *a vote of thanks.* See Lex., *gratŭlor,* II.

20. Legem Sempronium, *de capite civium,* proposed by C. Sempronius Gracchus in B. C. 123. It enacted that the *caput* or civil condition of a Roman citizen could not be affected without a trial and vote of the people. Dict. Antiqq.

21. Qui — sit. Whose sentiment is this? The principle of the oratio obliqua *refers it to Caesar.*

30. Sancit in posterum, *ordains for the future. Posterum,* sc., *tempus.*

39. Obtinebo, *I will maintain.* — **Eam fuisse,** *that it was.*

55 **1. Quae potest, etc.** Order: *quae crudelitas potest esse in punienda immanitate tanti sceleris?*

3. Ita mihi, etc., *may it be so permitted to me. Liceat.* Optative subjunct. "*Formula jurisjurandi.*" L., a form of solemn asseveration.

7. Videor — videre, *for I seem to myself to see.* A celebrated passage, illustrating the rhetorical figure, *vision.*

10. Cerno animo. Compare Shakspeare's "In my mind's eye."

11. Versatur — oculos, *presents itself before my eyes.*

14. Purpuratum, in imitation of Oriental ministers of state.

26. Mihi vero, etc. This is wholly inconsistent with Cicero's real character and views.

28. In his hominibus, *in the case of these men.*

32. In vestigiis, *in the vestiges, traces; urbe incensa.*

35. Summae nobis, etc. Order: fama summae crudelitatis in (*in case of the*) pernicie patriae civiumque est subeunda.

56 **1. Virum,** *that the husband,* P. Cornelius Lentulus.

2. Avum suum, *i. e.,* L. Caesar's. Why? A. & S. § 208; H. 449, I.; B. 1020; A. 19, II.

6. Largitionis, *of liberal giving,* of corn to the poorer people (to secure their favor), in compliance with the *lex frumentaria* of C. Gracchus.

16. Vereamini, censeo, *you may fear, I think.* Ironical.

24. Ut habeam, *that I have not.* A. & S. § 262, Rem. 7; H. 492, 4, 1); B. 1215; A. 64, III.

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35. Sentirent. Sub. of result. A. & S. § 264, 10; H. 501, II.; A. 65, IV. 1. — **Sibi esse pereundem** = *that they must perish.* 56

39. In civium, *i. e., numero,* in the next clause.

5. Summam — consiliique, *preëminence in rank and deliberation.* 57

7. Dissensione. The senate had always supplied *judices* (jurors) in *judicia publica,* until the *lex Sempronia* of C. Gracchus, in B. C. 123, transferred that right to the equites. Sulla subsequently restored it to the senate. Finally in B. C. 70, the *lex Aurelia* enacted that *judices* should be selected from the senators, equites, and tribuni aerarii. Dict. Antiqq. — **Hujus ordinis,** *with this order,* limiting *dissensione.* "For *ab* or *cum hoc ordine.*" Hm.

14. Tribunos aerarios, *the tribunes of the treasury.* These were plebeian officers whose principal duty at this time was to collect the *tributum,* each from his tribe, which they made over to the military quaestors who paid the soldiers. Dict. Antiqq.

15. Scribas. *Scribae* at Rome were public notaries or clerks in the pay of the state. They were chiefly employed in making up public accounts, copying out laws, and recording the proceedings of the different functionaries of the state. They were assigned by lot to the quaestors, aediles, and tribunes of the people. Dict. Antiqq.

16. Aerarium, *the public treasury* at Rome in the temple of Saturn. In it were also kept the standards of the legions; the laws, engraven on brazen tables; the decrees of the senate, recorded in books; public documents; reports and despatches of generals and governors of provinces; and the names of all foreign ambassadors that came to Rome. Dict. Antiqq.

18. Ingenuorum, *of the freeborn.* An *ingenuus* might be either the son of a freeman or of a *libertinus,* freedman. See note on line 26, page 43.

26. Summo loco nati. A. & S. § 246; H. 435, 3, 1); B. 918; A. 54, VIII.

35. Voluntatis. Order: qui non conferat ad salutem (tantum) voluntatis quantum audet et quantum potest.

2. Fortuna — perditi, *wretched in condition or lost to good will* (to the state). — **Voluntate.** A. & S. § 250; H. 429; B. 889; A. 54, I. 58

5. Otiosum, *peaceful.* — **Velint.** A. & S. § 264, 1; H. 489, II.; B. 1218; A. 65, I. — **Immo vero,** *nay indeed.* Note, line 14, p. 13.

8. Genus hoc (in apposition with *pars*), *this* whole *class.*

12. Incensis, sc. *tabernis.* — **Futurum fuit,** *would it have been* (=*futurum fuisset,* but the indicative express the intention *positively*). A. & S. § 259, Rem. 3, (c); H. 510, 2; B. 1272–3; Z. § 498.

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58 **23. Aras Penatium.** The Penātes were kept in the central part of the house, in the *penetralia*. The *arae*, their *altars*, were located in the uncovered portion of the house called *impluvium*, in the *atrium*.

28. Focis. Among the Romans the *focus* was placed in the *atrium*, which, in primitive times, was their kitchen and dining-room, and was used in sacrifices to the *Lares* of each family. Dict. Antiqq.

33. Cogitate quantis, etc. A strictly literal translation would fail to bring out the beauty of the Latin: *Consider how one night almost destroyed our government founded by so great labors, our liberty established with so much energy, our fortunes, etc.*

36. Una nox, *i. e.*, when the Allobrŏges and their attendants were captured near the Mulvian bridge.

59 **4. Ad sententiam,** *to (asking) your opinion.* Supply *rogandam.* The consul, as presiding officer, called upon the senators in turn for their opinions.

10. Me — factorum — poenitebit. A. & S. § 229, Rem. 6; H. 410, III.; B. 805; A. 50, IV. 3.

14. Quanta, *as;* ablative, *laude* being understood.

17. Sit Scipio, *grant that Scipio is.* Concessive subj. A. & S. § 260, II., Rem. 3; H. 516, II. 1; B. 1282.

19. Italia. A. & S. § 242; H. 434, 1; B. 993. Others, *ex Italia.*

Alter Africanus. P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus *Minor*, adopted son of P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus *Major* (line 17).

22. Paulus. L. Aemilius Paulus, father of Scipio the younger.

24. Gloria. A. & S. § 211, Rem. 6; H. 428; B. 888; A. 54, II.

26. Res gestae (things achieved) = *achievements*, exploits.

27. Isdem, etc. Order: continentur isdem regionibus (*boundaries*) ac terminis quibus (*as*) cursus solis.

30. Quo exire possimus = *ut eo exire possimus.* Subj. of purpose. A. & S. § 264, 5, Rem. 2; H. 500; B. 1213; A. 64, II.

32. Uno loco, *in one respect.* Abl. of limitation (specification).

39. Mihi, *by me.* Dative of the agent.

60 **10. Imperio — provincia.** The *lex Sempronia* of B. C. 123 enacted that in each year before the consular election the senate should determine the provinces which the consuls should have after retiring from the consulship. Cicero had received Macedonia, Antonius Cisalpine Gaul; but subsequently he transferred Macedonia to Antonius, and then renounced Gallia also.

13. Pro clientelis, *for the clientships.* The relation of patron and client existed not only between individuals, but also between an individual and a province, colony, or foreign state.

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14. Hospitiis, etc., *and the bonds of hospitality in the province.* 60
"The relation of a *hospes* to his Roman friend was next in importance to that of a *cliens*. The connection was hereditary." Dict. Antiqq.

14. Urbanis opibus, *by my means in the city.*

26. Solius agrees with the genitive implied in *suo*.

29. Fanis, *fanes*, "chapels consecrated to inferior deities or demigods." F.

34. Per — praestare, *in his own person to be responsible for.*

NOTES

TO THE

ORATION FOR THE POET ARCHIAS.

INTRODUCTION.

Aulus Licinius Archias was a Greek poet, born at Antioch, in Syria, about B. C. 120. He came to Rome in B. C. 102, and was one of the instructors of Cicero. He was received into the best families of the capital, particularly by the Luculli, the poet taking their gentile name, Licinius. Some time afterward, through the influence of Lucullus, the renowned Roman general, he was enrolled as a citizen of Heraclīa, in Lucania. In B. C. 92 an act was passed conferring the Roman franchise on all who were citizens of any of the federate cities, (*i. e.*, Italian cities connected with Rome by treaty,) provided they had a domicile in Italy and should give their names to the praetor within sixty days after the passage of the act. With these conditions Archias complied. Notwithstanding this, a person named Gratius brought against him the charge of assuming the citizenship illegally. Cicero undertook his defence, but as the register of Heraclīa had been destroyed by fire in the Marsian or Social War, he could present but little direct proof. The orator, therefore, takes occasion to digress eloquently and beautifully into the fields of literature and the praises of poetry, and to extol the talents and merits of Archias. On this oration Cicero "expended all his resources of art, taste, and skill."

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The result of the speech and the subsequent life of Archias are alike unknown.

The oration was pronounced in B. C. 62, before the *praetor urbanus*, who was Quintus Cicero, brother of the orator.

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61 **1. Quid ingenii,** *any talent.* — **Judices,** though commonly rendered judges, sustained rather the character of jurors. — **Quod sentio, etc.** The usual order would be *quod quam sit exiguum sentio.*

2. In qua — esse. The words from *in* to *esse* inclusive form a hexameter. — **Me — versatum,** *I do not deny that I am moderately versed. Me,* subject accus. of *esse versatum,* depending on *infitior.* A. & S. § 272; H. 551, I.; B. 1135; A. 52, VI.

4. Hujusce — aliqua, *any theoretical knowledge of this thing* (*i. e.,* eloquence). — **Ratio,** *theory,* is opposed to *exercitatio,* skill acquired by *practice.* — **Studiis,** *the cultivation,* diligent pursuit.

5. Profecta (from *proficiscor*), *resulting,* proceeding.

7. Vel in primis, lit., even among the first = *particularly.*

8. Quoad longissime, *as far as — possibly. Longissime* serves merely as a modifier, just as *longe* does in "*longe nobilissimus.*"

11. Inde — repetens, *retracing all the way from thence.* — **Mihi principem** = *my first adviser.* A. & S. § 223; H. 385; B. 831; A. 51, III.

12. Rationem, *a systematic course.* — **Exstitisse,** *came forward.*

14. Nonnullis — saluti. A. & S. § 227; H. 390; B. 848; A 51, VII. — **Conformata,** *moulded.*

19. In hoc sit, *there is in this man. Sit.* Subjunctive "to assign a reason doubtfully or on another's authority." A. & S. § 266, 3; H. 520, II.; B. 1255; A. 66, I.

20. Neque — disciplina, *and not this theoretical knowledge or habit of speaking.* — **Ne nos quidem,** implying the ellipsis, "let me tell you." Z. § 772.

22. Humanitatem, *liberal culture.*

62 **1. Legitima,** *of law, legal;* as affected by some law. — **Publico judicio.** Public as affecting the interest of the state, and as opposed to a *judicium privatum* or a *causa privata.* — **Res agatur,** *a case is being conducted.*

5. Verum etiam, in seven of Cicero's orations occurs sixteen times (seven times in this oration); *sed etiam,* eighty-one times.

6. A — sermone, *with the language* (style of speaking) *of the Forum.* — **Me,** line 9, to be taken after **patiamini,** line 12.

11. Hac — humanitate, *such being your liberal culture.* Abl. absolute, *hac* = *tali.*

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13. In persona, *in the case of a person* or *character. Persona,* 62
properly the mask worn by an actor, and then the character he sustains.

15. Minime — est, *is by no means practised.* Indicative, because a *definite person*, and not a *class*, is referred to. A. & S. § 264, Note 7. — **Uti,** *to use*, to make use of; from *utor*.

21. Ut primum, *as soon as.* — **Ex pueris** = from boyhood.

24. Loco. Abl. of source. A. & S. § 246; H. 425, 3; B. 918; A. 54, VIII.

25. Celebri, *a much frequented.* — **Urbe.** Why not genitive? A. & S. § 204, Rem. 7; H. 423, II. 3, 3); B. 935; A. 46, 2.

27. Contigit, sc., *ei*. Its subject is *antecellere*.

36. Civitate, *with citizenship*, the privileges of a citizen.

2. Mario consule, for the fourth time, in B. C. 102. Usual ar- 63
rangement, *Mario et Catulo consulibus*. Abl. absolute.

5. Posset. Subj. of result. — *Eos* = *tales*, and *quorum* = *ut eorum*. **Luculli.** The brothers L. Licinius Lucullus, the conqueror of Mithridātes, and M. Licinius Lucullus, consul in B. C. 73. — **Praetextatus,** lit., wearing the *toga praetexta* = *a youth*. Cicero here speaks *more Romano*.

7. Sed — naturae, *but this was also* (an evidence) *not only of talent and literary learning, but also of disposition*. With *hoc* supply *erat*. — **Ingenii.** Possessive gen. A. & S. § 211, Rem. 8 (3); H. 402, I.; B. 780; A. 50, I., 1.

11. Numidico. So named for his victories over Jugurtha, king of Numidia. He triumphed in B. C. 107.

13. L. Crasso. The celebrated orator. — **Hortensiorum.** L. and Q. Hortensius, father and son. The latter Cicero's rival in oratory, and consul in B. C. 69.

19. Intervallo. Abl. absolute to express *time when*.

22. Foedere, *alliance* (with us). Abl. of quality.

23. Cum — tum, *both because — and especially, cum* being here both connective and causal, hence the subjunct. *putaretur*. A. & S. § 277, Rem. 9; H. 587, I. 5; B. 1374; A. 43, 8. — **Gratia,** *by the influence*.

26. Si qui (i. e., *eis qui*), *etc.* The substance of the law.

27. Civitatibus. A. &. S. § 224; H. 386; B. 826; A. 51, V.

29. Essent professi, *they had made a declaration* of their intention by giving their names to the praetor.

2. Tabulas, *the registers* containing the names of citizens. 64

3. Italico bello. The Social war (Marsian war). Abl. of time.

4. Tabulario, *the record-office*, generally in a temple.

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64 **7. Litterarum memoriam,** *i. e.,* the memory of events preserved in records. — **Cum habeas,** *although you have.*

15. Professus (*est*). — **Ex,** *from the time of.*

18. Appii. Appius, Gabinius, Metellus, and Lentulus were all praetors in B. C. 89. — **Damnationem,** for extortion.

30. Graecia. Magna Graecia, as the context shows.

32. Scenicis artificibus, lit., stage artists = *players, actors;* whom, as a class, the Romans regarded with contempt.

35. Legem Papiam, proposed probably in B. C. 65, by C. Papius, and expelling from the city all strangers not domiciled in Italy.

37. Ne — quidem, *does not even avail himself of.*

39. Census, *census registers,* of Roman citizens and their property. — **Scilicet,** *of course,* to be sure. Ironical.

65 **1. Proximis censoribus,** *that under the last censors.* Abl. absolute; a common method of denoting *a date,* in Latin.

2. Apud exercitum, not *in exercitu,* because Archias was merely in the retinue of the general. — **Superioribus,** *i. e., censoribus.*

4. Primis, *i. e., censoribus; under the first censors* elected after Archias had received the citizenship. — **Esse censam,** *was rated.*

6. Qui sit census. The subjunctive (of *essential part*) arises from the general nature of the proposition, *eum qui* having the force of "such a one as." A. & S. § 266, Rem. 1; H. 527, 3; B. 1218; A. 65, I.

7. Ita, *so,* is further explained by the addition of *pro cive.* — **Jam tum,** lit., *at the then present time = already.*

8. Ipsius. Referring to Archias. A. & S. § 208 (4); H. 452, 4.

9. Jure — versatum, *was he in the enjoyment of the right.* — **Testamentum.** *Peregrini* could not dispose of their property according to the form of a Roman will (*nostris legibus*). Dict. Antiqq.

11. In beneficiis, *among those recommended to favor.* "In the time of Cicero it was usual for a general, or a governor of a province, to report to the treasury the names of those under his command who had done good service to the state: these were said *in beneficiis ad aerarium deferri.*" Dict. Antiqq. The precise meaning of *in beneficiis* may be uncertain, but the sense is clearly that given above.

12. Pro consule. *the proconsul, i. e.,* acting as consul, having consular power. — **Si qua** *argumenta* quaerĕre **potes.**

16. Ubi = *id quo,* and this = *id ut eo,* and hence the subj. *reficiatur.* A. & S. § 264, 5, Rem. 2; H. 500; B. 1213.

19. Suppetere, lit., to be on hand = *to be furnished.* — **Posse,** sc., *id.*

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24. Litteris. Ablative; the means of seclusion. 65

26. Pudeat. Independent subj. in a question of appeal. A. & S. § 260, II., Rem. 5; H. 486, II.; B. 1180; A. 60, 3; Z. § 530.

28. A tempore, here = *a periculo,* nearly. Hm.

32. Festos dies. These, in opposition to working days, were dedicated to the gods, and were spent in sacrifices, repasts, games, and other solemnities. Dict. Antiqq.

36. Pilae. The game at ball was as great a favorite with the Romans as the Greeks, and was played at Rome by persons of all ages. Dict. Antiqq. — **Recolenda,** *cultivating again,* reviewing. — **Crescit** = *is improved.*

39. Oratio et facultas, lit., speaking and ability: hendiadys for *orationis facultas, ability in speaking.*

2. Illa. Principles and maxims for the conduct of life. 66

4. Litteris, *"literary works."* — **Magno opere** (line 6), *greatly.*

9. Parvi, *of small moment.* Gen. of degree of estimation.

16. Expressas, *clearly drawn.* A technical term in statuary.

27. Habitu — divino, *by an almost divine quality.*

32. Accesserit — doctrinae, *there have been added the method, so to speak* (quaedam), *and the moulding power of learning.*

33. Tum — exsistere, *then there is wont to come forth something pre-eminently* (*prae-*) *beautiful and unique. Illud nescio quid* (lit., that I don't know what) = *aliquid* (or *quiddam*). A. & S. § 265, Rem. 4; H. 525, 4; B. 1189; A. 67, I. 1, Note.

34. Esse hunc, *is this man.* Depending on *contendo.*

36. C. Laelium, after whom Cicero named his treatise *De Amicitia.*

6. Ceterae, *i. e., animi adversiones, other employments of the mind.* 67

7. Omnium, belongs equally to *temporum, aetatum,* and *locorum.*

15. Roscii. Q. Roscius, the most celebrated comic actor at Rome. Cicero defended him in B. C. 68. — **Agresti, duro,** *rude, unfeeling.*

28. Revocatum (*vidi eum*), *called upon again, i. e.,* to repeat.

34. Doctrina. Best explained as abl. of means.

37. Suo jure, *in his own right,* because born a poet. — **Ennius,** an early Roman poet, born at Rudiae in Calabria in B. C. 239, often called the "Father of Roman Song."

3. Voci respondent, *reply to the voice, i. e.,* in the echo. 68

4. Bestiae saepe, etc. An allusion to the fabled musical power of Orpheus. — **Immanes,** *wild.* — **Consistunt,** *stop in their course.*

6. Homerum. Seven cities claimed to be his birthplace.

17. Cimbricas res. In a poem on the Cimbric War, in honor of Marius. — **Adolescens attigit,** *he touched upon* (when) *a young man.*

21. Aeternum praeconium, *the eternal heralding.*

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68 **23. Acroama,** Ἀκρόαμα, lit., anything heard, *i. e.*, read, recited, played, or sung. Render it, "*performer.*"

26. L. Plotium. The first to open a school at Rome for the purpose of teaching Latin and rhetoric, about B. C. 88.

33. Lucullo imperante. Abl. absolute, denoting both *time* and *cause.* — **Regiis opibus** = regis opibus, *by the king's resources.*

34. Et regione, *and by its situation.* Ablat. of means.

69 **1. Nostra,** agrees with *classis*, subject of *feretur.* Others, however, supply *laus.* Take **nostra** (*as ours*) after **feretur.**

2. Depressa — classis has the force of *the sinking of the enemy's fleet.* A. & S. § 274, Rem. 5 (a); H. 580; B. 1357.

3. Pugna illa. Notice the emphatic position of the demonstrative. (An emphatic *adjective* would stand before its noun.) A. & S. § 279; Note 3; H. 602, I., 1; B. 1030.

7. In sepulcro, *on the sepulchre;* in the form of a statue.

11. Hujus, *of this man.* As *hic* refers to what is near the speaker, we infer that Cato Uticensis was present at the trial. His great-grandfather, Cato the censor, brought Ennius to Rome.

13. Maximi, etc. As Q. Fabius Maximus Cunctator (the Delayer), M. Claudius Marcellus, called the Sword of Rome, and Q. Fulvius Flaccus, the conqueror of Capua.

18. Constitutum, *established* as a citizen. — **In hac** *civitate.*

22. Graeca, *Greek literature; Greek literary works.*

25. Regionibus, *by the boundaries,* or *limits.*

31. Magnus ille Alexander. The *emphatic* position for the demonstrative, when accompanied by an adjective.

33. Sigeo. A promontory in the Troad on which Achilles was buried.

35. Qui — inveneris. Subjunctive, because the relative clause expresses a *reason*, qui = *quum tu.* — **Ilias.** The title of Homer's great epic poem on the "Wrath of Achilles."

37. Noster hic Magnus, Pompey, surnamed the Great.

70 **2. Sed rustici,** *i. e.*, although unpolished and uneducated.

4. Itaque, credo. This, of course, is highly ironical.

8. Petentem, supplies the protasis or condition, and = *si petivisset.* A. & S. § 261, Rem. 4; H. 503, III. 2; B. 1354.

9. De populo, *from among the people, i. e.*, of no great merit.

10. Fecisset. The subjunctive refers the thought to Sulla.

11. Tantummodo, etc. It was arranged like a poem, and that was all the poetical merit it had. — **Alternis, etc**, lit., *in alternate verses rather long, i. e.*, every other verse longer than the preceding, in alternate hexameters and pentameters.

13. Condicione. A. & S. § 249, II.; H. 414, 2; B. 873.

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19. **Usque eo**, lit., all the way to this = *to such a degree.* 70

20. **Cuperet**, not *cupiverit*, because the desire was a continued one. — **Cordubae**, the modern Cordova in Spain. — **Pingue quiddam**, *something dull.*

21. **Sonantibus**, lit., sounding, *i. e., giving utterance to.* — **Peregrinum**, *foreign*, not pure Latin. — **Aures**, *i. e.*, attention.

24. **Prae nobis ferendum** = *must be kept prominently before us. Prae se ferre* is idiomatic and = *to let be seen*, to make known.

25. **Optimus quisque**, *all the most excellent; all the best men.* See A. & S. § 207, Rem. 35 (b); H. 458; B. 1052; A. 17, V. 4.

28. **In eo ipso**, *in that very case.* — **Nobilitatem**, *renown.*

31. **Accii.** L. Accius (or Attius), an early Roman tragic poet, born B. C. 170. Cicero, when a young man, conversed with him.

32. **Suorum**, *i. e.*, which he built from the proceeds of booty taken in war.

39. **Me indicabo**, *I will reveal myself.* — **Meo**, *of my own.*

2. **Verum tamen** = *verumtamen, but yet.* 71

8. **Adornavi**, *I have furnished*, with the materials.

13. **Certe — posterum**, *surely, if the mind had no thought reaching into the future.* A beautiful thought. *Reaching* has its equivalent in *prae.* — **Regionibus**, *limits.* — **Spatium**, *the course.*

20. **Cum vitae tempore** = *cum vitae fine.*

23. **An vero.** See note on line 21, page 13. — **Parvi animi.** Gen. of description. A. & S. § 211, Rem. 6; H. 396, IV; B. 749; A. 50, I. 2.

28. **An statuas, etc.** See an entirely similar construction in Cat. I. 1, and note on line 21, page 13. The force of such questions may be secured by rendering *an, if.*

32. **Expressam — politam**, *distinctly drawn and neatly finished.* Expressions borrowed from statuary.

35. **Haec**, *i. e., memoria sempiterna.* — **A — sensu**, *from my consciousness.* — **Sapientissimi homines**, those philosophers who taught the immortality of the soul.

1. **Eo.** Notice its emphatic position. 72

2. **Quem — vetustate.** Order: quem videtis comprobari cum (*as well*) dignitate tum etiam (*as also*) vetustate (*by the long continued intimacy*) *amicorum.* — **Quem**, i. e., *pudorem*, not *hominem.*

5. **Causa ejus modi**, *with a cause of such a nature. Causa* (*i. e.*, causa ea), abl. of quality, limiting *hominem; modi*, gen. of quality, limiting *causa.*

6. **Quae — comprobetur** = *ut ea comprobetur*, hence subjunct. of result. A. & S. § 264, 1; H. 500, 2; B. 1218; A. 65, I. — **Beneficio, etc.** Cicero here sums up the evidence.

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72 **8. Quae cum,** *since these things,* **the relative having the force of a demonstrative. — Sint,** subj. of cause.

12. Recentibus periculis refers to the conspiracy of Catiline.

16. Itaque dicti, *and so called, itaque = et ita.*

20. Probata — omnibus, *have been made acceptable to you all.* **Omnibus,** dative, limiting *probata esse.* A. & S. § 223; H. 385; B. 831; A. 51, II.

21. A mea, etc. The reading of the MSS. here is various.

22. Communiter, *in general.*

23. In bonam partem, *in good part.* See Lex.

24. Ab eo, *i. e., esse in bonam partem accepta. Eo, him,* Quintus Cicero, brother of the orator. — **Exercet,** *presides over.* — **Certo,** *certainly.* — **Certe** usually means *at any rate,* at least. A. & S. § 192, Note 1, *in fin.;* A. 41, II. 3.

NOTES

TO THE

ORATION FOR THE MANILIAN LAW.

INTRODUCTION.

THE oration for the Manilian law, delivered in the Forum in B. C. 66, while Cicero held the office of praetor, was the first which the orator addressed to an assembly of the Roman people. It is justly considered one of the finest of his political speeches. Its object was to secure to Pompey the conduct of the war against Mithridātes, king of Pontus. That formidable enemy of the Romans had, with varying fortune, maintained against them a warfare of more than twenty years. Lucullus, after achieving a series of successes over him, was finally checked in his career of victory by the mutiny of his soldiers and their refusal to follow him; while Glabrio, his successor, was signally defeated by the enterprising monarch. A bill was then proposed by the tribune L. Manilius, intrusting to Pompey the further management of the war, and conferring upon him unlimited powers as commander-in-chief. The

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bill was opposed by the more conservative Romans, on account of the extraordinary powers conferred by it, but was supported by Julius Caesar, and Cicero's brilliant effort in its behalf contributed largely to its passage. In the course of his speech the orator pronounces a splendid panegyric on the character and military talents of Pompey.

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1. Frequens — vester, *your crowded presence.*

2. Autem is "sometimes an emphasized *and*." See Lex. — **Hic locus.** The *Rostra* or stage in the Forum from which the orators addressed the people, so named because adorned with the beaks of ships. See Plan of the Forum. — **Ad agendum.** Supply *vobiscum, for transacting business with you.*—See the phrase *agere cum populo* in Lex. III. 9.

3. Amplissimus — ornatissimus, *the most honorable — the most splendid.* — **Hoc aditu,** *from this avenue.* Ablat. of separation.

5. Optimo cuique, *to all the most excellent.* A. & S. § 207, Rem. 35 (b); H. 458, 1; A. 17, V. 4.

6. Meae, agreeing with *rationes,* as *mea* with *voluntas.* — **Rationes — susceptae,** *plans — adopted.* — **Ab ineunte aetate** = *on my entering upon (commencing) active life, i. e.,* after assuming the *toga virilis.* — **Auderem,** causal subjunct. after **cum,** *as,* because.

15. Fructum alludes to his election to the praetorship.

16. Dilationem. The comitia might be postponed when the auspices were unfavorable, or by the intercession of a tribune. — **Praetor primus.** Not first praetor; the meaning is that Cicero having received the highest number of votes, *was first reported.*

17. Centuriis cunctis, *by all the centuries, i. e.,* by the Roman people voting in centuries. There were 193 centuries. The three kinds of *comitia* were: —

1. *Comitia curiata,* in which the people voted in *Curiae.*
2. *Comitia centuriata,* " " " " *Centuriae.*
3. *Comitia tributa,* " " " " *Tribus.*

The *Comitia centuriata* was, in the strictest sense, a *national* assembly, and from the period of its institution comprehended all citizens whatsoever (*universus Populus Romanus*). Each *centuria* had one vote, and the vote of each century was determined by the majority of its individual voters. Dict. Antiqq.

20. Honoribus mandandis, *in conferring honors* (upon me). "The gerundive is usually translated like a gerund." *Honoribus,* A. & S. § 247; H. 414; B. 873; A. 54, I.

22. Ex — usu, *from practice in the Forum* (= at the bar).

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74 **1. Ei rei,** *i. e.*, to his eloquence. — **Fructum,** *a recompense, tribute*

2. Suo judicio, *by their decision,* in electing him praetor.

5. In qua = *ut in ea,* and hence followed by *possit,* subjunct. of result. — **Oratio,** *language.* — **Nemini,** dative limiting **deesse.**

9. Copia, *abundance* (of materials). — **Modus,** *moderation.*

12. Vectigalibus, *tributaries* (from *vectigālis*). A. & S. § 224; H. 386; B. 826; A. 51, V.

13. Tigrane, Tigrānes, king of Armenia, son-in-law of Mithridātes.

15. Equitibus Romanis. The farmers of the public revenue (*publicani*) belonged chiefly to the wealthy equestrian order. The revenues were sold by the censors to the highest bidder. Dict. Antiqq.

17. Res, *means, resources.* — **Aguntur,** *are at stake.*

19. Pro necessitudine, *on account of the relationship.* Cicero belonged to the equestrian order. — **Mihi,** dat. of the possessor.

22. Vicos exustos esse, the main proposition. A. & S. § 266, 2; H. 530, I.; B. 1296, A.; A. 67, I. 2. — **Ariobarzanis.** Ariobarzānes, elected king by the Cappadocians, under the direction of the Romans, about B. C. 93.

25. Huic, *by him,* dat. of the agent. — **Successerit.** Subjunctive in *oratio obliqua.* A. & S. § 266, 2; H. 529; B. 1296, E.; A. 67, II.

32. Imperatore de deligendo. A. & S. § 275, II.; H. 562; B. 1304 and 1322; A. 73. — **Esse dicendum** = *that we should speak.*

33. Quod = *ut id,* hence the subjunctive *debeat* (of result).

36. Cum magna — tum summa, *both great — and very great.*

75 **3. Requiretis,** *you will miss* — seek in vain for.

4. A vobis. Preposition expressed. A. & S. § 225, III., Rem. 2; H. 388, I.; B. 1310. — **Est consulendum,** *measures must be taken.*

8. Bello. Abl. of time; B. C. 88. — **Concepta,** *contracted.*

11. Nuntio. The *messenger* conveyed a circular letter to the different governors. — **Significatione,** *import.*

18. In Asiae luce, *i. e.,* before the eyes of all Asia.

25. Quod egerunt, (*i. e.,* "propter id quod egerunt," A.), *for what they did.* — **Reliquerunt,** *they left undone.* Some editors prefer to regard *quod* as a conjunction in both cases, and the verbs as used absolutely — "because they acted, etc."

34. Bosporanis, *against the dwellers on the* (Cimmerian) *Bospŏrus,* leading from the Black Sea to the Azof.

37. Disjunctissimis, *widely separated.* — **Maxime.** A. & S. § 127, 1; H. 170; B. 227.

38. Binis. Why not *duabus?* A. & S. § 120, 4; H. 174, 2, 3); B. 209; A. 18, 4, 2. — (**Duae copiae** = *two supplies, etc.*).

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2. Sertorianae. Q. Sertorius was one of the most remarkable 76
adventurers of antiquity. He was finally invited by the Lusitāni to become their leader against the Romans. Dict. Biog.

7. Felicitati ejus, *to his good fortune;* one of the qualifications which, according to Cicero, are necessary to a good general.

11. Ei detracta. A. & S. § 224, Rem. 2; H. 385, 4. — **Adficta** = *imputed.* — **Videatur** (line 12), *shall seem.* Subjunct. of result.

15. Putetis, *you think.* *Puto* and *existimo* are often used pleonastically by Cicero (more sententious writers in similar cases omitting them). See Z. § 750.

19. Animo. Abl. of quality. A. & S. § 211, Rem. 6; H. 428; B. 888; A. 54, II. — **Tandem** = *I pray;* then; in heaven's name.

25. Imminutam (*esse*), depending on *tulerunt.* A. & S. § 272; H. 551, III.; B. 1135; A. 52, VI.

28. Persecuti sunt = *ulti sunt, avenged.*

33. Quid, quod. Elliptical for *quid dicam de eo, quod, what shall I say of this, that* —. A. & S. § 229, Rem. 3, 2; Z. § 769.

34. Discrimen, *hazard.* — **Animo,** abl. of description (quality).

35. Regno, abl. of separation, governed by *ex* in composition.

39. Asia, Graecia. Ablative, the prep. *in* being omitted. Some editors regard *Asia* and *Graecia* as nominatives.

2. Cum praesertim, *especially since.* — **Alium.** M.' Acilius Gla- 77
brio. — **Certum,** *a certain,* = quendam. A rare sense.

6. Propter esse, *is near by,* in Cilicia subduing the pirates.

7. Quo, *on which account.* Abl. of cause. — **Aegrius,** *the more unwillingly.* — **Adventu.** Ablative of cause.

12. Quorum — commendetis, *to commend their* (*quorum*) *safety to such a man.* *Commendetis,* subj. of result after *dignos.* A. & S. § 264, 9; H. 501, III.; B. 1226; A. 65, IV. 1. Relative clauses with the subjunctive after *dignus,* etc., are best rendered by the English infinitive.

17. Non multum, etc. A severe but too often a true commentary on the rapacity of Roman commanders and governors.

19. Temperantia. Abl. of characteristic. A. & S. § 211, Rem. 6; H. 428; B. 888; A. 54, II.

25. Vos convenit, *does it become you: vos,* subject of *defendere.*

28. Agatur, *the question is,* implying danger. Impersonally.

29. Tanta sunt, meaning "*are only so great.*"

33. Exportantur. Why not subjunctive? A. & S. § 266, 1, Rem. 2; H. 501, I. 2; B. 1293; A. 66, I. *in fin.*

35. Utilitatem = *what is useful, i. e.,* the means of carrying it on.

1. Metus ipse, etc. A sound lesson in national finance. 78

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78 **3. Pecuaria,** *the raising of cattle, cattle-breeding.* Supply *res.* Some editors read *pecua relinquuntur.*

5. Ex portu, etc. The principal sources of provincial revenue. **Decumis,** *tithes,* paid to the state by the occupiers of the public land, **ager publicus.**

6. Scriptura, *the tax on the public pastures.* "The publicani had to keep the lists of persons who sent their cattle upon the public pastures, together with the number and quality of the cattle. From this registering (*scribere*) the duty itself was called *scriptura.*" Dict. Antiqq.

10. Exercent atque exigunt, *superintend and collect them.*

13. Familias maximas, *the very large bodies of slaves.* "Sometimes *familia* is used to signify only the slaves belonging to a person." Dict. Antiqq.

15. Custodiis, *in watches,* to prevent or detect smuggling.

17. Vobis fructui. A. & S. § 227; H. 390; B. 846; A. 51, VII.

21. Extremum, *as the last point* (to be discussed). —**Essem dicturus,** *I should come to speak.* Fut. subj. A. & S. § 162, 14, Rem. 3, and § 260, Rem. 7 (2); H. 481, III. 1; B. 1172.

23. Quorum — diligenter, *whose interests, O Romans, ought, in accordance with your wisdom, to be carefully regarded by you.* See Lex., *Ratio,* B. b.

26. Ornatissimi, *splendidly endowed, most accomplished.* A word often difficult to render. — **Suas rationes,** *their business relations.*

34. Partim eorum, *some of them. Partim* is to be taken as the subject of *habent.* A. & S. § 277, Rem. 8; H. 461, 5; B. 665.

37. Sapientiae (est vestrae), *it belongs to your wisdom.*

39. Parvi refert, *avails but little.* A. & S. § 214; H. 402, III.; B. 799; A. 54, IX. 1.

79 **1. His amissis,** *i. e.,* the Roman resources employed in Asia. A marked improvement on the old readings, *publicanis amissa,* and *publicanis amissis.*

5. Memoria, abl. of time = within the period of recollection. H. 426, 1.

8. Solutione, *payment.* — **Fidem concidisse,** *that credit fell.*

13. Haec ratio, *this system.* — **Versatur,** *is carried on.*

30. Mithridati. By some regarded as a Greek genitive (A. & S. § 73, Rem.; H. 92, 2). By others, as a Latin dative. Some read *Mithridatis.*

37. Ducibus Sertorianis, *under Sertorian leaders;* ablative absolute, like *te duce, Pompeio duce,* etc.

38. Raperetur, *was being hurried.* Although *dico* precedes, the subjunctive presents the *rel. clause* as the statement of others.

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2. Qui — clausus fuisset. *Qui* here = *quamquam is* or *licet is,* 80
although it. A. & S. § 264, 2; H. 515, II.; B. 1290.

9. Salvis sociis. Ablative absolute.

11. Atque ita = *and of such a kind,* lit., in such a manner. J. says, "Understand *esse* again, i. e., atque ita laudatum esse Lucullum." Hm. thinks a participle may have dropped from the text.

16. Reliquum bellum, *the remaining part of the war.* A. & S. § 205, Rem. 17; H. 441, 6.

19. Medēa. The most famous among the mythical sorcerers.

22. Eorum — dispersa, *the collecting of them here and there.*

5. Tigrani. Genitive. A. & S. § 73, Rem.; H. 92, 2; B. 125. 81
Some MSS. give *Tigranis.*

7. Desiderio suorum, *by a longing for their relatives and friends.* *Suorum* implies everything at home near and dear to them.

8. Fuit = *evenit, came, happened.* — **Extremum** (lit., last) = *at last.*

12. Et eorum, *both of those;* the gen. limiting *manum.*

14. Fere, *commonly.* — **Afflictae,** *the shattered, broken.*

18. Ut, *so that,* introducing the result. — **Regale** = *regis.*

30. Offensione, *misfortune.* — **Incommodis,** A. & S. § 223; H. 385; B. 831; A. 51, IV.

32. Modum statuendum (esse), *that a limit should be assigned.*

34. Stipendiis — erant, *were worn out with military service.* Another reading is, *stipendiis confectis* = their term of service being completed.

37. Factum (esse), *has become.* — **Conjungant,** *conjointly undertake.* Subjunct. of essential part (by attraction).

4. Esset necessarium, *is necessary.* In dependent clauses the 82
perfect infinitive is usually followed by the imperf. or pluperf. subjunctive. Z. 515. See also A. & S. § 258, Rem. 2; H. 482, 1; B. 1171.

7. Videatur. "*Videri,* in dependent sentences, is often used in a singularly tautological manner." Z. § 751.

8. Innocentium, *disinterested,* free from corruption or rapacity.

13. Memoriam, *our recollection.* — **Superarit.** A. & S. § 264, 10; H. 501, II; A. 65, IV. 1.

17. Rei militaris, *of the art of war.* — **Virtutem, etc.** Conjunction omitted (asyndeton) to secure distinctness.

20. E ludo, *from school.* — **Bello, hostibus,** (line 21,) abl. absolute.

23. Extrema pueritia, *at the close of his boyhood.* *Extrema,* A. & S. § 205, Rem. 17; H. 441, 6. *Pueritia.* A. & S. § 253; H. 426; B. 949; A. 55, I.

24. Ineunte = *at the commencement of,* lit., commencing.

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82 **30. Suis imperiis,** *by his position as commander;* the plural referring to the different times at which he held the *imperium*.

83 **23. Ejus,** *of him. Adventu,* ablative of cause.

24. Nunc vero jam, *now indeed at last. Nunc* points definitely to the present time; *jam* (*already*) has a reference to the past. A. 41, II. 2.

26. Cum universa, etc., *both taken collectively, and all bays and harbors on individual coasts.*— **Toto Mari.** Prep. *in,* on, omitted.

32. Praedonum. A. & S. § 213, Rem. 5, (3); H. 399 (3); B. 777, e; A. 50, III. 2.— **Navigaret,** causal subjunct. after **cum.**

39. Cui, dat. of the person.— **Praesidio,** dat. of the end.

84 **2. Captas urbes.** The pirates had more than one thousand ships on the sea, and had taken four hundred cities. J.

5. Proprium, *characteristic.*— **Populi.** A. & S. § 213; H. 391, 2, 4); B. 766; A. 50, III. 2.

6. Propugnaculis, *with the bulwarks.* The fleets, armies, etc.

9. Brundisio. The port whence the Romans usually sailed to Greece. **Hieme summa,** "*in the dead of winter.*"

10. Qui, etc. Supply *eos,* with which *captos* agrees.

13. Duodecim secures = *two praetors.* A provincial praetor had six lictors bearing axes.— **Cum,** *although;* hence the subj. **pervenerint.**

17. Vitam, etc. The Romans received large supplies of corn from Sicily, Sardinia, and Africa, the "granaries" of the republic.

19. Celeberrimum, *very crowded,* showing the boldness of the pirates.— **Inspectante praetore,** *a praetor looking on.* Abl. abs.

33. Oceani ostium, lit., *the door of the ocean* = the Straits of Gibraltar.

37. Tam brevi tempore, quam celeriter. A loose form of comparison for *tam celeriter quam.* Hm.

39. Belli impetus, *the onset of war.* A bold expression, and as full of poetry as of energy.

85 **5. Duabus Hispaniis,** *i. e.,* Hither and Farther Spain, *citerior* and *ulterior,* the Ibērus (Ebro) being the dividing line.

9. Duo maria. The Adriatic and the Tuscan, on the east and west.— **Brundisio,** abl. of place *whence* motion proceeds.

15. Cretensibus. Dative rendered *from.* A. & S. § 224, Rem. 2; H. 385, 4.

23. Ceterae. Supply *virtutes.*

27. Artes, *qualities.*— **Hujus** agrees with *virtutis.*— **Administrae,** plural, in apposition with *artes.*

33. Ex — contentione, *by a comparison with others.*

35. Ullo — numero, *in any estimation.*

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37. Quid hunc, etc. Supply *putare possumus*. *What great or noble thought can we suppose that man entertains in regard to the republic, etc.* 85

2. In quaestu, *at interest.* 86

5. Nisi, etc. By showing temper he would confess his guilt.

14. Hibernis, *i. e.*, by Roman commanders during *winter quarters.*

19. Ceteris. Dative. A. & S. § 224, Rem. 1; H. 386, 2; B. 829; A. 51, V.

20. Non modo = *non modo non*, the negative *ne* in *ne quidem* belonging conjointly to both clauses. A. & S. § 277, Rem. 6 (a); Z. § 724, b; B. 1000: hence **manus,** *not a hand* in, etc.

24. Sumptum in militem, *expense on a soldier.*

38. Nobilitas, *the renown.* — **Cognitionem,** *becoming acquainted with it.*

39. Signa, *the statues.* — **Tabulas,** sc., *pictas, the paintings.*

14. Liberae, *unrestrained.* — **Dignitate,** abl. denoting *in what respect.* 87

24. Dictu, *to say.* The supine in *u* is used both actively and passively. — **Utrum,** conj. *whether,* with subj. **timuerint.**

30. Auctoritas, *high reputation,* founded on success and personal influence. — **Quoque** follows the emphatic word.

34. Pertinere. Its subject is the clause *quid — existiment.*

36. Ut aut contemnant, etc. These words should immediately follow *commoveri* in translation: *are influenced, so that they either despise, etc., not less on account of a general impression, etc.*

3. An, *or.* A preceding interrogation is implied. A. & S. § 198, II., Rem. (d); H. 346, II. 2, 4); Z. § 353; B. 1108; A. 71. II. 88

4. Quo = *ut eo,* followed by the subjunctive *pervaserit.*

12. Sumantur. Subjunctive as imperative. (Optative subj.) A. & S. § 260, Rem. 6; H. 488, II.; B. 1198; A. 68, I.

13. Quo die = *eo die quo, on that day on which.*

19. Cum. To be repeated before the following *hostium* and *satis.*

22. Ad ipsum — temporis, *at the very crisis of that time.*

27. Perfecturus sit, *he will accomplish.* Future subjunctive of indirect question. A. & S. § 260, II., Rem. 7, (2); H. 481, III. 1; B. 1172.

31. Illa res, etc. Order: quantam illa res declarat auctoritatem ejusdem hominis (*esse*) apud hostes Romani populi?

35. Cum, *although.* — **Esset.** Singular, because *imperator exercitusque* is regarded collectively as a whole. M. § 213, a.

1. Usque in, *all the way to.* — **Ii,** (line 2), *i. e., quem ii.* 89

5. Constituere, etc. Order: constituere (*to determine*) quantum

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89 existimetis (*you are to suppose*) **hanc auctoritatem postea amplificatam multis rebus gestis** (*achievements*) **vestrisque magnis judiciis valituram esse** (*will avail*) **apud illos reges, quantum apud exteras nationes.**

9. Reliquum est = *it remains*, followed by *dicamus*, subj. of result. A. & S. § 262, Rem. 3, Note 1; H. 556, I. 2; B. 1222; A. 65, I. — **Praestare — ipso,** *to be answerable for of himself* (in his own person: the gods only can vouchsafe it).

11. Homines. Supply *dicere*. — **Pauca** (line 12) = **briefly.**

13. Maximo. Q. Fabius Maximus, surnamed Cunctator.

16. Fuit enim, etc. Order: enim profecto quaedam fortuna fuit divinitus adjuncta quibusdam summis viris ad amplitudinem, et ad gloriam et ad gerendas magnas res bene.

23. Reliqua sperare, *to be hopeful for the future*, (lit., remaining things). — **Invisa.** By imputing good fortune wholly to Pompey.

24. Ingrata. By failing to remember the results of his good fortune. — **Oratio nostra,** *our* (*i. e.* my) *language.*

27. Ut, *how*, followed by subjunctive of indirect question.

31. Tacitus, *silently*. — **Qui auderet** = *ut is auderet.*

34. Cum — tum — causa, *both for the sake — and.*

90 **3. Tantum boni,** *great accumulation of good. Boni.* Partitive genitive.

7. Erat deligendus (= *esset deligendus*), *would deserve to be selected.* A. & S. § 259, Rem. 3, (d); H. 475, 1, V.; B. 1273; Z. § 518.

13. Summa, ablative, agreeing with *salute.*

15. At enim. These words anticipate a supposed objection, *at* suggesting it and *enim* introducing the statement of it. We may render them, *but then.* — **Rei publicae.** Genitive. A. & S. § 213; H. 399; B. 765; A. 50, III. 3.

16. Beneficiis, *favors*, appointments to office. — **Affectus** = *honored.*

18. Ab hac ratione, *from this course;* from this view.

20. Locis, *occasions.* Prep. omitted. A. & S. § 254, **Rem. 2,** (b); H. 422, I.; B. 937, 2. — **Valere oportere,** *ought to have weight.*

21. Auctoritates contrarias, *the opposing sentiments.*

23. Ipsa — ratione, *from the subject itself, and by reasoning.*

28. Ait. To be pronounced as a dissyllable, á-it.

34. A. Gabinium. The tribune who proposed intrusting to Pom-

91 pey the conduct of the war against the pirates.

5. Commeatu, *from supplies.* Abl. of separation (deprivation). A. & S. § 251; H. 425; B. 916; A. 50, VI.

8. Obire, *to engage in, to attend to.*

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9. Non dico, etc. *i. e.*, I exclude from consideration large and 91
powerful states, and limit my question to the smaller ones.

10. Satis late, *quite extensively.*

15. Quae non defenderet = *ut ea non defenderet.*

18. Hercule = *me hercule.* See note on line 9, page 19.

19. Cujus, equivalent to *quamquam ejus;* with subjunctive of concession, *permanserit.* A. & S. § 264, 2; H. 515, II.; B. 1290. Others, *permanserat.*

23. Persen. Greek accusative. A. & S. § 44; H. 43; B. 52.

26. Ii, with *nos* (line 22), *even we.* The use of the demonstrative in agreement with the first person of the personal pronoun is rare and quite idiomatic.

35. Appia via. Where it approached the sea.

37. Cum, *although.* — **Reliquissent.** Concessive subj. A. & S. § 263, 5, Rem. 1; H. 515, I.; B. 1282; A. 61, 2.

1. Bono animo, *with good intention.* — **Hortensi.** A. & S. § 52; 92
H. 45, 5, 2; B. 65; A. 10, 5.

4. Dolori suo, *to their mortification.* — **Obtemperare,** *to conform.*

9. Quo, *wherefore* (on account of which), abl. of cause.

10. Obtrectatum esse, *that opposition should have been made.* Used impersonally (i. e., without a subject accusative), the subject, *opposition,* being implied in the verb. See note on line 11, page 30. — **Gabinio — utrique,** *shall I say to Gabinius or to Pompey, or to both.* What interrogative particle is omitted? A. & S. § 265, Rem. 2; H. 346, II. 2, 2); B. 1107; A. 71, II.

12. Ne legaretur, *might not be appointed lieutenant* (*legatus*).

14. Idoneus qui impetret, *worthy to obtain* (of obtaining) *his request.* Subjunctive of consequence (result) after *idoneus.* A. & S. § 264, 9; H. 501, III.; B. 1226; A. 65, IV. 1.

20. An. See note on line 21, page 13.

23. Plebi. Archaic genitive, from *plebes, ei,* and *i.* See **Lex.**

27. Esse deberet, *i. e., legatus.*

28. Relaturos (esse), *will refer — will lay the matter.*

31. Quo minus (= *quominus*), **defendam,** lit., *by which I should the less defend* = from defending. — **Vobis.** A. & S. § 244; H. 419, IV.; B. 919; A. 65, III. — **Beneficium,** *your favor.*

35. Mea sententia. A. & S. § 249, II.; H. 414, 2, 1); B. 873; A. 54, II.

36. Belli — socius, *to Cneius Pompey as an associate in the maritime war, etc.* — **Belli** = *in bello,* and limits *socius.*

4. Eo factum esset, lit., *should be done with him,* a euphemism 93
for *should befall him.* The Romans studiously avoided uttering

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93 words of ill omen. A. & S. § 250, (2), Rem. 3; H. 434, 2; B. 889; Z. § 491.

6. **In ipso,** *in himself, i. e.,* in Catulus.

8. **Quam** = *ut eam,* followed by the subjunctive *possit.*

11. **Quo minus certa,** *the less certain.* — **Hoc magis,** *the more.* See A. & S. § 256, Rem. 16, 2; B. 929.

15. **Non dicam,** here, is simply conciliatory for *dicam,* and implies also that what is stated is perfectly well known.

18. **Novorum — rationes,** *considerations of new designs.*

28. **Nova,** *innovations.* — **Summa** agrees with *voluntate.*

32. **Huic,** *i. e.,* eum huic exercitui praeesse.

35. **Gradu.** The senatorial age at this period is uncertain.

94 1. **Deportavit,** *he brought home. Deporto* is particularly used in the sense of "to bring home from the provinces." See Lexicon.

2. **Equitem Romanum, etc.** Because no one was permitted to triumph unless he had held the office of dictator, consul, or praetor, none of which Pompey had held. — **Triumphare.** The victorious general was preceded by the captives and spoils taken in war, was followed by his troops, and after passing along the Via Sacra, ascended the Capitol to offer sacrifice in the temple of Jupiter. Dict. Antiqq.

5. **Quam ut, etc.** Notice the change from the inf. to the subj.

9. **Non nemo,** *some one.* Also written *nonnemo.*

12. **Consulibus,** *the consuls,* implying Pompey's superiority to them both.

16. **Legibus.** Abl. of separation. A. & S. § 251; H. 425, 3, 2); B. 916; A. 54, VI.

20. **Quae nova,** *the innovations which.* — **Post,** *in,* or *within.*

23. **Profecta sunt,** from *proficiscor.*

27. **Videant.** Subjunctive as imperative. Optative subj. A. & S. § 260, II., Rem. 6; H. 488, II.; B. 1198; A. 68, I.

33. **Vel,** *even.*

39. **In re publica,** *in regard to the public welfare.*

95 8. **Ita versari,** *to be so engaged.*

10. **Si qui** (*siqui*), *if any.* Indefinite pronoun.

16. **Quod.** From the interrogative *qui.* A. & S. § 137, 1; H. 188.

20. **Quibus** = *ut eis,* with subjunctive of purpose.

28. **Animos — possit,** *can satisfy the arrogance and haughtiness.*

30. **Collatis signis,** *with collected standards,* "with rallied ensigns," *i. e.,* preparatory to conflict. This seems to be the meaning of the phrase here. But in Caesar (B. G. 2, 25; and 7, 2,) *conferre signa* means simply to bring the standards to one place.

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37. Ecquam. *Ecquis* is particularly used in impassioned interrogation. 95

3. Videbat, *i. e., ora maritima videbat.* 96

5. Nomine, *on the part.* A. & S. § 217, Rem. 2, (b); Z. § 679. **Detrimentis accipiendis.** How does the expression differ from *detrimentis acceptis?* A. & S. § 274, Rem. 9.

8. Condicionibus, *engagements,* to remunerate influential men for their services in securing appointments.

9. Videlicet isti, of *course those men* — said ironically.

11. Cum — tum etiam, *as well — as also;* or, *both — and also.* — **Alienis vitiis,** *i. e.,* by comparison with them.

17. Est — vir = *you have as authority a man.*

18. P. Servilius, defeated the Isaurians, and was surnamed Isauricus.

23. Praeditus, may be rendered "*distinguished,*" to avoid the zeugma; or with *beneficiis* and *rebus* supply *insignis.*

24. Vestris honoribus, *honors conferred* (upon him) *by you.*

27. Videte ut videamur, *observe that we seem,* said with an air of triumph. The reading is various.

2. Hoc beneficio, *by this favor,* in electing me to the praetorship, 97 implied also in the words *potestate praetoria.*

3. Fide, *by faithfulness* (not faith) in serving you.

7. Qui — adeunt, lit., *who are entering upon public affairs, i. e.,* who intend to become candidates for public offices.

12. Praesidia periculis, *safeguards against dangers.* The dative *periculis* seems to depend directly upon *praesidia.* A. & S. § 211, Rem. 5, Note; H. 392; B. 817; A. 51, III.

15. Honorem, *honor,* alluding here to the consulship.

18. Mihi, *by me.* Dat. of the agent. A. & S. § 225, II.; H. 388; B. 844.

20. Tantumque abest, *and so far is it,* **Ut videar,** *that I should seem,* i. e., so far am I from seeming.

22. Partim — partim = *alias — alias, some — others.*

27. Rationibus, *interests, affairs.* — **Praeferre** has for subject *me* (line 24), depending on *oportēre* (impersonal).

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NOTES

TO THE

ORATION FOR MARCELLUS.

INTRODUCTION.

Among those who, with Cicero, opposed the ambitious views of Caesar and joined the party of Pompey, was Marcus Marcellus, consul in B. C. 51. His opposition to Caesar had been conducted with considerable animosity, and therefore, after the battle of Pharsalia, his proud spirit refused to ask for the conqueror's clemency, and he retired to Mitylene. But though Marcellus himself would take no steps to procure his recall, his friends at Rome, and Cicero in particular, were anxious for his restoration; and at length, in a full assembly of the senate, Caius Marcellus, the cousin of Marcus, in a supplicating posture, implored the pardon of the illustrious exile, and the whole senate, moved by a common impulse, earnestly joined in the petition. Though Caesar had, hitherto, refused to be reconciled to Marcellus, he now declared that he could not oppose the unanimous wish of the senate. He therefore pronounced a full pardon. Marcellus, informed of this favorable result, set out upon his voyage to Italy, but on his arrival at Athens he was assassinated by P. Magius Chilo, one of his attendants, from motives of private resentment.

Although Cicero had resolved to speak no more in public, yet overcome by the generosity of Caesar, he returned thanks in a speech "which, though made upon the spot, yet for elegance of diction, vivacity of sentiment, and politeness of compliment, is superior to anything extant of the kind in all antiquity."

The oration was delivered in the senate in B. C. 46, and was the first pronounced by the orator after the overthrow of the republic.

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98 **1. Silentii.** Governed by *finem*. During the civil war between Pompey and Caesar no senate was held at Rome. Many of the senators joined Pompey.

2. His temporibus, *during these latter times*, of the civil war.

3. Verecundia, *from a sense of modesty*, having joined Caesar's enemies.

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4. Idemque (*dies*) = *and also.* Lit., and the same day. 98

7. In, *in the midst of.* — **Modum,** *moderation.*

9. Tacitus, *in silence, silently.* Adverbially, on account of difference of idiom. A. & S. § 205, Rem. 15, (a); H. 443; B. 663; A. 47, VI.

12. Conservatam (*esse*). Its subject acc. is *auctoritatem* (the nearest subject); following *puto,* a verb of *thinking.* A. & S. § 272; H. 551, I.; B. 1135; A. 52, VI.

13. Dolebam. Imperfect, because the feeling was a continued one.

17. Versari me, *that I should be engaged.*

18. Imitatore. Marcellus enjoyed high reputation as an orator.

19. Quasi — comite, lit., *a kind of associate and companion, as it were* = my associate and companion, so to speak. A. & S. § 207, Rem. 33, (b); H. 456; B. 1057; Z. § 707.

22. Signum sustulisti, *you have raised a signal* An expression suggested by military phraseology. *Sustulisti,* from *tollo.*

23. Intellectum est mihi (used impersonally) *it became evident to me;* hence, though we may render, "it was understood by me," *mihi* is not dat. of the agent, but of the person in relation to whom the thing takes place.

24. In multis (*hominibus*), *in the case of many.*

25. Omnibus. Supply *intellectum est.*

3. Doloribus, *resentments. Dolor* is "a general designation of 99
every painful, oppressive feeling."

4. Fructum, *recompense, reward.* — **Actae,** *past.* Lit., performed.

5. Cum — tum. A. & S. § 277, Rem. 9; H. 587, I. 5; B. 1374; A. 43, 8.

6. Gravissimo (*most weighty*), in its results. — **Maximo** = *most generous.*

9. Cujus — salute, *since* (*because*) *from his safety; cujus* = *cum ejus,* with subjunctive (*pervenerit*) of reason.

10. Ventura sit, *will come.* Fut. subjunct. of *essential part* (by attraction). A. & S. § 260, Rem. 7, (2); H. 481, III. 1; B. 1172; A. 66, II.

11. Optimo jure = *with perfect justice.*

12. Nobilitate. The family of the Marcelli, though of plebeian origin, became noble (in the Roman sense), *i. e.,* members of it had held some of the curule magistracies. — **Optimarum — studio,** *for the pursuit of the best accomplishments.*

15. Nullius. Sc., *hominis.* — **Ingenii,** *of genius.*

18. Pace tua, *with your permission.* "A formula of courtesy." J

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99 **26. Celeritate.** Caesar announced to the senate his victory over Pharnăces in Pontus in the laconic words, *" Veni, vidi, vici."*

30. Nisi fatear — sim, *unless I should acknowledge — I would be.* A. & S. § 261, Rem. 3; H. 504, 1; B. 1265; A. 59, IV. 1. The pres. subj. moreover makes the statement cautiously and relieves it of its apparent positiveness.

100 **5. Praefectus,** *i. e., sociorum, commander* of the allies, generally of the cavalry. See Exercitus in the Dict. Antiqq.

9. Totam et propriam, *all and peculiarly.*

15. Condicionem, etc., *i. e.,* which it was possible to conquer.

18. Victoriam temperare, *to make a moderate use of victory.*

27. Quo modo (*quomodo*), *how.* — **Obstrepi,** *to be drowned.*

30. Factum (esse), depending on *audimus* and *legimus.*

37. Quicquid — fecerit, *whatever the fortune of war has left to the republic.* Lit., has made remaining.

39. Prosequemur (te), *will we follow you,* in your good work. See note on line 5, page 26.

101 **1. Me dius fidius.** *By Hercules. Fidius,* an ancient form of *filius,* occurs in the connection of *Dius Fidius,* or *Medius Fidius,* that is, *me Dius* (Διός) filius, or the son of Zeus, that is, Hercules. Hence the expression *medius fidius* is equivalent to *me Hercules,* scil. *juvet* (Hercules help me). Dict. Biog.

3. Futura sit. The subj. refers the thought to *parietes.* — **In his — sedibus,** *in these seats of their ancestors and their own. Suis* refers to *senatores,* implied.

6. Pietate, *affection, dutiful conduct,* (*piety,* only in relation to the gods). Ablative of manner and means.

7. Marcellorum. The most illustrious of the family was M. Claudius Marcellus, the conqueror of Syracuse, five times consul. — **Meum pectus obfudit,** *overshadowed my heart.* Lit., spread over — but with a tinge of sadness. Compare *Ros. Am.* 22, *tamquam si obfusa rei publicae sempiterna nox esset,* " as if an eternal night had overshadowed the republic."

12. Gratulationibus, *occasions of rejoicing.* Others consider the word nearly = *supplicationibus,* and render *occasions of joy and thanksgiving.* See Lex., *Gratulatio,* II.

16. Et dux et comes, *both leader and follower,* forming a full contrast with *duce te* and *multo — comitatu.*

24. Vereor ut. A. & S. § 262, Rem. 7; H. 492, 4, 1); B. 1215; A. 64, III. — **Ut** = *that not,* after words of fearing.

25. Perinde — sentio, *may not be understood* (on) *being heard, in just the same manner as I, reflecting on it, feel it myself.*

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29. Occidissemus, *i. e.*, if Caesar had followed the example of 101
such men as Marius and Sulla.

34. Fato, etc. Order: nescio quo misero funestoque fato rei publicae.

2. Hostes, etc., *i. e.*, he did not regard them as enemies, because 102
they acted through ignorance (*ignoratione*) of his intentions.

6. Audiendum (*esse nobis*), *that we should listen.* A. & S. § 184, 2, (b); H. 301, 2; B. 1308. See note on line 11, page 30.

10. Pacis — socia, *associated with peace and the toga* — the *toga* as the distinctive dress of the peaceful citizen. *Pacis.* A. & S. § 213; H. 399; B. 765; A. 50, III. 2.

14. Prudens et sciens, *with foreknowledge and consciously. Prudens,* contracted from *providens.* "Quos *prudentes* possumus dicere, id est, *providentes.*" Cic. *de Div.*

17. Integra re, lit., *the matter being untouched* — the precise meaning being decided by the context: "before the war commenced."

18. Eadem sensi (I thought the same things) = *I entertained the same sentiments.*

24. Qui — victor, *but he who (when) victorious.*

36. Vagina vacuum (*freed*). A. & S. § 251 (and § 213, and Rem. 5, (3)); H. 425 and 399, 5, 3); B. 916; A. 54, VI.

3. Futuram fuisse, *would have been.* Equivalent in the direct 103
form to *fuisset,* i. e., si Pompeius vicisset, nimis iracunda fuisset victoria. A. & S. § 268, Rem. 5, (a); Z. § 593, Note; B. 1303.

5. Otiosis, *the peaceful, the neutral.*

10. Excitaverunt. Others, *excitaverint,* making *qui* = *quum ii.*

13. Bono (substantively), *possession, i. e.,* "clementiae et sapientiae."

14. Tum — tuis, *and also your disposition and character.*

21. Quae — dicere, *which I will venture to call not only the highest good, but even, in truth, the only (good).* — **Nimirum** = *ni mirum, no wonder,* in truth.

25. Donata, *given,* for a permanent possession. — **Commodata,** *loaned,* whose return fortune may demand.

28. Stulta fortasse. This addition was quite unnecessary. Praise of a generous enemy is not inconsistent with the highest self-respect.

29. Et specie — publicae, *and under semblance, so to speak (quadam), of the public welfare.*

31. Contraque (*est*), *and on the other hand it is.* — **Minime,** *not at all.* — **Timendum fuisse.** Supply *te.* Be careful to render **senserunt** as a perf. definite, they *have* felt.

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103 **34. Suspicionem.** That Marcellus would plot against Caesar's life.

35. Cum — tum maxime, *both — and especially.*

39. In alterutro, *in either case, i. e.,* either in too great or too little caution. — **Peccandum sit — Malim.** A. & S. § 261, 2; H. 504; B. 1265; A. 59, IV. 1. *Mallem* would express a wish whose realization is impossible.

104 **2. De tuisne,** (*amicis est*)**?**

5. Omnia summa, *all the greatest advantages.*

7. Cavendum est ne quid inimici (*cogitent sceleris*)*; ought precaution to be taken lest, etc.*

8. Qui fuerunt, *i. e., inimici.*

13. Augeamus sane, *let us by all means increase.* Subj. in exhortation.

15. Rudis in re publica, *unacquainted with the common weal.* — **Tam nihil cogitans** = *so unreflecting.* — **Nec — nec** (*either — or*), distributes the negation. A. & S. § 277, I., Rem. 5, (a); H. 585, 2; B. 999.

18. Unius agrees with the genitive implied in *tua.* A. & S. § 211, Rem. 4, (b); H. 397, 3; A. 19, III. — **Omnium.** Supply *vitam.*

22. Eam consistere, *that it should depend. Consistere* in the general sense of "to exist" is construed only with *in.*

29. Judicia, *judicial investigations.*

30. Fides, *credit,* whose basis is public *confidence.*

31. Diffluxerunt, *have drifted hither and thither.* A figure borrowed from the overflowing of a stream.

39. Quibus mederi. A. &. S. § 223; H. 385; B. 831; A. 51, IV.

105 **5. Patriae** (*vixisti*). — **Parum,** *not enough.*

6. Doctorum hominum. The addition *in contemnenda morte* shows that the Stoic philosophers are particularly meant, whose tenets taught them to look with calm indifference upon all the vicissitudes of life.

14. Quae cogitas (*te jecisse*)*, which you think you have.*

15. Aequitate, *by the calmness, composure.* See Hor. Od. II. 3, 1–2.

18. Parumne — relinquemus, *will we* (*i. e., I*)*, then, you will say, leave behind us only inconsiderable greatness?* Lit., things inconsiderably great.

19. Immo, signifies *no,* but with this peculiarity, that something stronger is put in place of the preceding statement which is denied.

27. Illustris, etc. Order: illustris ac pervagata (*wide spread*) fama magnorum meritorum (*services*) vel in suos (*one's*) (*amicos*) vel in patriam vel in omne genus hominum.

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34. Dicito, *you shall say.* Future imperative. — **Quid — extremum,** *for what, after all, is this very thing, long duration, in which* (at last) *there is something final?* 105

37. Quia — futura. This is the sentiment, not of Cicero, but of Caesar, who denied a future state of existence.

5. Huic. Supply *vitae.* — **Tu inservias.** *Ut* omitted. A. & S. § 262, Rem. 4; H. 493, 2; A. 64, IV. 106

6. Quae, *i. e., vita tua,* not his mortal life, but that life whose limit is to be *aeternitas.* — **Quae — habet,** *which, indeed, has long had many things that it must wonder at.*

11. Munera, *shows, exhibitions.* A show of gladiators was particularly called *munus.* Dict. Antiqq.

17. Aliquid requirent, *will miss something* — will seek in vain for.

22. Haud scio an, *I know not whether,* I almost think. A. & S. § 198, 11, Rem. (e); H. 526, II. 2, 2); B. 1188; A. 67, I. 1.

25. Ut quidam, etc. The Epicureans. *Falso* indicates Cicero's own belief.

36. Inflammaret. An elegant use of the subjunctive. *Inflammavit* would, in a matter-of-fact way, indicate the person and the act, but the nice delineation of character would be lost. A. & S. § 264, 1, (a); H. 500; B. 1218; A. 65, I.

6. Unum velint = *should have the same wish.* — **Modo,** *only.* — **Non solum,** *not merely.* 107

8. Nisi te salvo et manente = *without your being safe and remaining.* See Z. § 638, Note 2.

17. Est orsa, from *ordior.* — **In eodem,** *with the same purpose.*

19. Majores — habemus, *we feel even greater ones. Gratias habere* is "to feel grateful for a favor conferred."

21. Stantibus. A senator merely giving his assent retained his seat, but always rose when about to make a speech.

23. Et quod fieri, etc. The reading here is various and the text undoubtedly corrupt.

27. Quod autem, etc. The most convenient order in this involved passage is: quod autem (*moreover*) est (*is a proof*) summae benevolentiae, quae mea (*on my part,* lit., *mine*), erga illum fuit semper nota omnibus, ut (*so that*) vix cederem C. Marcello, optimo et amantissimo fratri, praeter (*except*) eum quidem nemini, cum (*inasmuch as*) praestiterim (*I manifested*) id solicitudine, cura, labore tam diu quam diu (*so long as*) dubitatum est de illius salute, certe debeo praestare hoc tempore liberatus magnis curis, molestiis, doloribus.

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107 **39. C. Marcello.** According to the best authorities it was the cousin of M. Marcellus who interceded for him, and therefore not the Marcellus here mentioned.

35. Ut, *although.* — **Omnibus rebus,** *in all respects, i. e.,* to former rights and privileges. Abl. of specification (in what respect).

36. Unum, *i. e.,* to me *alone* (saying nothing of others).

39. Cumulus, *crowning addition,* which completes the heap.

NOTES

TO THE

ORATION FOR MILO.

INTRODUCTION.

THE leading characters presented in this oration are P. Clodius Pulcher and T. Annius Milo. Clodius was chiefly instrumental in procuring the banishment of Cicero, while to Milo the orator was largely indebted for his recall. The circumstances leading to these results are briefly these. In B. C. 62 the mysteries of the Bona Dea, to which no male creature was ever admitted, were celebrated in the house of Julius Caesar. But Clodius, who, though descended from one of the noblest families of Rome, was a despiser of gods and men and the slave of degrading vices, gained admission to these mysteries, disguised in woman's apparel, and hoped to escape detection; but on being betrayed by his voice, immediately fled from the house. For this act of sacrilege he was called to trial, and as Cicero gave important testimony against him, he became the orator's implacable enemy.

In B. C. 57 Milo was tribune of the people, and proved as energetic in securing the recall of Cicero as Clodius had been in effecting his banishment. Both were violent and unscrupulous men, and hence arose that memorable contest between them which ended in the death of Clodius. Each went attended by a body of armed attendants, and the streets of Rome were the scene of almost daily

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conflicts between them. As Milo was on his way to Lanuvium, of which he was dictator or chief magistrate, he was met near Bovillae by Clodius, who was returning to Rome. Both, as usual, were accompanied by armed attendants, but Milo's party was the stronger. The leaders had passed each other peaceably, but Eudămus and Birria, professional gladiators, walking in the rear of Milo's party, picked a quarrel with some of the followers of Clodius, and the conflict soon became general. Clodius, immediately turning back, was wounded in the shoulder, his party was put to flight and took refuge in a neighboring house, which Milo ordered his men to attack. Clodius was dragged out and killed, and his body left lying on the road. It was soon after carried to Rome, where an excited mob conveyed it to the senate-house and burned it on a funeral-pile made of the benches, tables, and books; the senate-house itself and several adjoining buildings being reduced to ashes. Amid this confusion the senate created Pompey sole consul, whose first object was to quiet the public disorders. He then published several new laws, one of which was that a special commission should be appointed to inquire into the circumstances of Clodius's death, and that a special judge should preside over it. Pompey himself attended the trial with a strong guard to preserve the peace, while thousands of spectators from all parts of Italy thronged the Forum during its continuance. Cicero repaid the former services of Milo by undertaking his defence. But on this occasion his usual success as an orator deserted him. The imposing array of soldiers and the rude outcries and violent demonstrations of the Clodian faction intimidated him; he lost his presence of mind and made but a weak defence. Milo was condemned, and retired into banishment at Marseilles. Cicero afterwards expanded and embellished the oration, and sent it, in its present form, to Milo, who only remarked, "I am glad this was not spoken, since I must have been acquitted, and then have never known the delicate flavor of these Marseille-mullets."

The oration was delivered in B. C. 52, and was considered both by Cicero himself and by many of his contemporaries as the finest effort of his genius.

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2. Timere. Supply *me* (with which *incipientem* agrees), as subject; following *turpe sit*. A. & S. § 272; H. 551, I.; B. 1135; A. 52, VI. 108

Minime, *by no means.*

6. Novi judicii, *of a novel trial.* See Introduction. — **Nova forma,** *unusual manner*, referring, not to the *form* of the trial (that is implied in *novi judicii*), but to the presence of the soldiers, etc.

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108 **8. Requirunt,** *miss.* — **Corona,** *with a circle of spectators.*

10. Non destroys the negation of *non* in the next line — **omit** both in translation. The construction is unusual.

12. Aliquid, *something* (of fear). — **Ut,** *so that.*

14. Ne — quidem, lit., *not even not to fear* = to avoid fearing. — **Sine — timore,** *without* (at least) *some* (degree of) *fear.*

20. Reum sententiis, *as a criminal to the sentence,* or votes.

109 **1. Quae — civium,** *so far at least as it is* (composed) *of citizens.* The relative in such restrictive clauses usually takes the subjunctive. — **Quidem** renders the restriction more emphatic. See A. & S. § 264, 3; Z. § 559.

8. Eorum, (namely) *of those.* Gen. of specification. A. & S. § 211, Rem. 2, Note; H. 396, V.; B. 751; A. 50, I.

14. Adeste animis, lit., *be present in mind* = be attentive.

21. Re et sententiis, *by their action and by their decision.*

27. Nobis duobus, Cicero and his client Milo. Ablative.

28. Sollicitum, *disquieted.* — **Exercitum,** *vexed, tried.*

110 **3. Non abutemur,** *we will not use improperly.*

4. Nec — sumus, *we neither intend to implore.*

12. Ut. Preceded by emphatic words. A. & S. § 279, 3, (b); H. 602, III. 1.

14. Eam orationem, *i. e., eam partem orationis.*

23. De capite, *for the life.* — **M. Horatii.** The surviving Horatius who slew his sister for mourning the loss of her lover, one of the Alban Curiatii. See Livy I. 24–26.

24. Nondum libera, *i. e.,* monarchical, not yet a republic.

25. Comitiis, *by the comitia (assembly),* by vote.

27. Negari scĭere, *it is usual to deny* (lit., to be denied).

37. Fictis fabulis, *in fictitious tales,* in tragedies. Ablat.

38. Qui patris, etc. Orestes, who killed his mother Clytemnestra, for aiding in the murder of his father, Agamemnon.

39. Variatis, *being divided.* — **Hominum,** the court of the Areopăgus. See the article **Orestes** in the Dict. Biog.

111 **1. Deae.** Athena, (Minerva,) who gave the "casting vote."

5. Puniendum (*esse*), *that punishment should be inflicted.*

18. Volunt, *mean, i. e.,* what purpose do they serve.

20. Nata lex, *natural law,* that is born with us.

22. Expressimus, *we have expressed,* (as we *express* juice, etc.).

27. Ei, *by him.* Dative of the agent with *luenda sit.*

28. Ante, separated from *quam.* — **Luenda sit,** *would necessarily be suffered.* Subj. after *cum,* implying both time and cause.

29. Justa repetenda, *a just one could be inflicted,* (lit., sought

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back). Supply *poena, sit.* For the subj. A. & S. § 263, 3; H. 523, II.; B. 1241; A. 62, II. 111

32. Cum — quaereretur, *when the cause* (of having a weapon), *not the* (fact of having a) *weapon is* (*should be*) *investigated.*

35. Hoc maneat, *let this* (proposition) *stand good, established.*

36. Probaturus sim, *I will make good.* Fut. subj. of result.

7. Aut summum, *or at most.* A. & S. § 234, II., Rem. 3; H. 580, 2. 112

9. Declarant. Supply *id, i. e.,* the preceding thought. — **Ambusti, etc.** The tribune Munatius Plancus, who ceased haranguing only when the burning senate-house forced him to retire.

18. Hanc quaestionem, *this* (unusual kind of) *trial.*

24. Illo incesto, etc. During the celebration of the mysteries of the Bona Dea, in the house of Caesar, into which Clodius sought admission to carry on an intrigue with Pompeia, Caesar's wife. — **Judicium decernendi,** *of decreeing a trial.*

34. Gaius (*Gracchus*). Also written *Caius.*

35. E re publica, *for the public welfare.*

37. Caedem — esse, *that a murder had been committed on the Appian way. Caedem,* subject accus. of *factam esse,* depending on *constaret.* A. & S. § 272; H. 551, I.; B. 1135; A. 52, VI. In translating the subj. accus., it is generally preceded by the word *that.*

1. Rem notavi, *I branded the affair.* So also in chap. 11. 113

5. Extra ordinem, *out of its course,* turn. See Lexicon.

6. Sententia, *the question,* which embraced other points besides the death of Clodius. — **Nescio quo** = *aliquo, some one.* Abl. absol. See note on line 13, page 24.

11. Tulit, sc., *rogationem, he brought forward a bill.*

19. Salutarem litteram. Each judex was provided with three tablets, on one of which was marked A., *Absolvo;* on a second C., *Condemno;* and on a third N. L., *Non liquet.* The judices voted by placing one of these tablets in the urn. Dict. Antiqq. A majority decided. If the votes were equal, there was an acquittal.

27. Publione (*ne,* enclitic) — **tempori,** *whether any concession should be made to P. Clodius or to the occasion.* — **Tribuendum** (*esse*). See note on line 11, page 30. — **Putaret.** Subj. of indirect question.

33. Nihil, *not at all, in no respect,* stronger than *non.* Accusative of specification. A. & S. § 234, II.; H. 380 and 2; B. 728; A. 52, IV.

35. Africano. Scipio Africanus *Minor,* found dead in his bed.

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114 **6. Si qui,** *if any one.* Indef. pron. A. & S. § 137, Rem. (3); H. 190, 1.

10. Proinde quasi, *as if, therefore.*

11. Non qua = *non ut ea.* —**Sed ubi** = *sed ut ibi.*

14. M. Papirium, etc., in an attempt by the praetor Flavius to recover the son of Tigrānes, whom Clodius was assisting to escape.

17. Quantas tragoedias, *what great commotions!* See Lex.

19. Silebatur, *was disregarded.* — **Usurpatur,** *is talked of.* J.

26. Jure, *by the authority.* Abl. of means.

115 **5. Qui** = *quum nos,* hence *audeamus,* subj. of reason. A. & S. § 264, 8; H. 519; B. 1251; A. 63, II.

15. Quadam, may often, as here, be rendered *almost.*

16. Illum, *i. e., Clodium.* — **Familiarem,** *friendly; his intimate friend.*

18. Fides — **gratiae,** *the sincerity of his reconciled friendship.*

22. Secrevit, *did he set aside.* From *secerno.*

26. Familiaritatibus, *to intimate acquaintances.* Concretely.

32. Non — **mei,** *those not devoted to me.* A. & S. § 213; H. 399; B. 765; A. 50, III. 2.

33. L. Domiti. Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus, a consular.

36. Consularem. Supply *huic quaestioni praeesse.*

116 **5. Quicquam** — **ac,** *in any respect otherwise than. Quicquam,* accus. of specification, or of nearer definition.

8. Ii lecti (*sunt*). The reading of the MSS. is various.

16. Ita — **esse,** *had been so delayed,* lit., drawn out.

18. Qui, *since he* = *quum is,* hence *spectaret,* subj. of cause. — **Gradum,** *the gradation* ("per omnes honorum gradus," Cat. I. 11). His next *step* would be the consulship.

22. Annum suum, *his year,* the legal age for the praetorship.

29. Ejus, *i. e.,* Milonis. — **Ita,** *in such a manner.*

32. Tribus. To arrange the political canvass. The whole number of tribes was thirty-five, of which four belonged to the city. **Collinam,** sc., *tribum,* one of the city tribes. See note on line 17, page 73.

117 **13. Iter sollemne,** *a stated journey,* a customary one.

14. Ante — **Feb.,** *on the 20th of January,* would be the usual equivalent. But as January, at that time, "had only 29 days, this date would be *the 18th of January.*" (J.) See note, line 18, p. 15. XIII. = *tertium decimum.*

15. Flaminem prodendum, *appointing a priest.* — **Dictator,** *i. e.,* chief magistrate.

21. Obire, *to be present at, make good his appearance at.*

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25. Ut fit, *as happens,* or *is usual,* in such cases. 117

26. Id. Acc. of specification. — **Temporis.** Partitive genitive.

28. Obviam — ei, *meets him.* A. & S. § 228, 1; H. 292, II.; B. 870; A. 51, I. — **Nulla rheda,** *with no carriage.* Abl. absol. of attendant circumstance.

29. Graecis comitibus. They were maintained by the wealthier Roman families in various capacities, as musicians, teachers, etc.

30. Numquam fere (*scarcely ever*). Supply *solebat.*

35. Hora undecima. The average time would be *five o'clock.* Between sunrise and sunset there were twelve Roman hours. These varied in length with the season of the year.

37. Adversi, *those in front.*

6. Partim, *others.* To be joined in translation with *fecerunt.* — 118
Cum. To be repeated before *prohiberentur* and *audirent.* — **Re vera,** *really, in fact.* Adverbial abl. (of manner).

11. Quod, *which.* The antecedent is *id* in line 9.

16. Consecuta sit, *has gained.* Subj. of indirect question.

17. Id prosit, *let that benefit.* Subjunctive as imperative.

20. Quod defendam. A. & S. § 264, 7, and Note 3; H. 501, I. 1; B. 1229; A. 65, I.

26. Omnibus, dat. of the agent, but best rendered as nominative: *all must perish.* See note, line 11, page 30.

37. Latum est. Active form, (*rogationem*) *ferre, to propose a bill.* Hence, impersonally, *a bill was carried, a law was passed.*

2. Uter — fecerit, *which of the two laid a snare for the other.* 119
Fecerit. Subj. of indirect question. — **Si hic** (*Milo*) **illi,** sc., *insidias fecit.*

8. Cassianum, *saying of Cassius, Cassian expression.* L. Cassius, remarkable for his severity as a judge.

9. Cui fuerit, lit., *to whom was it an advantage* = who was benefited by it. A. & S. § 227; H. 390, I.; B. 848; A. 51, VII. *Cui bono* is sometimes incorrectly quoted as meaning, "Of what advantage."

13 Quo, sc., *consule* = *in whose consulship.* Abl. absol.

16. Cujus — conatus, *whose attempts they.* — **Illi,** *i. e., consules.*

22. Hospites, *as strangers* or *foreigners.* — **Pervagato,** *widespread.*

27. Sexte Clodi. A relative of Publius Clodius.

28. Aiunt. To be pronounced *á-yunt.*

29. Palladium. Aeneas is said to have brought the Palladium (*image of Pallas*) to Italy. Several towns boasted its possession.

33. Atque per *.** The *** indicate a lacuna in the MSS.

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119 **36. Omnium** — The sentence is left unfinished for rhetorical effect. The sense is, "*for* he was plotting the ruin *of us all.*"

38. Et aspexit me, *and he has looked at me.* A remark brought out by the irate look of Sextus.

40. Lumen Curiae, *the light of the senate-house.* An excellent double pun. Sextus was largely concerned in the burning of the senate-house; and *lumen curiae* may also mean "the light (the ablest member) of the senate."

120 **1. Quid?** See note, line 33, page 15. — **Me iratum** (*esse*).

2. Inimicissimum, *greatest enemy.* — **Punitus es.** A deponent verb.

5. Imaginibus. These images were figures with painted masks of wax, made to resemble the persons whom they represented. They were kept in the *Atrium* of the house, accompanied with *tituli* or names of distinction which the deceased had acquired. The masks were worn in funeral processions. Dict. Antiqq.

6. Infelicissimis lignis. The desks, benches, etc. of the senate-house. But the addition of *infelicissimis* was doubtless suggested by the expression *arbor infelix, a gallows.* See Liv. I. 26.

10. Audistis, etc. The italics (supplied by Peyron and Beier) indicate another lacuna in the MSS.

11. Clodii interfuerit, *it was to the advantage of Clodius.* A. & S. § 219; H. 406, III.; B. 809; A. 50, IV. 4.

16. Fiebat, sc., *consul,* but observe the force of the *imperf.*

34. Suffragationem cons., *a recommendation to the consulship.*

39. At valuit, etc. The words of a supposed opponent.

121 **5. Praeter,** *beyond.* — **Civile,** *common to citizens.*

6. Ille erat ut, etc., *it happened* (*was the case, erat*) *that, in the first place, he* (*ille*) *hated, etc.* A. & S. § 264, 6, Rem. 3; H. 495, 2; B. 1222; A. 65, IV. 2; Z. §. 752.

10. Lege Plotia, *de vi,* for preventing acts of violence.

15. Hunc, *i. e.,* Milonem. — **Clodius.** Supply *fecit.*

18. Non servos, etc., *i. e., nonne potius timui, etc.* J.

20. Diem dixerat, *he had appointed a day, i. e.,* for trial.

38. Ad regiam, (sc., *domum,*) *near the palace,* or castle of Numa. See Plan of the Forum.

122 **3. Quantae quoties,** *how often* (and) *what great.*

12. Concursus. See the "Life of Cicero," pp. 7–11.

15. Clarissimus, etc., *i. e., erat eo tempore clarissimus, etc.*

23. Ornatissimam. *handsomely expressed,* in matter and manner.

32. Privato, *a private citizen,* after he had retired from office. — **Reo ad populum,** *a defendant before the people, i. e.,* in a *judicium populi,* in which the *populus* acted as *judices.*

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36. M. Antonius, afterwards the triumvir and Cicero's unrelenting enemy. He married Fulvia, the wife of P. Clodius. 122

3. In scalarum tenebris. The staircases in Roman houses were as dark as those of old houses in modern times. Dict. Antiqq. 123

5. Comitiis, *at the comĭtia.* Abl. of time when. — **Campo,** sc., *Martio.*

6. In saepta. In the Campus Martius there were *saepta* or inclosures, into which one class of citizens was admitted after another for the purpose of voting. Dict. Antiqq.

9. Miloni liberet, *it might please Milo.* — **Uti,** from *utor.*

10. Uti — sua, *to make use of his courage* in killing Clodius.

11. Noluit. Supply *occīdere,* from line 15. Also after *voluit.*

18. Ambitio, *candidating,* soliciting votes. See Lexicon.

21. Fabulam — levem, *the fabricated, the trivial tale.*

26. Candidatorum. So called because clothed in a glittering white *toga.* — **In recte factis,** *in the case of things rightly done.*

29. Prae se ferens. See note, line 24, page 70.

30. Augusta — auspicia. When the *comitia centuriata* were to be held, a place in the Campus Martius was consecrated for consulting the auspices. See notes, line 15, p. 50, and line 17, p. 73.

2. Fortissimum, *most fearless, most intrepid,* with reference to moral as opposed to mere physical courage. 124

12. Erat nihil negotii (*no trouble*) nosse (= *novisse, to know*) stata.

18. Illi. Dative of the possessor. Supply *fuit.*

23. Qui, *how.* Old form of the ablative, used adverbially.

25. Ut, *although,* followed by *rogasset,* subjunctive of concession. A. & S. § 262, Rem. 2, H. 515, I.; B. 1282; A. 61, 2.

31. Quaesierit sane, *grant that he really did inquire.* Concessive subjunctive, which may be explained by the ellipsis of *esto ut.* A. & S. § 260, II., Rem. 3; H. 515 and 516, II. 1; B. 1283. — **Quid — largiar** = *what liberal concessions I make you.*

37. In albano, *in the Alban district.* Supply *agro.*

1. C. Clodius. A brother of Publius Clodius. 125

6. Quippe, *certainly.* — **Obvius — erat,** *did not intend to meet him at all.*

8. In — suadenda, *in advising* (the passage of) *this bill.*

12. Jacent = *they are confuted.* — **Testibus,** abl. of means.

14. Fuisse rediturum, *would have returned:* corresponding to the plup. subjunctive in the principal clause of a conditional sentence (apodosis) in the *oratio recta.* A. & S. § 268, 2, Rem. 5, (a); H. 533, 2, 2); B. 1303 *in fin.*; A. 67, I. 2.

16. Occurrit illud, *this* (objection) *presents itself, meets me.*

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125 **23. Una,** *along with him.* — **Obsignavi,** *I signed and sealed.* It was necessary for the witnesses both to seal (*signare*), that is, to make a mark with a ring (*annulus*) or something else on the wax, and to add their names (*adscribere*) on the outside. Dict. Antiqq.

28. Sit ita factum, *grant that it happened so.* Concessive subj.

31. Properato opus, *need of haste.* Lit., need of its being hastened. A. & S. § 243, Rem. 1, (a); H. 419, V. 3, 1); B. 926; A. 54, VII.

38. Nemo non, *every body;* or, *non credidisset, would have disbelieved.* — **Ei neganti** = *si negavisset.* A. & S. § 261, 2, Rem. 4; H. 503, III. 2.

126 **5. Bonis,** *from their property.* Abl. of separation, governed by *ex* in composition.

8. Quod, *which,* referring to *illum* — *fuisse.* — **Ut,** *although.*

11. Ante, *before* Clodius reached his villa.

23. Alienum, foreign to his professed object = *unnecessary.*

24. Prae se tulisse (bore it before him) = *made it known.*

30. Quod caput est, *which is the main point.* — **Locus, etc.** Order: utri (*to which of the two*) tandem (*then,* I pray) fuerit (*was,* indirect quest) ille ipse locus, ubi congressi sunt, aptior ad insidias.

34. Substructiones, *substructures,* "in the ground in preparation for the building." J. — **Valentium,** *able-bodied.*

127 **2. Non,** to be connected in translation with *audiretis, you were not listening to.* — **Audiretis,** subjunct. in the protăsis.

8. Uxore constrictus, *fettered by* (= *on account of,* abl. of cause) *his wife.*

9. Primum, *in the first place.* — **Egredientem,** is qualified (1) by *subito,* (2) by *vesperi,* (3) by *tarde;* the questions being unanswered.

10. Qui, *how, in-what manner.* Old abl. of *qui.*

12. In Alsiensi, *in the Alsian district.* Supply *agro.*

15. Dum veniret. A. & S. § 263, 4, (1); H. 503, I.; B. 1238; A. 62, II.

17. Semper ille, sc., *iter faciebat.* So after *numquam.*

19. Comites. Supply *simul cum eo ibant.*

20. Nugarum nihil = *no jesters* or *buffoons.* Supply *erat.*

21. Pueros symphoniacos, *singing boys,* to enliven the journey.

23. Exoletos, *full-grown youths* devoted to prostitution.

24. Virum a viro, etc., *i. e.,* each man had chosen his comrade.

29. Non paratus = *unprepared.* — **Fere,** generally.

31. Ille (Milo) and *illi* (line 32), *Clodio* show carelessness. *Ille* should have been omitted or *hic* used in its stead.

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37. Martemque communem = *and the common chance of war.* 127
Mars is sometimes represented as changing sides in war, and from this fact the expression *Mars communis* arose.

38. Ab abjecto, *at the hands of him that has been conquered.*

1. Interclusum, *i. e.,* from himself (Clodius). — **Ejus,** *i. e., Mi-* 128
lonis.

5. Manumisit. The master took hold of the slave, and saying, "*hunc hominem liberum volo,*" turned him round and let him go, *emisit e manu,* or *misit manu.* Dict. Antiqq.

6. Dolorem, *i. e., the pain* of torture.

9. Occideritne, *whether he killed him.* This is the *indirect question* — the direct one (*quaeris*) is to be supplied.

10. Nihil ad tortorem. Supply *hoc attinet.*

11. Eculeo (or *equuleo*), *the rack,* said to have resembled a horse. It was chiefly used in taking the evidence of slaves. Dict. Antiqq.

12. Indagamus. Another reading is *id agamus.*

14. Manu. Separated from *miserit.* The words are often so written.

17. Fortiter, *fearlessly.* — **M. Cato,** one of Milo's *judices.*

23. Propter quos = *per quos, by means of whom.*

27. Dedendi fuerunt, *must have been given over.* A. & S. § 259, Rem. 3, (d); H. 475, 1. — **Defensores,** *the averters.*

31. Urgent, *bear hard on, weigh against.*

32. Libertatis, *i. e., deae,* whose temple stood on the Aventine hill.

33. De, *of;* (examinations) *of what slaves?* — **De. P. Clodii** *servis.*

34. Appius, *i. e., Claudius,* nephew of Publius, and one of Milo's accusers.

35. Ab Appio, *i. e.,* from his own house.

37. Proxime — Clodius, *Clodius has approached very near to the gods,* because his death requires the same method of investigation which was pursued in the case of the violation of the mysteries of the Bona Dea. Hence *cujus de morte — quaeritur.*

6. Heus tu, etc. The method of examination pursued by Ap- 129
pius. — **Verbi causa,** *for example.* — **Sis,** contracted from *si vis, if you will.*

7. Mentiare. *Ne* omitted. A. & S. § 262, Rem. 6; A. 64, IV.

11. In arcas, *into cells* or close prisons.

12. Ne quis possit, *that no one may be able.* Why not *ut nemo?* Because a *purpose,* and not a result is to be expressed. A. & S. § 262, Rem. 5; H. 490–91; B. 12, 25; A. 64, I.

17. Tot tam occurs occasionally for *tot et tam.*

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129 **19. Conscientia,** *consciousness of wrong;* or, of right, as the context may require.

32. In — partem, *on both sides, i. e., ut neque timeant, etc.*

33. Qui — commiserint, *who have committed no fault. Commiserint,* subj. of *essential part,* or subj. by *attraction.*

39. Recenti — nuntio, *on the occasion of those recent tidings;* abl. both of *time* and *cause.* — **Clodianae** = *Clodii.*

130 **3. Sive — sive** (line 8), *if — or if; whether — or.*

4. Illud, *that,* namely, *ut incensus — inimicum.*

5. Tanti, *of so great consequence.* Gen. of degree of value.

9. Non dubitaturum (*esse*), *would not hesitate.* Depending on *arbitrabantur,* which may be repeated. — **Quin cederet** (*but that he would yield*) = to obey.

13. Illa portenta, *those monsters* (like Catiline's associates); speaking of them as *unnatural beings.*

15. Miseros — meritos, *wretched citizens sometimes, that have deserved* (lit., having deserved) *the best from the commonwealth!* — **Cives.** Acc. in exclamation. A. & S. § 238, 2; H. 381; B. 725; A. 52, V.

22. Conscientia, *with* (*i. e.,* having) *a consciousness.* Ablative of quality, describing *quemvis.*

30. Miloni, *by Milo.* Dative of the agent. — **In — Ocriculanam,** *into his Ocriculan villa,* near Ocriculum in Umbria.

31. Devecta (*esse*), following *dicebantur* understood; *domus* (nominative) shows a change of construction. — **Tiberi.** Abl. of means. **Clivo.** See Plan of the Forum.

131 **1. Popa,** *a priest's assistant.* The public houses where persons were allowed to eat and drink were usually called *popinae* and not *cauponae;* and the keepers of them, *popae.* Dict. Antiqq. — **De circo maximo,** *of the Circus Maximus,* a race-course for chariot-races and horse-races, the largest at Rome.

9. Credi, without a subject. — **Credi popae** = *that the priest's assistant should be believed.* See note, line 11, page 30.

12. Non ea, etc. Take *ne — timeretis* before these words.

14. Domus, the subject of *nuntiabatur;* instead of *nuntiabatur domum oppugnatam esse.*

16. Celebri, *much frequented.* — **Audiebatur,** *it was listened to.*

26. Cum tamen si (although if, notwithstanding) = *if however.* But the reading of the MSS. is various.

27. Clodianum crimen, *Clodian accusation,* against Milo for the murder of Clodius.

39. Judicantur, *are estimated.* Some editors read *indicantur.*

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6. **Hominem homini.** A. & S. § 279, 4; H. 596; B. 1396. 132

20. **Magne.** Pompey, so saluted by Sulla the dictator.

23. **Ratio,** *the course.* — **Volubilis,** *changeful.*

24. **Quam — simulationes,** *disguises how suited to the occasion.*

28. **Motu aliquo,** *by some change.* — **Communium,** *of* (in) *the ordinary.*

30. **Et — desideres,** *you will miss both.*

31. **Post — natos** = *since the birth of men.*

36. **Versiculo,** *little line, i. e., ne quid — caperet.*

38. **Hunc,** emphatic, in apposition with *Pompeium.*

39. **In vindicandis,** *in punishing.* — **Ejus,** *i. e., Milonis.*

2. **Ista.** Attend to its force, *those things about you, i. e.,* Pompey, 133
the person (indirectly) addressed. A. & S. § 207, Rem. 25; H. 450; B. 1028; A. 20, II.

8. **In quem, etc.** See note, line 35, page 23.

10. **Sed praesidio.** Supply *satis declarat se* from line 6.

18 **Mentiri.** The falsehood would consist in the assumed intention and cause of the homicide.

19. **Jacturis,** *by presents to the damage,* **rei familiaris,** *of his estate. Jactura,* loss caused by giving away or throwing overboard.

22. **Collegae.** A. & S. § 224, Rem. 2; H. 386, 2; B. 855; A. 241, V.

26. **In pulvinaribus,** *amid the couches,* or pillows, on which the images of the gods were placed at the *lectisternia.* See note, line 33, page 43.

32. **Civem.** Cicero. *Qui* relates to *eum; quem* to *civem.*

35. **Regna, etc.** There is much exaggeration here.

38. **Civem.** Pompey. — **Domum.** Acc. of limit of motion.

1. **Aedem Nympharum.** Dedicated to the nymphs, as presiding 134
over fountains, that they might be propitious in preventing fires. "In this temple were kept the public registers of the censors." J.

2. **Recensionis,** *of the censor's register.* — **Tabulis,** dative.

5. **Calumnia litium,** *by artifice in lawsuits.*

6. **Sacramentis,** *civil suits, processes.* See Lexicon.

19. **In alieno,** *on another's ground.* Supply *fundo.* — **Huic, etc.** Supply *ausus est dicere* from lines 23–24, and observe that in those lines the construction is changed to the accusative with the infinitive. **Cui viro** (to which man) = *to such a man!*

25. **Mortuum,** *a dead body,* to bring him into suspicion.

29. **Per vestibulum,** *through the court-yard.*

4. **A liberis — cohibuisset.** This forms the apodosis to *imperium — nactus esset.*

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135 **9. Per quos** = *ut per eos*, with possidēret, subj. of purpose.

15. Per me ut, etc. The usual order would be *ut per me unum*, but *me* is emphatic. A. & S. § 279, 3, (b); H. 602, III. 1.

19. Non. To be connected in translation with *et dicat et sentiat.*

26. Neque — nec, *either — or.* A. & S. § 277, Rem. 5, (a); H. 585, 2; B. 999.

29. Bona, *blessings.* — **In — singulis,** *in regard to each of them.*

37. Ea. Subject of *potuissent. Would those things, which you hold as private and your own, have been able to preserve* (habēre) *the right of permanent possession, etc.*

136 **2. Libentius quam verius** (lit., more willingly than more truly =) *with more pleasure than truth.* A. & S. § 256, Rem. 12; H. 444, 2; B. 903; A. 17, V. 3.

3. Praecipuum, *i. e., odium meum.*

5. Paene — versaretur, *was almost on an equality, i. e.,* it scarcely exceeded the general hatred.

8. Sic attendite (lit., attend thus) = *direct your attention to this.*

11. Ut, *as.* — **Cernimus,** *we clearly comprehend.*

14. Si Clodius revixerit. Cicero's management of the defence merits our highest admiration. With the recollection of the lawless acts of Clodius fresh in their minds, he might well ask the judices, Quid vultu extimuistis, *why do you show terror in your countenances?*

17. Ut ea. Supply *facere.* — **Nemo** (*potuerit facere*).

20. Utrum, *which of the two.* From *uter.*

24. Si putetis — nolitis. A. & S. § 261, 2; H. 504 and 509; B. 1265; A. 59, IV.

31. Res divinas. Statues, monuments, etc. — **Viris.** Dative.

32. Ad (up to) = *equal to.* — **Immortalitatis** = *deorum.*

137 **7. Factum,** *the deed,* as done for your safety more than for his own. Hence, **qui — probari,** *how should one's own safety not be made agreeable to one?*

9. Minus qualifies *grata.*

17. Tribuenda esset, *would* (ought to) *have been bestowed.* The imperf. for the plup., for the sake of animation and to bring the subject more prominently before us. So *arbitrarer* for *arbitratus essem.* A. & S. § 261, 2, Rem. 5; H. 504, 2.

29. Nosmet. A. & S. § 133, Rem. 2; H. 184, 3; B. 233.

32. Hujus — gratiam, *that gratitude for this favor.*

36. Imperii, etc. Regarded as a special gift from the gods. Therefore there are gods. — **Signorum,** *of the constellations.*

38. Rerum limits both *vicissitudines* and *ordines.* — **Ordines,** *successions.*

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3. Est. Cicero here emphatically (*est, est profecto*) declares his belief in the existence of a superintending Providence. 138

5. Et non, etc., *i. e., et quod non, etc., and which does not exist, etc.*

12. Illam perniciem, *i. e., Clodium.*

18. Religiones ipsae, *the very abodes and ceremonies of religion.* Religion as it is manifested in externals, as rites, altars, etc.

21. Tumuli. Altars may have been erected upon them, or they may have contained sepulchral remains.

23. Sacrorum, *of the sacred rites.* The reference is to the *Feriae Latinae,* a religious festival originating with the Latins, which Tarquinius Superbus converted into a Roman one. Its object was the worship of *Juppiter Latiāris* (the original name of the festival was Latiar), the guardian deity of the Latin confederacy. It was celebrated on the Alban mount. Dict. Antiqq.

26. Arae. Vocative, *vestrae, vestrae* agreeing with *religiones.*

35. Sacrarium, *chapel,* near which Clodius was killed.

39. Judicio, etc., *i. e.,* that the injustice of his acquittal (when tried for violating the mysteries of the Bona Dea) might be made manifest.

3. Nec non = *etiam, also.* 139

5. Cantu. The funeral procession was headed by musicians of various kinds, who played mournful strains. Next came mourning women called *praeficae,* who were hired to lament (*lamentis*) and sing the funeral song in praise of the deceased. These were sometimes followed by players and buffoons, of whom one, called *archimimus,* represented the character of the deceased, and imitated his words and actions. Gladiators were sometimes hired to fight round the burning pile (*ludis*). Dict. Antiqq.

9. Formas, the *imagines.* See note, line 5, page 120.

11. Mortem. "A bold metaphor for *mortuum," body.* J.

18. Omnium, etc. Order: resciderat gesta (*the things done*) consensu omnium ordinum pro salute rei publicae.

26. Incidebantur. Laws were usually engraved on brazen tablets and posted up in the Forum and other places.

27. Quae nos, etc. By conferring the franchise on the *libertini.*

31. Illum ipsum = *the very man, i. e.,* Pompey. — **Novo — gratiam,** *by a recent return to his friendship.*

38. Credo, *I suppose.* Ironical.

12. An ille praetor, etc., *would he as praetor, etc.* 140

14. Eo — diu (so long as he being alive) = *so long as he should live. Eo,* abl. absolute with *vivo.*

16. Qui = *cum is,* and hence *incenderit,* subjunct. of reason. — **Satellitibus,** *accomplices.* See Lex.

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140 **19. Templum — inflammari.** The infinitive with the accusative in indignant interrogation. We may supply *credibile est!* A. & S. § 270, Rem. 2, (a); H. 553, III.; B. 1159. — **Mentis,** *of wisdom.* — **Consilii,** *of deliberation.*

22. Neque id fieri = *et id non fieri, and that this should not be done.*

29. Ab eo, *against him.* — **Spirante** = *vivente.*

32. Vivi, *i. e., ejus hominis vivi, of that man* (when) *alive.*

34. Falcibus, *i. e., muralibus,* for pulling down walls. — **Castoris.** Supply *aedem.* B. 755. — **Toto foro.** Ablatives of place, joined with *totus* are generally without *in.* A. & S. § 254, Rem. 2, (b); H. 422, 1, 1); B. 937, 3; A. 55, III. 5.

36. Disturbari, *driven hither and thither.*

38. Suscepta causa, *a cause* (when once) *undertaken* (by him).

141 **1. Singulari** agrees with *fortuna.* A. & S. § 278, Rem. 6, (b); Z. § 783.

2. Fide, *fidelity.* Abl. of character, limiting *M. Caelius.*

7. Hoc, *i. e.,* Milone. Abl. absol. with *repugnante.*

8. Nostro omnium, *us all.* Omnium agrees with the genitive implied in *nostro.* A. & S. § 211, Rem. 4, (b); H. 397, 3; A. 19, III.

11. Hoc, *on this account.* Abl. of cause.

14. Et connects *obsecrantes* with *supplices.*

17. Eorum nos miseret = *we pity those.* A. & S. § 229, Rem. 6; H. 410, III.; B. 805; A. 50, IV. 3.

30. Moratam, *constituted.* An adjective derived from *mos.*

34. Equitibus Romanis, *i. e., cum me dedissem.* See note, line 15, page 74.

37. Putarem, *could I suppose.* Subjunctive in a deliberative or doubtful question. A. & S. § 260, II., Rem. 5; H. 486, II.; B. 1180; A. 60, 3.

142 **3. Studia, voces.** Which greeted him so warmly on his return from exile.

5. Ea, *i. e., defensio,* the leading noun.

10. Timidis, etc. Supply the ellipsis thus: non negat *se fecisse quae fecerit* timidis (dative) et circumspicientibus omnia pericula.

14. Se fecisse, *that he brought it about, i. e.,* ut non modo, etc.

20. Occursationes, *attentions.*

23. Vocem praeconis, to announce his election.

26. Suspicionem. Supply *meminit.*

32. A, *from, on the part of.*

35. Si — praemiorum, *if a regard for rewards deserved to be entertained.*

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37. Memoria, *by the remembrance.* — **Consolaretur,** *consoles for* (may console for). Imperf. subj. instead of the present, which we should expect here, as a present tense, *addit*, precedes. 142

39. Hanc, etc., *that it is this by whose steps, etc.*

1. In caelum, etc. Compare Longfellow's "Ladder of St. Augustine," and Note to the same. 143

4. Quin, *indeed*, in truth; in corroboration.

5. Invidiae meae, *to odium against me.* A. 50, III. 1.

6. Agendis. *Actis* would represent the action as complete and past; *agendis* represents it in its continuance. A. & S. § 274, Rem. 9; Z. § 652. — **Gratulationibus habendis,** *by the presentation of congratulations.*

8. Et — institutos, *both* (those already) *celebrated and* (those) *appointed* (for celebration). Observe that *actos et institutos* qualifies the expression *festos dies.* — **Centesima et altera,** *the hundred and second.* A. & S. § 120, 1; Z. 118. Some eminent scholars have contended that *alter*, when joined to an ordinal, means *first*. See Crombie, vol. i., pp. 222–232.

15. Tu. Supply *dixisti*. With *ego*, supply *dico*.

18. Quo magis, *the more.* — **Eo majore,** *with the greater.* See A. & S. § 256, Rem. 16, (2).

20. Querela. That is, *ut eis irasci possum*, (*I can be angry at those*), is a source of complaint rather than of consolation.

25. Hunc quidem ipsum (*mihi tantum inuretis*) *ut, etc.*

27. Quae oblivio = hujus rei oblivio, *forgetfulness of this.* — **In — offendistis** = *you have taken any offence at me. Aliquid.* Acc. of specification.

39. Capitis = vitae, *for life.* — **Deposco,** *I demand* a share in it. Perhaps best explained as a gladiatorial term, *deposco*, I challenge, call for an antagonist.

17. Vobis inspectantibus. Ablative absolute.

26. Mene non potuisse, *that I should not have been able.* A. & S. § 270, Rem. 2, (a); H. 553, III.; B. 1159; A. 58, IV. So Virg. Aen. I. 37. See Prof. Chase's Note on the same. 144

29. The ** indicate another gap in the text. The usual reading is, *quae est grata gentibus.*

1. Fecissent. Subj. of (a hopeless) wish. Optative subj. A. & S. § 263, 1; H. 488, II. 1; B. 1195; A. 68. — **Pace tua,** *with thy leave.* 145

2. Dixerim, *I will say it*, or, *let me say it.* The subjunctive here expresses the affirmation doubtfully, or softens the assertion. A. & S. § 260, II., Rem 4; H. 485 and 486, I.; Z. § 527.

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145 **6. Fortem — virum,** *brave man, and worthy of being preserved by you, O judges!* *Virum,* acc. in exclamation. — **A vobis,** because *vobis* (dative) might mean *for you.*

7. Inquit, *i. e.,* Milo. — **Luerit,** *allow* (grant) *that he has suffered.*

9. Hicine (*hiccine*), *i. e., hic-ce-ne,* (*ne* interrogative.)

20. In — ferendis, *in giving your votes.*

NOTES

TO THE

ORATION FOR KING DEIOTARUS.

INTRODUCTION.

DEIOTARUS was originally a tetrach of Galatia (called also Gallograecia), and had firmly adhered to the Romans in their wars in Asia. For his services and the valuable aid thus rendered, the senate rewarded him with the title of king, and about B. C. 63 considerably augmented his dominions. He enjoyed an intimate acquaintance with Cicero, and while the latter was proconsul of Cilicia he offered him assistance against the Parthians. In the civil war Deiótărus attached himself to the cause of Pompey, and escaped in the same ship with him after the battle of Pharsalia, in B. C. 48. But when Caesar came into Asia from Egypt, after the termination of the Alexandrine war, Deiótărus presented himself before him in the garb of a suppliant, and sought to regain his favor. In regard to the precise nature of Caesar's reply, there are conflicting accounts. It seems certain, however, that while Deiótărus was allowed to retain the title of king, he was deprived of a large part of his dominions. It was at this time that Caesar marched against Pharnăces, who had wrested Armenia Minor from Deiótărus, and after inflicting upon him that signal defeat which is associated with the words "*Veni, vidi, vici,*" he became the guest of the king.

In B. C. 45, Castor, the grandson of Deiótărus, accused the latter of a design to murder Caesar while he was the guest of his grand-

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father in Galatia, and also of an intention of sending troops to Caecilius Bassus, who still showed opposition to Caesar. Deiótărus sent Blesamius and Hieras to Rome to look after his interests, and with them Phidippus his physician, who was also a slave. The latter, Castor found means to corrupt, and he joined in the accusation. Cicero readily undertook the defence of his old friend, and in B. C. 45 delivered the following oration in Caesar's house in Rome. Of the result we are not informed, but it is believed that Caesar did not press the matter. After the death of Caesar, Hieras obtained from Antony the restitution of his master's dominions for 10,000,000 sesterces (about $400,000).

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1. **Cum — tum,** *not only — but especially.* — **Soleam,** *I am wont,* 146 subjunctive of cause, shows that *cum* has also a *causal* force. — **C.** = *Cai,* vocative case of Caius.

2. **Initio.** Abl. of time when. — **Usus,** *experience.*

5. **Fides** = *sense of fidelity,* to an old friend. — **Studii,** partitive genitive.

7. **Primum,** *in the first place,* while *primo* = at first. — **Quod ipsum** = *et id ipsum, and that itself.*

8. **Iniquum in,** *unjust in regard to, in view of.* — **Dumtaxat,** *at least.*

9. **Regem esse,** *that a king should be* (for a king to be) depends on *est inusitatum.* — **Reum capitis,** *accused on a capital charge.* A. & S. § 213; H. 399; B. 765; A. 50, III. 2.

11. **Eum regem,** sc., *reum capitis esse.* — **Ornare,** *to honor,* to make honorable mention of. A word sometimes difficult to render *precisely.* — **Antea,** from *ante, ea,* contracted.

12. **Perpetuis meritis,** *constant services.* — **In,** *to.*

14. **Accedit,** *there is added.* — **Alterius,** *i. e.,* Castoris, the grandson; hence *crudelitate,* ablat. of means.

15. **Indignitate.** Because Phidippus was a slave. — **Crudelem Castorem,** *cruel Castor!* Accus. in exclamation. Others read *Crudelis* (*i. e., est*) *Castor.*

16. **Ne dicam,** lit., that I may not say = *not to say.*

17. **Adduxerit.** Subjunctive of reason; *qui* = *cum is.* — **Adolescentiae — terrorem,** lit., *the terror of his youth,* but to be explained by the fact that young men at Rome often sought to bring themselves into notice by accusing the magistrates, which frequently recommended them (*commendationem*) to popular favor.

18. **Intulerit ei,** *waged* (laid) — *upon him.* *Ei,* dat. governed by the compound *intulerit,* because the prep. *in* retains its force in the compound. A. & S. § 224 and Note 1; B. 826-7; A. 51, V.

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146 **19. Ineuntis aetatis,** *for the commencement of his active life.*

20. Avi, etc. Repeat *qui* (*cum is*), *because he impelled, etc.*

22. A pedibus, *from the feet,* his proper place. The expression is sarcastic, and implies that Phidippus was the servant of the ambassadors, whom he afterwards deserted (*fugitivi*).

147 **1. Tam,** *so much.* — **Regiam** = *regis, of the king.* — **Quam,** *as.*

2. Cum, *as,* since: causal, hence the subjunct. *liceat.*

4. Quaeri, *that questions should be asked*: without a subject. A. & S. § 184, 2, (b); B. 1308.

5. Possit, *may be able.* Subj. of *possibility* (potential subj.)

6. In eculeo (*equuleo*), *on the rack.* — **Appellare** = *accusare.*

7. Solutus, (when) *released* from it, *i. e., eculeo, the rack.*

8. Illud refers forward to the fact that Caesar was both plaintiff and judge; *nam dicere apud eum contra, etc.*

9. Cum, *as soon as.* — **Te recognovi,** *I have recalled you to mind, i. e.,* your noble nature. The English is less precise than the Latin. We say, "when I recall you to mind."

10. Re, *in* (point of) *fact.* — **Tua sapientia,** *by reason of your wisdom.* Abl. of cause. — **Fit,** *it becomes.*

12. Arguare, *you* (with the indefinite meaning of "one") *are* (may be) *accused.* Subj. of possibility (potential subj.)

13. Grave est, *is a serious matter.* — **Nemo — est** (for there is almost no one) = *for there is scarcely any one.*

18. Intelligo. Not redundant, but contrasted with *timeo: I do not so much fear what your judgment* (sc. *judices*) *of king D. may be, as I perfectly understand, etc.*

19. Insolentia, *by the novelty.* — **Loci.** Caesar's house.

20. Quanta — versata est, lit., *no one as great ever came under discussion* = as ever came, etc. But here again the Latin is more exact. *Nulla* excludes all comparison. "Ever" allows it.

23. Studia, *the ardor,* enthusiasm. The plural is to be explained as referring the quality to many (*oratorum*).

24. Acquiesco, *I find pleasure, feel satisfaction.*

25. Quae sunt, *those things* (sc., *ea*) *which are:* with **leviora** supply *sunt.* — **Contentionem,** *effort.*

29. Eodem te (you the same) = *you also. Eodem* and *te,* the emphatic words, occupy the emphatic places in the clause, the *beginning* and the *end.*

37. Oratio, *language.* — **Quae,** *these things.* A. &. S. § 206, (17); H. 453; B. 701; A. 48, IV.

38. Actio, *the action,* in a rhetorical sense. "Est actio quasi sermo corporis," *the language of the body.* Cic. De Or.

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1. Quo. When used for *ut?* A. & S. § 262, Rem. 9; H. 497; B. 1210; A. 64, II. 148

14. Fore putabant ut, etc. When is this circumlocution necessary? A. & S. § 268, Rem. 4, (b); H. 544 and 1; B. 1133; A. 67, III. 2. *Fore* in such cases may be omitted in translation without detriment to the sense.

15. Insideret. From *insīdo*, as being stronger than insĭdeo.

17. Residere, *remains*, and therefore from *resĭdeo.*

19. Hospes hospiti, *as a guest to your host.* On their juxtaposition see A. & S. § 279, 4; H. 596; B. 1396.— **Porrexisti.** *Porrigo = pro — rego*, doubtless by metathesis (*por* for *pro*).

25. Semel, *once for all*, hence the stronger *exorari.*

31. Fuisset. To whom does the subjunct. refer the charge? — **Cui ipsi rei** = *for which.* — **Te — fuisse,** *that you would have given.* In direct speech, *dedissem.* Z. § 593. See note, line 14, page 125.

33. Ipse. Supply *autem* or *tamen* after this word.

35. Amicitiae, *of, i. e., in regard to friendship.* Genitive.

36. In eum, etc. See note on line 35, page 23.

38. Odio tui, *from hatred of you.* Abl. of cause. — **Progressus.** The *est* in **lapsus est** belongs equally to *progressus.*

8. Arma sumpta (*esse*), *that arms had been taken*, depends on *audiret.* Why *must* **esse** be supplied? Because it is necessary to complete the *verbal form.* Why *had been taken* and not *have been taken?* Because *sumpta esse* is *past* with reference to *audiret*, which *is also past.* A. & S. § 268, 2; H. 540; B. 1126 and 1128; A. 57, IV. 149

9. Nobis, *to us.* Dat. governed by **datam** (*esse*). — **Defendendam,** *to be defended.* Fut. pass. part. denoting *purpose.* A. & S. § 274, Rem. 7, (a); H. 575, V.

13. Quiescendum esse (sibi), *that he would remain inactive*, neutral. See note on line 11, page 30.

17, 18. Nuntiis. Dative. — **Veri,** *i. e., nuntii et rumores.*

22. Usque — tenuit, *he restrained himself all the while to this point* (of time).

26. Ornamenta, *marks of distinction.* — **Congessissent.** Subj. of cause or reason, *ad quem = quum ad eum.*

32. Honores — Romani, *the honors* (conferred upon him) *by the Roman people.* — **Tanto — quanto,** *by as much — as.* Abl. of degree of difference.

38. Hostilibus = *cum hostibus, i. e.*, with foreign enemies.

3. Is qui didicisset. One of the most beautiful features of the Latin subjunctive is, that while it exhibits a class of things as only a conception (**is qui** = *such a one as*), it at the same time presents 150

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150 the individual thing referred to as having a real existence (**is**, i. e., *Deiŏtărus*).

10. Cn. Domitii. Cneius Domitius, consul in B. C. 53. To him Caesar intrusted the administration of Asia and the adjoining provinces, after the battle of Pharsalia.

15. Qua uterere = *ut ea uterere*, hence the subj. of purpose.

18. In eam partem, *in that sense, in such a sense.*

25. Cujus — sceleris, *what a great crime.* A. & S. § 211, Rem. 8, (3); H. 402, I; B. 780; A. 50, I. 1.

37. Distractus esset, *would he have been set at variance.*

151 **2. Tectior**, *more guarded*, in his conduct.

8. In — caderet, *could happen* (fall out) *in the case of.*

13. Non credibiliter = *incredibly.* — **Suspiciose**, *with just ground for suspicion.* After *quidem* supply *confingitis.*

14. Inquit, *i. e.*, Castor, the accuser. — **Blucium.** Corrected in the MSS. (which give *Luccium*, a *Roman personal* name) from Strabo XII. 5, 2. — **Blucium**, i, neut. Τὸ Βλούκιον. Dict. Geog.

17. E balneo. It was customary with the Romans to bathe after exercise and before taking their principal meal, the *cena:* hence *accumberes;* referring to the habit of reclining at meals. Dict. Antiqq.

21. Me hercules. See note on line 9, page 19.

25. Videlicet, *of course*, because Phidippus was a physician.

34. Hospitalis, as the protector of guests and strangers. One of the many names under which Jupiter was worshipped. — **Numen**, *from the divinity.* A. & S. § 231; H. 374; B. 734; A. 52, III. Supply *id.*

35. Quod igitur, etc. A cogent and skilful argument.

152 **2. Inspicere**, *i. e., munera, the presents*, implied in **munerari.**

3. Quid postea? Supply *sequitur, what follows then?* A. & S. § 229, Rem. 3, 1; Z. § 769.

6–9. Itaque = et ita, *and so.* — **8. Magnum**, *a difficult thing.* — **9. Comiter. jucunde.** With the force, in English, of the corresponding adjectives. *Esse* is sometimes connected with adverbs when it signifies "to be in a condition." — **Isti.** Contracted from *ivisti*, from eo, *to go.*

12. Scriptum (*esse*), lit., *that it has been written.*

19–22. Trepidatio. Supply *fuit.* — **20. Num quid** (*factum est*), *did anything take place.* — **21. Ex**, *in accordance with.* — **22. Causae.** Partitive gen. — **Cur te, etc.** Order: cur voluerit occidere te lautum (= *after you had bathed*; lit., having bathed), (*autem*) voluerit *occidere te* cenatum?

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24. Peium, where Deiótărus kept his treasures. Corrected in 152
the MSS. (which give *Luceium*) from Strabo. — **Peium, i,** neut. Τὸ Πήιον. Dict. Geog.

25. Cogitata = *his designs,* lit., the things devised.

26–30. Res, *i. e.,* Caesar's going to the fortress Peium. — **27. Vomere.** To relieve himself of the discomfort of indigestion after a regal banquet, a practice frequently indulged in by the Romans. — **30. Malle.** Supply *vomere.* — **Di — perduint,** *the gods destroy you!* Subj. of wish (imprecation). Archaic form of *perdant.* A. & S. § 162, 1; H. 239, 3.

32–35. Signa aenea, *brazen figures,* and not real soldiers. — **33. Quae non possent** = ut ea non possent. — **34. Crimina,** (mere) *accusations.* — **35. Horum** = *harum rerum.*

5–15. Qui scires = *etsi tu scires, although you knew.* A. & S. 153
§ 264, 2; H. 515, II. (7); B. 1290. — **In speculis,** *on the watch.* From *specula.* — **10. Quibus** = *ut eis,* with subj. *posset, eas* being = *tales.* — **15. Caecilium.** Caecilius Bassus, previously mentioned.

17–20. Veri simile = *probable.* — **19. Audientes,** *obedient.* — **20. Vinctos** (*esse*).

23. Istum — hominem, *that great man,* that *you* make of him.

26–28. Misisse, *i. e.,* Deiótărum. — **27. Ad,** *in comparison with.* **28. Nescio quem** = *aliquem* (*quendam*), *some one.* A. & S. § 265, Rem. 4; H. 525, 4; B. 1189; A. 67, I. 1, Note.

33. Credo, *I suppose,* is here, as often, ironical. — **Exitus.** The plural of abstract nouns is much more common in Latin than in English, to denote a repetition of the same thing, or its existence in different objects.

36. Tibi praesto fuit, *he was ready to serve you.* A. & S. § 228, 1; H. 392, II.; B. 870; A. 51, I.

2–8. Auctionatus sit. Supply *bona.* Subj. of result. A. & S. 154
§ 264, 1, (a); H. 500; B. 1218; A. 65, I. — **Qui** = *ut ille;* **quo animo** implying *tali animo.* — **4. Nicaeam.** A city in Bithynia, the modern Nice. — **5. Qui** = *ut ii,* with subjunctive of purpose. — **7. Perisse** = *periisse* = *perivisse,* from *pereo.* — **8. Sententia,** *purport.* Abl. of quality. — **Qua,** *as,* abl. of quality limiting *versum* understood.

12. Mansuetus. Other authorities represent Deiótărus as very cruel.

15–19. Vel, *even.* — **17. Quid deinde,** *i. e., sequitur.* — **Furcifer,** *i. e.,* Phidippus. Slaves were frequently obliged, by way of punishment, to carry upon their shoulders the *furca,* a piece of wood in the form of the Greek letter A. Dict. Antiqq. — **19. Saltavisse.**

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154 Dancing was considered disgraceful by the Romans, except in connection with religious rites.

25–26. Frugi. A. & S. § 115, 4; H. 159, I. Order: dici frugi hominem habet non multum laudis in rege. — **26. Fortem,** *i. e., dici.*

36–38. Quicquid, *in whatever respect* = whenever. Acc. of specification. — **37. Consuetudines,** *intimacies.* — **38. Res rationesque,** *business and business relations.* — **Jungebat,** *he contracted.*

155 **1. Familias.** A. & S. § 43, 2; H. 126, 1 and 4; B. 54; A. 9, 2. **Pecuarius,** *grazier.*

4. Ea = *tali.* — **Existimatione,** *his reputation.* Abl. absolute.

9–12. Neque = *et non.* — **Unde** = *a quo* = *ut ab eo,* hence *peterentur,* subjunct. of result. — **12. Saltandi.** Governed by *studiis,* on which also *sed bene ut, etc.* depends.

16–27. Posset, *was able.* The subjunct. refers the thought (*admirari*) to *nos, i. e.,* Cicero and others. — **17. Meus miles.** When Cicero was proconsul of Cilicia. — **20. Quos concursus,** *what* (sham) *charges,* onsets! — **22. Studio,** *in zeal.* Abl. denoting *in what respect.* — **24.** [**Post, etc.**] Words and passages thus inclosed rest upon inferior MS. authority, or are found in only a few MSS. — **27. Studio — belli,** *with zeal for that war. Studio,* abl. of cause.

29–30. Ista domus, *that house* (family) *of yours,* i. e., Castor's. See note on line 2, page 13. — **30. Adepta sit.** Subjunct. of reason. A. & S. § 264, 8, (1); H. 517, I.; B. 1251; A. 63, II.

35. Sint sane, *grant that there indeed are.* Concessive subjunct.

38. Antea, etc. Order: quis esset, antea quam (*audivit*) cujus gener esset (*whose son-in-law he was*). — **Esset.** Indirect question.

156 **3–5. Capitis arcessere,** *to arraign on a capital charge.* A. & S. § 217; H. 410, II.; B. 793; A. 50, IV. 2. — **5. Adeone** (*adeo-ne,* interrogative), *to such a degree.*

14–17. Id quod intus, etc. The slaves residing in families. — **16. O tempora,** "How changed! *O mores!* How unlike what they were!" J. — **17. Cn. Domitius** Ahenobarbus (*brazenbeard*), consul in 96 B. C.

19–22. In — populi, *to trial before the people, i. e.,* the *populus* being *judices.* — **22. Ad Scaurumque.** A. & S. § 279, 3, (c); Z. § 356.

30–39. Refugit, etc. The inference is that he must have been bribed again. — **31. Domitium** *Calvinum.* — **Serv. Sulp.** Servius Sulpicius, a celebrated lawyer. — **39. Domestica** = *of your own home,* in a barbarous land.

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2–3. Ejus nomine, *in his name, i. e.,* charging Blesamius with 157
uttering the slanders. — **3. Male dicebat** = *maledicebat, he slandered.*

4–7. Statua, *on account of your statue.* Abl. of cause. — **Reges,** *i. e.,* the statues of the seven kings of Rome. — **5. Offensos** (*esse*). **Plaudi — solere,** *that it was not usual for you to be applauded* on entering the theatre or the circus. Cf. Hor. Od. I. xx. 3. — **7. Sermunculis,** *the petty talk.*

9–14. Capita viderat. A piece of sarcasm, implying, of course, that no such thing had been seen. — **Ceciderit.** Restrictive subjunct. (of result) after *solus.* A. & S. § 264, 10; H. 501, II.; A. 65, IV. 1.

23–26. Respondeam, *shall I reply.* Subj. of deliberative question. — **25. Admiratione,** *i. e.,* for Caesar. — **26. Eo,** *for this reason.* Abl. of cause.

32. Aliquid (*in any way*), acc. of specification. — **Suspicere.** From *suspicor.*

36. Multis (*to many,* to reward their services), dat. of indirect object. — **Tibi** (*by you*), dat. of the agent. — **Quo minus, etc.** Order: non recusavit quo minus sumeres ea a se, qui (causal = *quum is,* with subjunct.) fuisset in altera parte (i. e., *Pompeiana*).

1–7. Tauro tenus. A. & S. § 241, Rem. 1; H. 434, 4, (5); B. 158
473; A. 56, I. 5. — **5. Uteretur.** The subjunct. refers the sentiment to Antiochus. A. & S. § 266, 3; H. 520, II.; B. 1255; A. 66, I. — **7. Sustulerat,** in the rare sense of *he had suffered;* therefore from *suffero.*

22–26. Litteris, *archives, records.* — **Monumentis,** *chronicles, histories.* — **26. Summa bona,** *the highest good.* The Peripatetics. **Sola,** *the only* good. The Stoics.

35–37. Exemplum, *a copy.* — **36. Tarracone,** *at Tarraco,* a city of Spain, now Tarragona. — **37. Ab omnique.** A. & S. § 279, 3, (c); Z. § 356.

1–4. Memini te scribere, *that you wrote,* **2. me esse jussum,** 159
that I was bid. In the former case the speaker transfers himself to the past, which then becomes a present (*scribere*) to him; in the latter, the action is regarded simply as a fact (hence *jussum esse*). A. & S. § 268, Rem. 1, (a); Z. § 589; M. § 408, Obs. 2; B. 1131; A. 57, IV. — **4. Res publica** = *public service, official duty.*

9–17. Semel, *once for all.* — **15. Ecquonam modo,** *whether* (*ec,* Z. § 351) *in any way.* — **16. Possim.** Indirect question. — **17. Ipsa,** i. e., *misericordia.*

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159 **27-38.** — **Quod.** A. & S. § 206, (17); H. 453; B. 701; A. 48, IV. **34. Amicissimi,** *devoted, stanch friends.* — **38. Criminibus.** Dative.

160 1-12. **Pedem.** A. & S. § 236; H. 378, (2); B. 958; A. 55, II. — 2. **Primis finibus** = *the borders.* — 9. **Existimes.** *Ut* omitted. — **12. Illorum.** Castor and Phidippus.

NOTES

TO THE

ORATION FOR LIGARIUS.

INTRODUCTION.

BEFORE the outbreak of the civil war between Caesar and Pompey, Quintus Ligarius had gone to Africa as legate of the propraetor C. Considius Longus, and when the latter, about the year 50 B. C., set out for Rome to become a candidate for the consulship, Ligarius was appointed temporary governor of the province. A strong party was soon formed for Pompey in Africa, and when, in the following year, P. Attius Varus, a decided Pompeian, arrived there, Ligarius readily resigned the government to him and embraced the cause of Pompey. In the meantime, however, the senate had appointed L. Aelius Tubero to the province, and when, shortly afterwards, he appeared off the coast of Utica, he was not permitted to land, nor even to bring ashore his sick son Quintus Tubero. He then set sail for Macedonia, and joined the camp of Pompey. After the battle of Pharsalia, both the Tuberos were pardoned by Caesar. Ligarius continued in Africa, and was finally taken prisoner at Adrumētum. The clemency of Caesar spared his life, but he was sentenced to banishment. His friends, and Cicero himself, endeavored to procure his recall, but the stubborn resistance of the Pompeian party in Africa made Caesar inexorable. At the same time an accusation was brought against him by Quintus Tubero, on account of his violent conduct and opposition to Caesar in Africa. Cicero undertook his defence, and the

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case was pleaded before Caesar himself in the Forum. The eloquence of Cicero overcame the dictator's prepossessions, and Ligarius received a pardon.

The oration for Ligarius has been much admired, and is remarkable for the fearless tone, the freshness, and freedom which pervade it. It was delivered in B. C. 46.

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1–3. **Novum crimen,** *a new crime.* Ironical. As if others, forsooth, had not done the same thing! — 3. **Q. Ligarium fuisse,** *that Quintus Ligarius was.* — **Q. Ligarium,** subject acc. of *fuisse,* depending on **detulit.** A. & S. § 272; H. 551, I.; B. 1135; A. 52, VI. — **C. Pansa.** Caesar's intimate friend, and consul with Hirtius in B. C. 43. 161

4–5. **Familiaritate,** abl. of cause. (There is no need of referring it specially to **fretus.** See H. 419, V. 1). — 5. **Quae — tecum** = *which he has with you.* — **Ei,** dat. of the possessor.

6–15. **Vertam.** Subj. of indirect question. A. & S. § 265; H. 525, (9); B. 1182; A. 67, I. 1. — 9. **Abuterer,** in the sense of "to take advantage of." — 11. **Fecerit,** *has brought it to pass.* Followed by the object clause *ut — esset.* H. 554, III.; A. & S. § 273, 1, (b). 12. **Integrum,** *a matter untouched.* — 15. **Culpae, errati** (genitives), *from a fault, for an error.*

20–26. **Confiteamini.** *Ut,* omitted. — 21. **Reprehendatis.** A. & S. § 263, 3; H. 523, II.; B. 1241; A. 62, II. — 26. **Posset.** For *potuisset,* but the imperfect is more lively, and brings the implied *dissatisfaction directly before us* (present time). A. & S. § 261, Rem. 5; H. 504, 2.

4–17. **Qui.** Supply *ii.* — **Quam,** *i. e.,* quam (audierunt) parari. 162
6. **Primo,** adv., *at first.* — **Salutis.** Governed by *ducem.* — 11. **Concursum est** = *men flocked.* — 15. **Qui cuperet,** *because he desired* = *cum is cuperet.* — 17. **Culpa.** Abl. of separation.

27–28. **A provincia,** *i. e.,* by the inhabitants; hence the use of the preposition. — 28. **Quod restitit,** *during which he remained. Quod* is accusative of duration of time. Another reading is *quo* (abl.) *restitit.*

33–36. **Alienis,** *strangers.* — 34. **Desiderii,** *of longing.* — 36. **Aequo,** *tranquil, easy.*

1–3. **Prodo meam** (*causam*), *I betray my own.* This is further 163
explained by the words *Cum M. Cicero — confitetur fuisse.* — 2. **Clementiam.** Acc. in exclamation. — 3. **Decorandam,** *worthy of being adorned.* Fut. pass. part.

4–9. **Defendit,** *maintains.* — 5. **Se ipsum.** How is *ipse* commonly used? A. & S. § 135, Rem. 1; H. 452 and 1, (7); B. 1035;

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163 A. 20, II. *in fin.* — **Nec quid, etc.** Order: nec reformidat quid occurrat (*may occur, suggest itself*) tibi de se ipso audienti de alio. **9. Quam non** = *how little.*

13–16. Etiam, *even.* — **Ex — parte,** *in great part.* — **Judicio,** *from choice,* as an act of judgment. Abl. of cause. — **16. Cum,** *although,* with concessive subjunctive. A. & S. § 263, 5; Rem. 1, (a); H. 515, I.; B. 1282; A. 61, 2.

19–22. Qui — fuissem, *as I had been.* Subjunctive by *attraction* (essential part). A. & S. § 266, 1; H. 527, 2, 2); B. 1291; A. 66, II.; Z. § 547. — **20. Alterum** *imperatorem,* a title bestowed upon Cicero by his soldiers in Cilicia, and recognized by Caesar in his letter. — **21. A quo,** to be connected with **concessos.** — **22. Fasces laureatos,** *laurelled fasces,* carried by the six lictors who attended him as proconsul of Cilicia, until he laid down the *imperium.*

25–26. Ut, *how.* — **Qui** = quamquam ego, *although I,* with *audeam,* subjunct. of concession. A. & S. § 264, 2; H. 515, II.; B. 1290. — **26. Non audeam** is of course ironical.

32–36. Ad — fructum, *to some profit of my own* = in some degree to my own advantage. — **36. Congressus est,** *fought.*

164 **1–6. Mens.** Supply *erat.* — **Oculi, manus.** Nom. pl. — **2. Urgeo,** sc., *te, I press too hard upon you.* — **6. Hic.** Caesar. — **Potest,** *is able to do, i. e.,* to become the master of affairs.

9–13. Non nihil (*nonnihil*), lit., not nothing = *somewhat.* — **10. Desidero,** *I miss.* — **12. Viderit.** Subjunct. to refer the thought to *pater.* — **13. Quovis,** sc., *modo.* — **Agi,** sc., *eam* (i. e., *causam*), *that the case should be conducted.*

14–16. Arguis (hominem) **fatentem** (= *that confesses* the charge against him). — **16. Haec.** Supply *sunt,* which is often omitted in short sentences.

24–25. Ejus, *of the latter, i. e.,* Brocchus. — **Suo,** *his own, i. e.,* Ligarius's. — **25. Num est,** *is it so?* (No.)

29–33. Dictatorem. Sulla. — **30. Isto modo.** Clearness is secured by remembering that *iste,* as a demonstrative of the second person, always points to *something connected with the person addressed.* — **32. Hoc eodem.** Caesar. — **33. Vindicata est,** *was punished,* by prosecuting the murderers.

38. Generis, subjective gen.; **virtutis,** objective gen.: both limiting **studia.** Render: *your race and family's cultivation of virtue, refinement, etc.*

165 **6–8. An,** *i. e.,* an postulatis. — **7. Multo,** *much.* Abl. of degree of difference. — **8. Domi,** if retained, must refer to a private audience which Cicero and others had with Caesar on behalf of Liga-

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rius. — **Strati**, *prostrated.* From *sterno.* — **Ad pedes**, *at his* (Cae- 165
sar's) *feet.*

15. Cave ignoscas, *take care that you do not pardon* (= beware of pardoning). *Ne* is omitted. A. & S. § 262, Rem. 6; H. 535, 1, 2); A. 64, IV. — **Te fratrum misereat**, *that you feel no pity for brothers.* A. & S. § 215, (1); H. 410 and III.; B. 805; A. 50, IV. 3.

21–26. Quam. Rel. pro. (The correlative to *tanta* would be *quantam*). — **Per te obtines** = "*naturally possess.*" — **24. Vellent.** Subjunct. of desire. — **25. De victis**, sc., *nonnulli.* — **26. Ignosci.** Without a subject; *that pardon should be extended.*

30–39. Honesto, *honorable*, with respect to the end in view. — **Saluti civi.** A. & S. § 227; H. 390; B. 848; A. 51, VII. — **31. Hominis**, *the part of a man.* Predicate gen. — **35. Errare — nolle**, *not to wish Caesar to err. Nolle* is the subject of *est.* — **39. Ad**, *after the manner of.*

3–6. Postulatio, *request.* Properly, "an application to the 166
prætor to allow the presentation of a complaint." — **6. Quisquam.** Complete this clause by means of the closing one, thus: *quisquam* novum scelus adferret. So also with **quod is.** — **Adferret.** Subjunct. of the thought (wondering) of Caesar. A. & S. § 266, 3; H. 520, II.; B. 1255; A. 66, I.

10–21. Timoris, *i. e.*, Caesaris. — **Qui**, sc., *vocant, those who name it.* — **Durius**, *more harshly.* — **Spem**, sc., *appellant.* — **15. Ut**, *so that*, with **debeat**, subjunct. of result. — **17. Liceat** (nos) **esse**, *grant* (let it be granted) *that we are. Liceat*, concessive subjunct. But (21) **liceat**, *let it be permitted*, subjunct. of request, entreaty. — **Parricidii**, i. e., *patriae*, communis parentis. — **Pompeio**, dat. limiting *liceat.*

27. Tibi conveniret, *it* (**pax**, *peace*) *might be agreed upon by you. Tibi* (best rendered "by you," but) dat. of advantage. Lit., it might be suitable to you with, etc.

33–37. Illam. Attraction (from *concessionem*) for *id.* — **34. Hostile** = of enemies. — **Civile** = of citizens. — **36. Partim — partim**, *some — others.* A. & S. § 277, Rem. 8; H. 461, 5; B. 665. — **Consiliis**, *from deliberation*, **studiis**, *from party spirit*, the plural referring the qualities to many. Abl. of cause. — **37. Principum**, *of the leaders.*

3–8. Occiderit, *fell.* Subjunct. of result, *in qua* = *ut in ea.* A. 167
& S. § 264, 1, (a); H. 500; B. 1218; A. 65, I. — **6. Utrum**, *which of the two.* Interrog. pron. — **Tandem**, *I pray*, gives spirit and vivacity to a question. — **8. Poteramusne**, sc., *non venire.*

13–17. Reprehendo. The indicative, because all doubt and

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167 deliberation are excluded. Hence the answer, *minime vero, by no means truly.* — **17. Conjecta est,** *was cast.* Provinces were generally distributed by lot. The lots or *sortes* were thrown into a narrow-necked urn (*situla, sitella, urna*), and drawn forth one at a time.

19–21. Excusare, sc., *se.* *Excūso* is frequently used with a personal object. — **21. Eruditi** *sumus.* — **Militiae.** A. & S. § 221, Rem. 3; H. 424, 2; B. 944; A. 55, III. 3. — **Contubernales,** *tent-companions,* young Romans who attended the general for the purpose of learning the art of war.

32–36. Illum, *i. e.,* Ligarium. Others, *ullum.* — **35. Quam, etc.,** *than that some one should have been more willing, etc.* — **Se.** Supply *obtinere* = *to possess it.* — **36. Is aliquis,** *that "somebody."*

168 **1–2. Si essetis,** *if you had been,* i. e., *in provinciam recepti.* **2. Traditurі fuistis,** *would you have surrendered.* For *traditurі fuissetis,* but the indicative represents the intention as *positively expressed.* A. & S. § 259, Rem. 3, (c); H. 475 and 1.

7–19. Cujus interfuit, *whose interest it was.* A. & S. § 219; H. 406, III.; B. 809; A. 50, IV. 4. — **14. Rex.** Juba, king of Numidia and part of Mauritania. — **16. Conventus,** *companies,* corporations, of Roman citizens settled there for the sake of trade. — **17. Facturi fueritis** (with the force of *facturi fuissetis*), *you would have done.* Subjunct. of indirect question. When a subjunctive is required in the apodŏsis (conclusion) of a conditional clause, by the structure of the sentence of which it forms part, the pluperfect is generally (not always) represented by the participle in **rus** with **fuerim** (perf. subj.) A. & S. § 260, II., Rem. 7, (2); A. 59, IV. 2, *in fin.* — **18. Quid feceritis,** *what you did* (not, may have done). — **19. Summa injuria.** Most editors read *summa cum injuria.* See Z. § 472.

28–32. Vel, *even.* — **29. Gloriemini.** *Ut* omitted. — **Per me,** *"as far as I am concerned."* Z. § 301, *in fin.* — **Fuisse tradituros.** See note on line 14, page 125. — **32. Privaverit.** Subjunct. in a relative clause expressing a reason.

34–35. Quamvis, *however much,* with concessive subj. **probarem.** A. & S. § 263, 2, (3); H. 515, I.; B. 1282; A. 61, 2. — **35. Non commemorarem,** *I would not mention.* The delicate irony of this passage should not escape the student's notice. Cicero extols constancy (*i. e.,* persistent consistency) of devotion to Pompey in the man who was anxious to ingratiate himself with Caesar! S. quaintly remarks, "This praise is not exactly very great."

39. Quotus quisque (= quotusquisque), *how few.* A. & S. § 207, Rem. 35, (a); Z. § 710. See **Lex.**

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1–8. Istud = *that that you did.* — **Partibus,** *party.* In this sense 169
usually in the plural. — **6. Ut,** *although,* with concessive subj. *fuissent.* — **8. Quae.** Why in the neuter plural? A. & S. § 205, Rem. 2, (2); H. 439, 2, 3); B. 654; A. 47, II. (2).

9–19. Hoc certe, sc., *fuit.* — **Praecipuum Tuberonis,** *peculiar to Tubero.* — **16. Injuria,** *unjustly,* undeservedly. The abl. as an adverb. — **19. An, ut, etc.** The ** indicate a lacuna in the MSS. The words *nec in vobis magis, etc.* show that the missing portion had a negative force: this fact and the words *omnes — tenebamur,* enable us to render thus: *or, as happens in civil wars,* was there no disposition to yield, *and no more in your own case than in that of the rest?*

25–34. Ubi = *ut ibi,* with subjunctive of result. — **Tibi.** Dat. of the agent. See note on line 11, page 30. — **29. Vos constantiae.** A. & S. § 229, Rem. 6; H. 410, III.; B. 805; A. 50, IV. 3.—

34. Qui putetis = *quum vos putetis, in that you suppose,* "in supposing."

36–39. In causa, *in the* (legal) *case,* not "*in the cause,*" in which Cicero heartily engaged. — **Num** anticipates the answer "no." — **38. Unam summam,** *solely to the general head.* — **39. Causas egi multas,** *I have conducted many cases.*

2–4. Ratio, *the course.* — **3. Non putavit,** sc., se quicquam mali 170
committere. Hm. — **4. Si — posthac,** sc., tale quid commiserit (J.), ut ignoscatur non orabo, *if ever hereafter he shall do the like, I will not ask that he be pardoned.* The language is that of common life.

8–9. Colligo (colligĕre), I collect = *I sum up.* — **Valerent,** *might have weight.* Subj. of probability. — **9. Profectus** *est.*

22–24. Causas, etc. Order: causas (*eorum*) rogantium (*te*) esse gratiosiores (*more influential*) apud te quam vultus (*the faces,* more or less known to you. Others, *the sorrowful countenances*). — **24. Quam,** *how much.*

32–39. Multis — tuis, *you will indeed do a thing pleasing to many* (of) *your friends.* — **36. Nosti** = *novisti.* — **39. Squalorem,** *i. e.,* of the *soiled garments* worn by him, according to custom, as a sign of mourning.

2. De — agere, *that we are acting in regard to the civil and polit-* 171
ical rights (capite) *of one man. Caput* = the civil and political rights of a Roman citizen, the loss of which was called *deminutio capitis.* See Lexicon.

6–10. Pie, *affectionately.* — **9. Nos putare** (*that we regarded*) depends on *te dicere.* — **10. Essent.** Subjunct. in oratio obliqua. A. & S. § 266, 2; H. 529; B. 1296, E.; A. 67, II. — **Te.** Supply *putare.*

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171 **11-14. Hunc — omnium,** *this splendor* (high rank) *of them all;* for *horum omnium splendorem,* the splendor of all these (now present). **13. L. Corfidium,** who died some time before. Cicero afterwards discovering his mistake, in a letter to Atticus requests him to have the name erased from all the copies of this oration. — **14. Veste mutata,** *i. e.,* to put on the soiled garb of mourning during the trial.

18-23. Tuis suos, *i. e.,* tuis amicis suos amicos, *to your friends their own friends,* the friends of your friends. — **Quem — modum,** *just as.* — **19. Hoc,** *i. e.,* "te omnes, qui contra te non essent, tuos putare." — **23. Fuerit futurus,** *would have been.* In hypothetical sentences, when an *intended* action, or a state or condition which is to come to pass, is to be expressed, the perfect subjunctive of the active periphrastic conjugation regularly takes the place of the pluperfect, not only after a present tense (*potest*), but even after preterites. Z. § 498, *in fin.* See note on line 17, page 168.

24. Qui — noverit, *that, in* (what is) *almost the sameness of the brothers, does not know the oneness of their thoughts* (*consensum*), *concordant and almost moulded together.*

30-39. Consilio, *intentionally.* — **32. Ierit** (= *iverit*), *admit that he went.* — **33. Hi tui** = *hi* fratres qui *tui* amici sunt. — **35. Quaestor.** In B. C. 56, while Caesar was in Gaul. — **39. Te.** Repeated from line 37 on account of the long intervening clause.

172 **1. De.** Supply *aliquid* before *de,* from the preceding line.

2-10. Nihil — aliud = *had no other object.* — **5. Quam, etc.** Order: cum admonitus officio hujus (*Ligarii*) dederis (*you shall have given*) quam (*it, salutem*) utrisque his (*Ligariis*). — **7. Neque** = *et non.* — **10. De,** *in the case of.* — **Homine.** M. Marcellus.

19. Nec — nec, *either — or.* When the leading proposition is negative, *nec — nec, neque — neque,* etc., in subordinate subdivisions simply distribute the negation, and are equivalent to *aut — aut.* A. & S. § 277, Rem. 5, (a); H. 585, 2; B. 999.

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NOTES

TO THE

FIRST PHILIPPIC.

INTRODUCTION.

THE fourteen orations called *Philippics* were all directed against Marcus Antonius, the "soft triumvir," and received their name from their resemblance to the invectives pronounced by Demosthenes against Philip of Macedon. The crisis precipitated by the assassination of Caesar at first alarmed Cicero for his safety, and he resolved on a voyage to Greece. After he had set out, he was detained at Rhegium by contrary winds, and the hope of an accommodation between Antony and the senate induced him to return. This hope was destined not to be realized, for Antony, now holding the office of consul, was craftily preparing to follow in the footsteps of Caesar. On the day after his arrival, Antony assembled the senate for the purpose of securing their sanction to some new honors to the memory of Caesar, and Cicero was specially summoned to be present. He excused himself, however, alleging fatigue from his journey; but on the following day, September 2d, B. C. 44, he appeared in his place, in the absence of Antony, and delivered the first Philippic. After explaining the motives of his recent departure from Rome, his sudden return, his absence on the preceding day, and declaring that he would have opposed the posthumous honors proposed to the usurper, he defended the laws of Caesar, and warned the senate of the designs of Antony, who had violated the most authentic of those laws.

This oration produced an open rupture between Cicero and Antony. They became the principal characters at Rome. Never before did Rome stand in such need of the orator's services, and never did he appear to better advantage than during this perilous crisis. The emergency of the occasion overcame his constitutional timidity, and he again became the popular idol. The image of the old republic filled his mind and animated him with a noble spirit of patriotism. But his labors and counsels were in vain. Those combinations were in progress which resulted in the Second Triumvirate, and in his proscription and death, as related in the sketch of his life. The first four Philippics were delivered in the latter part of the year B. C. 44, and the last ten early in B. C. 43.

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173 **1-9. Reversionis.** In what different from *reditus?* See Lex. **2. Dicenda** esse, *ought to be said.* — **4. Aliquando,** *at length,* after the "ides of March." — **5. Manendum.** Why is *esse* understood? A. & S. § 272; H. 551, I.; B. 1135; A. 52, VI. See note on line 11, page 30. — **9. Eo die.** March 17th.

12-17. Exemplum. After the expulsion of the Thirty Tyrants from Athens, a general amnesty was proclaimed. — **Verbum,** *ἀμνηστία* (amnestia). — **17. Liberos.** Antony sent his son (according to Vell. Pat. his sons) as hostages to Brutus and his party (*praestantissimis civibus*) in the Capitol.

22-25. Commentariis, *memoranda, note-books* (of regulations, etc.) — **24. Restituti,** sc., *in Caesaris commentariis ab eo* (Antonio) *dicebantur?* Hm. — **25. Immunitates,** *exemptions* from taxes, etc., granted to cities and provinces.

174 **1-10. Ser. Sulpicio.** The celebrated lawyer, consul in B. C. 51, and eulogised in the ninth Philippic. — **3. Figeretur,** *should be posted up.* — **8. Vellet.** Subjunct. of the thought or wish of Antony. **10. Gratias egimus,** *we thanked.*

14-20. Ab eo, *i. e.,* Antonio. — **Datum** *esse.* Supply *videbatur.* **16. Fuisset.** Subjunct. in *oratio obliqua.* A. & S. § 266, 2; H. 529; B. 1296, E.; A. 67, II. — **19. Uncus — illi,** *the hook was thrust into that fugitive.* The *uncus* was fastened to the neck of condemned criminals, by which they were dragged to the Tiber. — **20. Marii nomen.** Amatius, surnamed *Pseudomarius,* pretended to be either the son or grandson of the great Marius. Antony put him to death without a trial. Dict. Biog.

22-34. Dolabellae. Antony's colleague in the consulship after Caesar's death. See List of Consuls. — **25. Idemque** = *iidemque.* **Bustum,** *a sepulchre.* — **Qui — effecerant** = *who had performed that irregular burial.* The reference is to the burning of Caesar's body in the Forum. — **28. Animadversio in** = *punishment of.* See note on line 35, page 23. — **31. Columnae.** This was an altar in the form of a column, erected by the plebs in the Forum, and inscribed **Parenti Patriae,** to the Father of his Country. — **33. Kalendis.** See note on line 18, page 15. — **34. Nihil,** sc., *fecit.*

175 **1-5. Veterani.** Caesar's *veterans* settled in various parts of Italy. — **4. Quae,** *these things.* — **5. Jus — liberum,** *a free right of legation* = the more usual *jus liberae legationis.* The *libera legatio* was permission granted to a senator to go to any of the provinces on his own private affairs in the character of an ambassador, but without performing the duties of one. See Lexicon.

11-24. Non — causa. Because Antony had stationed four legions

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in Brundisium. — **12. Kalendis Sextilibus,** *on the first of August,* 175
the *sixth* month of the old Roman year, commencing with March. **14. Conjunctissima.** On account of his successful accusation of Verres. — **20. Conscendi** (sc., *navem*), *I embarked* — **22. Intempesta,** *late, unseasonable.* — **24. Apud eundem,** *at the house of the same* P. Valerius.

25–37. Municipes, *citizens,* of a *municipium* or free town. See note on line 16, p. 53. — **28. Ea lecta.** From this remark we see the dispatch with which copies of speeches were made and circulated. — **33. Boni quid,** *anything good.* Partitive gen. — **35. Rem conventuram** (esse), *that matters would be adjusted* between Antony and the senate. — **Kalendis,** sc., *Septembribus.* — **37. Galliis,** i. e., *transalpina et cisalpina,* which Antony had demanded as his province.

2–5. Non quo non putarem, *not that* (because) *I did not suppose.* 176
A. & S. § 262, Rem. 9; H. 520, II. 3; B. 1256; A. 63, I. — **Ad tempus,** *in time.* — **4. Veliam,** *to Velia,* in Lucania. — **5. Quanto — dolore,** *with how much pain to myself.*

13–24. Quamquam parum, etc., *although he had been but little aided* (poorly seconded) by those *by whom he ought* to have been aided, *for that very circumstance, etc.* — **22. Naturam,** *i. e.,* "the thousand *natural shocks* that flesh is heir to." — **24. Se,** not *eam,* because *res publica* is the logical subject. Z. § 550.

25–39. Utriusque consilii, *i. e.,* of my departure and return. — **29. Prae me tuli.** See note on line 24, page 70. — **34. Aut — agebatur,** *or the question turned on a peace with Pyrrhus.* — **35.** When Cineas was sent by Pyrrhus to propose peace, Appius, then old and blind, appeared in the senate, and by his speech prevailed on them to resist the proffered terms. Dict. Biog. — **37. Referebatur,** *a proposition was brought forward.* — **39. Pignoribus,** *on account of their pledges,* which the consul took of the senators as security for their attendance in the senate.

6–18. Cum fabris. To demolish his house. — **10. Operis,** *work-* 177
men. — **Publice,** *by the state.* Cicero's house had been destroyed by Clodius. — **17. Parentalia,** *festivals in honor of the dead.* — **18. Supplicationibus,** which were decreed only to the gods.

21–32. Fuerit, *grant that it was;* or, suppose it was. Concessive subjunct. — **23. Stirpem.** For, in the popular belief, the "noble Brutus" was descended from that "elder Brutus." — **26. Ut cujus, etc.,** *that supplications should be offered up to him whose sepulchre exists anywhere where solemn sacrifices are offered to the dead* (= who was merely a human being). *Parentetur.* A. & S. § 266, 1; H. 527; B. 1291; A. 66, II. — **32. Velim,** *I wish.* Sub-

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177 junct. to soften the assertion. A. & S. § 260, Rem. 4; H. 486, III. 3; A. 60, 2.

178 **1–12. Ne.** Connect it with *inveniretur.* — **Unus modo,** *only one,* Piso. — **10. Malum** = *evil on it!* A. & S. § 199, Rem. 2; Z. § 360. **Est** = *means.* — **Ista,** *that — of yours.* — **11. Quaedam,** sc., *servitus.* **12. Hoc,** *i. e., ne taceant.* Hm.

15–22. Suspicionem — venire. The dative *populo* is governed by the expression *in suspicionem venire.* See A. & S. § 211, Rem. 5, Note; H. 392, II. 1; B. 817; A. 51, I. — **17. Alium deesse** depends on *in suspicionem venire.* — **18. Gratias — habeo.** See note on line 1, page 17, and line 19, page 107. — **22. Minus** = *not.* A. & S. § 277, I., Rem. 14; Z. § 731.

25–39. Non — probem, *not that I approve them.* — **Non quo** = *non quod.* See note on line 2, page 176. — **26. Rationem habendam** (*esse*) **pacis, etc.,** *that regard should especially be had to peace, etc.* — **28. Advocatis.** Sarcasm. The "*counsellors*" were the veterans whom he brought with him to the senate-house. — **Minus valere,** *to be less well* than usual. — **29. Quod,** *which.* — **31. An** introduces the question *quae ille in aes, etc.* See note, and a similar construction, line 21, page 13. M. § 453. — **In** = *contained in.* **Commentariolis,** *his notes.* — **32. Auctore,** *voucher.* — **33. Dictis,** *referred to.* — **39. Ut — fecit:** ut (*as*) non fecit multa promissa (*promised*) multis.

179 **4–10. Ad Opis.** Supply *aedem.* It stood on the Capitoline, and from it Antony took a large amount of money. — **5. Cruenta,** *blood-stained:* accumulated during Caesar's wars. — **7. Ea — effusa,** *let that too be dissipated.* — **10. Quam lex,** *as a law* of his.

11–20. Semproniae. Gracchus belonged to the *gens Sempronia.* **12. Sullae,** *i. e., leges.* — **Corneliae,** sc., *leges proferentur.* But where are Caesar's? — **20. Acta.** Order: non puto ferendum (*esse*) acta Caesaris dissolvi (*should be annulled* by these manuscript notes, *chirographa*).

21–25. Optima. Order: saepius flagitata etiam optima re publica (*interests of the state*). — **23. Consulares,** sc., *provinciae.* — **25. Quid?** Supply *censetis; what do you think?* See note, line 33, page 15, and line 33, page 76.

26–38. De — decuria, *in relation to a third decury* or class of judges. See note on line 7, page 57. The Lex Aurelia of B. C. 70 established three decuries of judges; senatores, equites, and tribuni aerarii. Julius Caesar excluded the decuria of the latter. Dict. Antiqq., p. 650. Antony desired a "*decuria centurionum.*" — **29. Rettulit — libellum,** *he entered in his memorandum-book.* —

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32. Comitiis. See note on line 17, page 73. — **35. Census,** *a census, i. e., a property qualification.* — **36. Centurioni,** sc., *census praefiniebatur.* — **38. Ordines,** *companies,* lit., ranks. 179

1–5. Ferretis, *you should propose.* Abbreviated from *ferretis legem, ferretis rogationem.* — **2. Meruisset** (*had served*), abbreviated from *meruisset stipendia,* lit., *had earned pay* as a soldier. — **Lautius,** *the more honorable,* (i. e., service among the cavalry). — **5. Manipulares,** *manipular,* from the ranks, *i. e.,* common soldiers from the maniples. — **Alaudarum,** *of the "Larks."* See Dict. Antiqq. A legion raised by Caesar in Gaul, and probably so named from the decoration of their helmets. A Celtic word. 180

8–14. Index = *purport.* — **11. Utquisque sordidissimus — ita libentissime,** *the more ignoble — the more willingly.* H. 458, 2; B. 1053. — **14. In turpem decuriam,** i. e., *tertiam.* — **Jure,** *deservedly.* rightly.

29–39. Ad vim reverti. By a successful appeal to the people. **36. Ad,** *before.* — **Operas,** *workmen,* the hirelings of Antony. — **39. Aliud,** sc., nisi hoc, *what else is it but this.*

3–5. Quid. Supply *dicam de eo.* A. & S. § 229, Rem. 3, 2; Z. § 769; B. 720, b. — **4. Obrogatur — Caesaris** = *the laws of Caesar are invalidated.* — **Legibus.** Dative. — **5. Ei — aqua.** A. & S. § 251, and Rem. 2; Z. § 418 and 469. 181

13–17. Fixas (esse), *posted up.* — **14. Reducti,** *i. e.,* nonnulli reducti sunt. — **17. A mortuo.** Observe how effectively, in the three preceding sentences, the significant, emphatic words stand at the beginning and the end of them. Z. § 789.

17–23. Uno — auctore, *there being but one, but a most excellent voucher. Optimo* is of course ironical. — **18. Domo,** *from his* (Antony's) *house.* A. & S. § 225, Rem. 1; H. 424, 2; B. 943. — **20. Gloriabatur,** *he prided himself.* — **Rem publicam,** *the public welfare.* **23. De his — de eis — illae enim,** *of the latter — of the former — for they.*

28. Bonis tribunis. Abl. absolute. — **30. Religione** = *with the sanctities of religion,* such as unfavorable omens. — **32. Mihi.** Supply *narras.* "The familiar tone of the Philippics occasions numerous ellipses." Hm. — **36. Quid tum,** sc., *sequitur.* See reference, line 3, page 181. — **38. Consules — scivit.** The preamble. **39. Jure,** *according to law.* — **Rogaverunt,** *proposed a bill to.*

7–14. Est — vobis = *you still have power. Vobis.* Antony and Dolabella, the latter of whom was the husband of Cicero's daughter Tullia, who died in B. C. 45. — **8. Tollite,** i. e., *vitia.* — **Removete,** i. e., *vim, arma.* — **11. Facilitatem,** *good nature.* — **12. Collegam —** 182

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182 **fortuna.** The sentence is unfinished, but its *sense* is completed in the following *sed eum — esse factum.* — **14. Avorum, etc.** His paternal grandfather was the celebrated orator M. Antonius, consul in B. C. 99; on his mother's side, L. Julius Caesar, consul in B. C. 90, whose son, of the same name, was consul in B. C. 64.

21–36. Quo minus — recusabo, lit., *I will make no refusal that he may not become most inimical to me* = I will not object to his becoming, etc. A. & S. § 262 and Rem. 11; H. 499; B. 1236; A. 65, III. — **33. Amici naturam,** *the disposition of a friend, i. e.,* Antony. — **36. Nec erit — mortis,** *nor will the excuse of sickness be more just in regard to your not coming to the senate than* (your excuse) *of* (fearing) *death.* In other editions these are regarded as the words of Cicero, but Kayser, rightly considering them as a continuation of "non —socero," marks them as quoted. *Veniendi*

183 is governed by *justior.*

2–12. Utriusque vestrum, *of you both.* — **5. Quoque.** See next note. — **Optimi cujusque** = *of all the good.* A. & S. § 207, Rem. 35, (b); H. 458, 1; A. 17, V. 4. — **12.** Order: **Qui** *fructus recte factorum esset* (*is,* indirect question). **Praeter ceteros** = *more than others.*

15–36. Impiorum, *of the impious,* a term frequently applied in the Philippics to the enemies of the Republic as *failing in their duty to their country.* — **22. Tuo nomine,** *on your account,* i. e., for what *you* did. Z. § 679 *in fin.* — **25. Beneficio novo,** *on account of your recent good service.* Abl. of cause. — **31. Non.** To be connected with *anteponis.* — **Quibus,** *during which.* — **34. Metu.** That Caesar's promised donations might not be made. — **35. Collegam tuum collegam tibi esse,** *that your colleague should be* (in reality) *a colleague to you.* — **36. Auspiciorum,** *of the auspices.* When Dolabella was elected consul, Antony (as augur) reported unfavorable omens, in order to invalidate the election. See note on line 15,

184 page 50.

10–18. M. Manlii, who defended the Capitol against the Gauls, but was afterwards thrown from the Tarpeian rock (B. C. 383) on the charge of aiming at kingly power. — **11. Decreto — Manliae,** *by a decree of the Manlian gens.* — **12. Marcum vocari,** *should be called Marcus.* — **18.** Order: **licet** (*ut quisque*) loquatur quod libet cuique (*pleases him*).

21–39. Domestici, *the members of one's family.* Fulvia, Antony's wife, was insatiably avaricious. — **30. Quod.** Rel. pron. — **31. In fabula,** *in the play.* — **Illi ipsi,** *to the very man,* viz., Atreus, in the tragedy of "Atreus" (by L. Accius), slain by Aegisthus, son of

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Thyestes. — **36. Vita,** i. e., *avi tui.* — 37. **Libertate.** A. & S. § 250; H. 429; B. 889; A. 54, I. — **39. Malim.** Subjunct. of inclination, to soften an assertion (here, to express the preference modestly). A. & S. § 260, II., Rem. 4; H. 486, III. 3; B. 1178; A. 60, 2. 184

1–15. L. Cinnae, the confederate of Marius in the civil war with Sulla. — **6. Lege,** *condition, tenure.* — **11. Nec beatus, etc.** Apply the negative to *quisquam* (which then = *nullus*), and render *nec — nec — nec* by *aut — aut — aut.* — **15. Gladiatoribus,** *at shows of gladiators.* Abl. absolute; lit., there being gladiators. See Lex. B. — **Clamores,** sc., *significant.* 185

17–20. Statuae. "Dative, governed by *dati*, which, on account of the liveliness of the expression, is suppressed." Hm. — **Duobus tribunis.** Supply *plausus dati significant.* — **20. Quid?** See note on line 33, page 15. — **Apollinarium.** These games were held in the Circus Maximus annually on the sixth of July, in honor of Apollo. Dict. Antiqq.

26–39. Accio, whose play "Tereus" was performed at the games. **Et — dari,** *and that the palm was being awarded to him in the sixtieth year after* the first performance of the play. Lit., in the sixtieth year afterwards. — **28. Suis,** *his own,* because, as praetor, Brutus ought to have conducted the games. — **32. Popularibus,** *courting the favor of the people,* demagogues. — **33. Idemque** = *and I also.* — **Mediis,** *the middle classes.* — **38. Tam caram.** Because when he was sick the Roman people made vows and prayers for his recovery. — **39. A. Hirtii.** At this time (B. C. 44) consul elect. He afterwards (May 1st B. C. 43) fell at Mutina, fighting against Antony.

5–6. Quid igitur, sc., *censetis.* A. & S. § 229, Rem. 3, 2; B. 720, b; Z. § 769. — **6. Quale sit** (of what nature it is =) *what this means.* 186

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NOTES

TO THE

FOURTH PHILIPPIC.

INTRODUCTION.

THE union of Octavian with the party of the senate, and the desertion of two legions from Antony, induced the latter to march into Cisalpine Gaul, which, since the death of Caesar, had been occupied by Decimus Brutus the conspirator. Brutus declared his resolution to support the authority of the senate by holding that province against Antony, whose situation had now become critical. Cicero then addressed the senate, and in the third Philippic denounced Antony as a public enemy, praised Octavian for his spirit and energy, declared that Decimus Brutus had deserved well of the state, and concluded by proposing public thanks to these leaders and to the legions that had deserted from Antony.

From the senate Cicero went immediately to the Forum and delivered the fourth Philippic to the largest audience that had ever listened to his speeches. He recapitulated the subjects upon which he had enlarged in his speech before the senate, giving the people an account of what had happened, and declaring, that, though Antony had not been formally declared a public enemy by the senate, he was in effect treated by them as such. The oration, which was delivered December 20th, B. C. 44, was so well received, that, speaking of it in the sixth Philippic, he declares "he would have reaped sufficient fruit from the exertions of his whole life, had he died on the day it was pronounced, when the whole people, with one voice and mind, called out that he had twice saved the republic."

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187 **4–6 Animus,** *the disposition,* the will, i. e., *defendendae rei publicae.*— **6. Simul ac,** *as soon as,* is strengthened by *primum :* **simul ac primul** = *at the first moment that.* — **Aliquid.** How is it used? A. & S. § 138, 2, (b); H. 191, II. 1; B. 251.

7–12. Quod si, *but if.* — **9. Ne.** Why not *non?* A. & S. § 260, Rem. 6, (b); H. 488, II. 3; B. 1198. — **10. Actam.** Supply *esse.* Why? A. & S. § 272; H. 551, I.; B. 1135; A. 52, VI. — **12. Verbo** *in word,* in name. — **Re,** *in fact.*

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13–19. Multo, *much*, abl. of degree of difference. — **Erectior,** *more* 187
encouraged. — **14. Clamore,** by which, of course, the Romans, at this point, expressed their approbation. — **16. Ut — sint,** *that either they are not.* — **Impii.** See note on line 15, page 183. — **19. Qua,** *any.* Indef. pron. Why not *quae?* A. & S. § 138, Note, and 2; H. 190. 2; B. 249; A. 21, III. *in fin.*

20. C. Caesar, *Caius Caesar:* by this name Cicero here (and afterwards) calls Augustus Caesar, who was the nephew and adopted son of Julius Caesar. His real name was C. Octavius, but after his adoption by his uncle he was called C. Julius Caesar Octavianus, the complimentary epithet Augustus being afterwards added by the senate and the people, B. C. 27.

22–26. Patrimonio, which Julius Caesar left him by will. — **25. Pueri.** Augustus, at this time, was about twenty years old. — **26. Sunt immortalitatis,** *belong to immortality.* Possessive predicate gen. A. & S. § 211, Rem. 8, (3); H. 402, I. and 403; B. 780; A. 50, I. 1. — **Nomen aetatis,** (only) *his name* (belongs) *to his age* (his years).

3–7. Cum. To be repeated before *cresceret, haberemus* and *time-* 188
remus. — **In dies,** *from day to day,* daily. — **5. Capitalem,** *dangerous.* — **7. — Ceperit.** Causal subjunct. after *qui = cum is.* A. & S. § 264, 8; H. 517, I.; B. 1251; A. 63, II.

8–18. Paternis = *his father's,* i. e., Julius Caesar's. — **12. Caesar,** *i. e.,* Augustus (Octavian). — **Non futurum fuisse,** *would not have been.* See note and references, line 14, page 125. — **17. Erat,** lit., *was there,* but *erat* here = *fuisset, would there have been.* The indicative renders the description more animated, and gives the effect of reality to the conclusion. A. & S. § 259, Rem. 4; H. 511, II. — **18. Si, etc.** Order: si exercitus fortissimorum militum C. Caesaris, sui patris, non fuisset (praesidium)?

22–29. Adsensus (= *assensus*), perf. part. from *adsentior* (*assentior*). — **Ut — referretur,** *that the matter* (*subject*) *should be brought up as soon as possible.* — **Primo — tempore.** A. & S. § 207, Rem. 35, (b). — **Quoque,** from *quisque.* — **29. Populum — generatum.** Romulus and Remus, in the popular belief, were the sons of Mars.

33–39. Et loco (= *et in loco*), *and at the right time, seasonably.* **34. Martialium,** *of the soldiers of the Martial legion.* — **39. Albae constiterunt,** *they have taken up a position at Alba.*

8–16. Fertur — caelum, *is raised to the skies,* to the summit of 189
honor. — **14. Nisi forte,** *unless perhaps,* introducing a correction are joined with the indicative. A. & S. § 261, Rem. 6; Z. § 526. **16. Ut ostenditis,** *e. g.,* by crying out, "*hostem, hostem.*"

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189 **17–35. Municipia.** See note on line 16, page 53. — **28. Provincia,** *from the province* (Cisalpine Gaul), abl. of separation, governed by *ex* in composition. — **35. Modo,** *just now,* a short time ago.

190 **2–14. Resistat.** To whom does the subjunctive refer the act? **6. Natus — civis,** *a citizen born for the republic* (dative). — **14. Donatio,** etc., in compliance with Cæsar's promise to his veterans.

15. Infinita hasta = *immense public sale.* A spear was erected at auctions, and indicated that the sale was conducted under the authority of the public functionaries. Dict. Antiqq.

25–35. Sive — sive, *whether — or if.* Lit., either if — or if; **sive** = *si — ve.* — **35. Videant.** Potential subj. (of *possibility*), and does not depend on *quamquam.*

191 **7–17. Illim** = illinc, *thence,* from that place. — **14. Agitur,** *the question now is.* — **15. Victuri simus.** Fut. subjunct. of indirect question. — **17. Crudelitatem mortis** = *crudelem mortem.*

31. Rationem — foederis, *some thought of peace and a treaty, if the matter should so require.* — **Tulisset.** In the original conception, fut. perf., *tulerit.* A. & S. § 266, 2, Rem. 4; H. 533, 4; B. 1296, E. and I.

192 **2–4. Percussore,** lit., striker, stabber, i. e., *bandit,* assassin. — **3. Spartaco,** *a Spartăcus.* Spartacus was the most famous among Roman gladiators and their leader in the Servile war. — **Quod** (*as to*) merely announces the subject of remark. A. & S. § 273, 6, (a); H. 554, IV.; B. 1258; A. 70, IV. — **4. Industria,** abl. denoting *in what respect.*

5–10. Cum, *although,* with **habuisset,** subjunct. of concession. **10. Tanta — fuit,** *so great as it never was.* Observe that *numquam* excludes all comparison. — **Felicitate — virtute,** *by the good fortune and the energy.*

17. Hodierno, etc. Order: autem hodierno die primum (*for the first time*) longo intervallo exarsimus ad spem libertatis, me auctore et principe, hoc M. Servilio, fortissimo viro amicissimoque vobis, collegisque ejus, ornatissimis viris, optimis civibus, referente.

18. Hoc M. Servilio referente, *this Marcus Servilius introducing the subject,* laying the matter before us (in the senate): alluding to the action of the tribunes (as related in Philippica III., 5 and 15) in laying before the senate the subject of the common safety. — **Referente.** The full expression would be *de re publica referente.* See note on line 6, page 23. By the *Plebiscitum Atinium* the tribunes became, *ex officio,* members of the senate, and as early as B. C. 456, they assumed the right of summoning meetings of that

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body. Dict. Antiqq. — **M. Servilio.** Tribune of the people this year, B. C. 44. 192

20. Longo intervallo, *after a long interval,* since the civil war between Caesar and Pompey. — **Me — principe,** *I being adviser and leader* in proposing coercive measures against Antony, as set forth in Phil. III.

21. Exarsimus = *we have been kindled.*

NOTES
TO THE
NINTH PHILIPPIC.

INTRODUCTION.

DECIMUS BRUTUS, being unable to keep the field, withdrew to Mutĭna, where he was besieged by Antony. Cicero now endeavored to prevail upon the senate to proclaim Antony a public enemy, but that body determined first to try the milder measure of sending an embassy to him. Three senators of consular rank, Servius Sulpicius, Lucius Piso, and Lucius Philippus, were therefore sent to demand of Antony the abandonment of the siege of Mutina, and all other hostilities in Cisalpine Gaul, and his submission to the authority of the senate; failing in which he was to be declared an enemy to the state. Before they reached Antony's camp, Servius Sulpicius died. He was the first lawyer in Rome, had filled all the high offices of state, and had long been the intimate friend of Cicero. When tidings of his death reached Rome, the consul Pansa brought before the senate the question of paying honors to his memory, and suggested a public funeral and a public statue. In the following oration, which was delivered on the 16th of March, B. C. 43, Cicero supports the proposition of the consul, declaring that, though Sulpicius had not been killed while employed on the embassy, the embassy was the cause of his death. He concluded by moving that a bronze statue, a public funeral, and a tomb, at the public expense, should be decreed in honor of Sulpicius. A resolution in these terms was adopted by the senate.

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193 **1. Vellem,** *I could wish.* Is the realization of the wish possible? A. 60, 2, *in fin.* See note on line 39, page 103. — **Fecissent,** *had brought it to pass.* — **Ut** is omitted. A. 68, II. *in fin.*

2-5. Gratias ageremus, *we were thanking.* — **3. Mortuo** (eo), *for him dead.* — **4. Renuntiare,** *to report,* to make a report concerning. — **5. Reditus.** See note on line 4, page 173. — **Fuerit futurus,** *would have been.* See note and references on line 17, page 168, and line 23, p. 171.

6. Non quo, *not that,* not as if. Used instead of *non quod.* A. & S. § 262, Rem. 9; H. 520, II. 3; B. 1256; A. 63, I.

7. Defuerit, *was wanting.* This subjunctive implies that the supposed reason is not true in fact. See grammatical references to the preceding note.

11. Cuiquam — legato, *full* (suitable) *honor has* (ever) *been extended* (lit., held) *to any ambassador in case of his death.*

17-24. Qui cum, *although he.* — **Ita,** *in such a manner.* — **19. Quo minus** (= *quominus*) **experiretur,** lit., *by which he should endeavor the less* = to endeavor. — **Vel,** *even.* — **Si** has the force of *num, whether,* (especially in Cicero after *experior.*) — **24. Ejus** (i. e., *Antonii*), *with him.*

194 **1-5. Alia.** Supply *fecisti,* and again after *hoc.* — **4. Praeter sententiam,** *beyond* (more than) *your own opinion.* — **5. Respondendum** (esse). See note on line 11, page 30.

17. Fidenis, *at Fidēnae* (now Castro Giubileo), in B. C. 438. Cornelius Cossus slew Tolumnius in single combat, and dedicated his spoils in the temple of Jupiter Feretrius, the second of the three instances in which the *spolia opima* were won. Dict. Biog.

21. Cn. Octavii. Consul in B. C. 165. In B. C. 162 he was sent, with two colleagues, into Syria, to enforce the terms of the peace made with Antiŏchus the Great. Dict. Biog.

27-31. Subesset, *was present.* Subjunctive of result. A. & S. § 264, 1, (a), and Note; H. 500; B. 1218; A. 65, I. — **29. Ejus,** *him,* or *that one,* in apposition with *Antiochi.* — **31. Laudiceae** (= *Laodicēae*), *at Laodicēa.*

32-38. Leptine, *Leptines,* the name of the assassin. — **33. Quae** (i. e., *statua*) **honestaret** = *ut ea honestaret.* — **36. Tullo, etc.** The names of the four ambassadors (line 16). — **38. Non sanguis,** *not the blood,* or violent death, which is contrasted with the *natural* death of Sulpicius.

195 **8-13. Diligentia,** *the attentiveness,* diligent care, from *diligo,* I love. — **10. Dissimilem sui,** *unlike himself.* — **11. Sibi,** *by him.* — **13. Quam** *videri profuisse* (to have benefited) *rei publĭcae, etc.*

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21. Perturbatus esset. Causal subjunctive. A. & S. § 263, 5, and Rem. (a) and (b); H. 517; B. 1251; A. 63, III. 195

29. Quocirca etiam *arbitror pertinere ad memoriam posteritatis exstare* (*that it should plainly appear*) *quod fuerit* (*was*), *etc.* The subject of *pertinēre* is *exstare — senatus;* the subject of *exstare* is *quod — senatus.* Both infinitives depend on *arbitror.*

35–36. Obeundae, *for not engaging in:* because *excusationem* implies negation. — **36. Quin** *sarciamus injuriam, quam fecimus vivo, honore mortui.*

8–9. Ut vero, *but when.* — **9. Ferre,** *to bear, i. e.,* he felt that he must comply. — **Didicissent.** Subjunct. of result after *quam, than.* 196
A. & S. § 264, 4; H. 501, IV.; B. 1220, (4); A. 65, IV. 3.

13–21. Singulari pietate, *by a remarkable affection.* Abl. of cause. — **18. Velletis,** *you wished.* Subjunctive in oratio obliqua. **21. Prosecuti sumus.** See note on line 5, page 26. — **24. Cui,** *from whom.* A. & S. § 224, Rem. 1; H. 385, 4; B. 855.

28–35. Rostris, *the Rostra.* See note on line 2, page 73, and Plan of the Forum. — **30. Reliqua vita,** *the rest of the life,* apart from the embassy. — **35. Silebitur,** *will be disregarded.* The subject is *scientia.*

1–18. Juris consultus, *learned in the law.* — **9. Futurum sit,** 197
will be. Future subjunct. of result. — **18. Quam** filium, effigiem suorum morum (*character*), etc.

25–28. L. Sullae, sc. *statua.* — **26. Statuta est,** *was erected.* From *statuo.* — **28. Ipsum.** Why accusative? H. 385, 3; B. 836; A. 51, IV.

35. Statuam non (*decernendam esse*) depends on *censuit.*

7–10. Augeatur is vir, *let that man be honored.* Subjunct. as 198
imperative; optative subjunct. — **10. Gratiam referre.** See note on line 6, page 23.

15. Cum, *whereas,* introduces the preamble to the resolution. — **Ser. Sulpicius Q. F.** (= *Quinti filius*) **Lemonia Rufus,** *Servius Sulpicius Rufus, the son of Quintus, of the Lemonian tribe.* — **Lemoniâ** = ex Lemonia tribu. A. & S. § 246, Rem. 3.

28–30. Placere, *that it pleases,* it is the pleasure of, depends on *censeo* in line 15. — **30. Gladiatoribus.** See note on line 15, page 185. — **Liberos posterosque ejus** habere locum quinque pedes quoquoversus (*five feet in every direction,* i. e., circular, with a radius of five feet), circum eam statuam ludis, etc. — **Ludis,** *at the games.* See note on line 37, page 45.

33–36. Uti, etc. Notice the change from the acc. with the infinitive to the subjunctive with *uti.* — **36. Quanti locaverint,** *as they*

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198 *shall have contracted for.* — **Quanti,** genitive of price (degree of value).

199 **2. Efferri,** *should be carried out for burial.* See Lex.

5. Atque, etc. Order: atque existimare e re publica (*of public advantage*) curules aediles remittere edictum, quod habeant de funeribus, funeri Servii Sulpicii, etc. — **Aediles curules.** The curule aediles were two in number, as were also the aediles plebeii. The office of the former was instituted B. C. 365. Only the aediles curules had the power of promulgating edicts, a power founded on their authority as superintendents of the markets, and of buying and selling in general. Dict. Antiqq.

6. Edictum — remittere, *should relax the edict which they have in regard to funerals, in favor of the funeral of Servius Sulpicius Rufus, etc.* — **De funeribus,** *i. e.*, regulating the expense. — "Edictum de funeribus fuit de sumptûs in funere faciendo modo, quo edicto solvi volebat funus Sulpicii." E.

7. Funeri. Dative of advantage — *in favor of the funeral,* so as to allow Sulpicius a distinguished funeral.

10. Quo — inferatur = ut eo —inferatur (*may be buried*), subjunct. of purpose. — **Quod sepulcrum** = *ut id sepulcrum,* and hence *esset,* subjunct. of purpose.

12. Uti quod = cum id, *because it,* and therefore followed by causal subjunctive, **datum esset.** A. & S. § 264, 8, (2); H. 519, 3; B. 1253; A. 63, II. — **Optimo jure,** *with perfect justice.* — **Publice,** *by the state.* The resolution is quite verbose, like all legal documents.

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NOTES

TO THE

ORATION AGAINST VERRES.

INTRODUCTION.

CAIUS VERRES, whose name has become a by-word for oppression and misrule, in B. C. 73 had the island of Sicily allotted to him as his province, and he held the government for three years. During that long period the wretched inhabitants were the victims of his rapacity and cruelty. He plundered the towns of their works of art, sparing neither the temples of the gods nor the private dwellings of men. Statues, and pictures, and jewelled cups were torn from their owners and appropriated to himself. He imposed heavy duties upon the produce of the land and the exports of commerce, and secured to himself the proceeds. Roman citizens were thrown into a dungeon and kept in chains until they were strangled by his orders; and though one of them, named Gavius, while being scourged, exclaimed *Civis Romanus sum!* it did not save him from being crucified in full view of Italy.

To bring this great criminal to justice, a deputation from nearly all the principal cities of Sicily was sent to Rome, and as Cicero had been quaestor at Lilybaeum in B. C. 75, he consented, at their solicitation, to conduct the prosecution. But Quintus Caecilius Niger, a creature of Verres, who had been his quaestor in Sicily, asserted his right to be the prosecutor, his object being to make the prosecution a sham. Cicero then delivered the oration *in Caecilium*, and the court having decided the question in his favor, he was allowed one hundred and ten days to collect the evidence. By assiduous labor, however, Cicero accomplished the task in fifty days, and was ready to open the impeachment. The various devices by which Verres now endeavored to have the trial delayed until the following year, are fully set forth in the following oration.

At this period (B. C. 70) the judices were selected exclusively from the senators. The court met in the temple of Castor, and Glabrio, the city praetor, was president. The trial began on the 5th of August, B. C. 70, on which day the following oration was delivered. It was an exciting and memorable scene. "From

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the foot of Mount Taurus, from the shores of the Black Sea, from many cities of the Grecian mainland, from many islands of the Aegean, from every city or market-town of Sicily, deputations thronged to Rome." The following nine days were occupied in hearing evidence and in the examination of witnesses. Verres soon saw that his case was a hopeless one, and on the third day after the trial began, he retired to Marseilles with a large portion of his ill-gotten wealth. This closed the prosecution.

The remaining Verrine orations, five in number, were written and published while the culprit was in exile. — *Abridged from Forsyth.*

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200 **1–10. Judices.** See note on line 7, page 57. — **2. Ordinis,** *i. e.,* the senatorial. By a regulation of Sulla's, *judices* at this time were selected exclusively from the senators. — **7. Apud populum Romanum, etc.** The italics are supplied by Baiter, and are intended to cover a defect in the MSS. — **9. Percrebruit,** *has been noised about.* — **10. Hominem,** subj. acc. of **posse**; depending on **opinio inveteravit.** A. & S. § 272; H. 551, I.; B. 1135; A. 52, VI. **Quamvis — nocens** (lit., let him be as guilty as you please) = *however guilty he may be;* or, *although he may be guilty.* — **Sit.** Subjunct. of concession.

11–15. Ordinis. *Of your order.* The force of **vestrorum** belongs equally to **ordinis** (i. e., *ordinis vestri*). An adj. following two nouns may qualify both, but it more frequently qualifies only the latter. — **12. Parati,** sc., *ii* vel *homines.* — **[Reus].** Words and passages thus inclosed are found in only a few MSS., or rest upon inferior MS. authority. — **15. Jam,** *already.*

16–22. Spe, *in expectation* (not hope). — **Praedicatione,** *by open* (**prae-**) *avowal.* — **19. Actor,** *as plaintiff,* i. e., attorney for the plaintiff. *Actor* is opposed to **reus,** *the defendant.* — **21. Reconciliare — amissam,** *to recover your lost reputation with regard to* (lit., of) *trials.* — **22. Gratiam,** *favor.*

23–25. Possetis. As a perf. definite (**adduxi,** *I have brought up*) precedes, we should expect *possitis.* — **24. Aerarii.**—See note on line 16, page 57. — **25. Juris urbani,** *of the city's justice,* which Verres, when praetor, rendered wholly corrupt and venal, and which he was now endeavoring to pervert by bribery.

201 **1–5. Istius.** See note on line 2, page 13. — **2. Religionem veritatemque,** *the sanctity and the rectitude.* — **5. Videatur,** *shall appear.* In rendering the subjunctive, employ those auxiliaries which best convey the real meaning.

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6–9. Ut — confiteor. The leading proposition is omitted. A. & 201
S. § 262, Rem. 8. — **Cum,** *although:* hence (1) the concessive subjunct. **factae sint;** A. & S. § 263, 5, and Rem. 1; H. 518, I; B. 1282; A. 61, 2: and (2) **tamen,** *yet,* line 10. — **8. Devitarim** = *devitaverim.* Subjunct. by attraction. A. & S. § 266, 1; H. 527; B. 1291; A. 66, II. — **9. Reppulerim** = *repulerim.*

12–18. Tantum, *so much,* qualifies **commovet,** line 14. — **16. M.'** = Manius, but **M.** = Marcus. — **17. Ordini — senatorio,** *finally, the senatorial order* (and) *name.* — **18. Dictitat.** A frequentative verb. **Eis — metuendum** = *that those* men *ought to fear.* See note on line 11, page 30.

22–30. Si belongs to **esset.** — **23. Tam — quam,** *as — as.* — **30. Factus sit.** Subjunct. because the clause is regarded as an integral part of the thought or expression of some other person than the writer.

34–39. Offenderet, *he stumbled* (lighted) *upon.* — **Diem** = *time.* — **36. Biduo,** *by two days.* Abl. of degree of difference. — **39. Inquisitor,** who undertook to impeach Verres for his former extortions in Achaia, and to collect the evidence in 108 days.

2–14. Obii, *I traversed.* — **5. Non qui** = *non ut is,* hence **adduceret.** subj. of purpose. — **11. Defixurus sim,** *I will fasten.* Subjunct. future (of result). A. & S. § 260, II.; Rem. 7, (2); H. 481, III. 1; B. 1172. — **12. Equites.** See note on line 24, page 16, and line 15, page 74. — **14. Tot tam.** For *tot et tam.* 202

22–30. Fuerit, *was.* Subjunct. in oratio obliqua. — **Quo posset** (subjunct. of purpose). When is *quo* (= *ut eo,* that by this) used in preference to *ut?* A. & S. § 262, Rem. 9; H. 497; B. 1210; A. 64, II. — **30.** Order: ut deligeretur (*there should be selected*) ex senatu ejus (*i. e., Verris*) arbitratu qui (= *one who*) fieret reus, qui, dum hic (*i. e., Verres*) compararet quae (= *talia quae*) essent opus, diceret causam (*should plead his cause*) interea ante eum (*i. e., Verrem*).

37–38. Rejectione, the rejection, i. e., *challenging.* — **38. Rationem,** *consideration.*

4–12. Copia, *fluency.* — **5. Jam pridem** (now a long time) = *long* 203
ago. — **9. Quid aliud** = *what else.* — **Carbonem,** if retained, is in apposition with **consulem.** — **12. Sortis,** *of drawing lots,* of deciding by lot.

13–24. Legatio, *office of deputy,* legatus. — **17. Quaestorium** = *as when he was quaestor.* — **18. Pro quaestore,** *proquaestor.* — **22. In — dicendo,** *in pronouncing judgment,* giving judicial decisions. — **24. Addictio** (*the adjudging*) et condonatio bonorum possessionumque contra instituta omnium.

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203 **37. Non abjudicaretur,** *was not judicially declared forfeited.*

204 **1-5. Coactae,** sc., *sunt.* — **4. Absentes — facti,** *accused in their absence* (lit., made defendants). — **Rei,** from *reus.* — **5. Indicta causa** (lit., their cause being unpleaded) = *without trial.*

14-28. Quae victores, *which they* (when) *victorious.* — **18. Religionibus,** *ceremonials* (rites) *of religion.* — **25. At enim,** *but then. At* suggests the objection of a supposed opponent, and *enim, etc.,* states it. — **28. Quoque** follows the emphatic word.

33-39. Quae scit, *which they* (i. e., *multitudo*) *know.* — **35. Id** is defined by the object clause **ut — opponat.** — **39. Inania,** *the emptiness.* Neut. plu.

205 **3-10. Praesidio.** Abl. of cause. (There is no need of referring it specially to *confidĕre.* See H. 419, V. 1). — **4. Aliud quiddam,** *something else.* — **Jam diu.** See note on line 21, page 13. — **5. In manibus,** *in hand.* — **7. Prius,** *first;* because two things are referred to. — **Ut,** *how.* — **10. Mansit,** *i. e.,* redemptio, *the buying off.*

12-18. Sortitione. *the drawing of lots.* The various provinces, and the functions of the praetors and other officers, were assigned by lot. — **Istius** limits *spem.* — **16. Libelli,** *memoranda* (little books). **17. Nota, color, sordes,** *infamy, shame, baseness.* — **18. His sententiis adlini,** *to be attached to these sentiments* (purposes).

24-39. Order: eaedemque insidiae comparantur vestrae famae fortunisque omnium, etc. — **32. Fit obviam,** *meets.* — **Multitudini.** A. & S. § 228, 1; H. 392, II.; B. 870; A. 51, I. — **37. Pedetemptim,** *warily,* carefully. — **38. Ratio,** *a regard.* — **39. Fornicem Fabianum,** *the arch of Fabius;* a triumphal arch built by Quintus Fabius Maximus Allobrogicus in the Via Sacra. See Plan of the Forum.

206 **4-11. Consistit,** *he stops.* — **8. Immo vero.** See note on line 19, page 105. — **Narrabat,** *he would tell* me about it. Imperf. of repeated action. — **11. Ratione,** *the nature,* kind.

19-26. Quid igitur, *sc.,* censetis, *what then do you think?* A. & S. § 229, Rem. 3, 2; B. 720, *b*; Z. § 769. — **22. Nihil,** sc., *valebit.* **23. Quid.** See references to *quid igitur,* above. — **26. Vertentur,** *will depend.* As a deponent (in a middle sense).

28-31. Optimus quisque, *all the good,* all the best men. A. & S. § 207, Rem. 35, (*b*); H. 458, 1; B. 1052; A. 17, V. 4. — **31. De — judiciis,** *in regard to transferring trials* to the equites and tribuni aerarii: **nos,** in line 29, meaning *nos senatores.* See note on line 7, page 57.

34-38. Nova, *the recent.* — **38. Obtigisset,** *it had fallen,* i. e., by lot. — **38. Ut — quaereret,** *that he should conduct inquiries in regard*

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to extortion. — **Pecuniis repetundis,** lit., *moneys to be recovered* 206
on charges preferred for extortion.

2–10. Sane, *well,* of course. — **3. Neque tamen** = et tamen non, 207
and yet (I did) *not.* — **5. Unum illud,** *only this.* — **8. Quasi,** *about,* with numerals. — **10. Nomine,** *on account,* i. e., to prevent my election. — **Divisores,** *the distributors* of money, to buy votes.

15–17. Praeturam. Verres was praetor 74–73 B. C. — **17. Quantam,** *i. e.,* tantam pecuniam quantam vellent.

21–27. Romilia = ex Romilia tribu, *of the Romilian tribe.* A. & S. § 246, Rem. 3. — **23. HS** = IIS, *i. e.,* II and Sēmis = semis — tertius (*two and a half of the third*), contracted into sestertius, two and a half asses. Ten sestertii = about thirty-nine cents. (According to some, 40·86 cents). HS in the text = *sestertiis.* A. & S. § 327, N. B.; H. 713, IV. 3; B. 1557; A. 84; Z. § 872. — **27. Praemonebat,** i. e., *quidam,* line 11.

35–39. Ratio, *my plan,* course. — **36. Hoc judicio.** And therefore I would have no time to prosecute them. — **Districtum — futurum,** *would be occupied and impeded* (lit., would have been, etc., *i. e.,* by the time I would desire to prosecute). — **Districtum futurum** (= *districtum fore*) is a very rare form, and may be called a fut. perf. infin. A. & S. § 268, Rem. 4, (b); H. 544, 2; B. 1134; Z. § 594; M. § 410, Obs. 2. — **39. In eo,** *in that matter,* to go or not.

4–11. Coepta sunt, *began.* Why not *coeperunt?* A. & S. § 183, 208
Note 2; H. 297, 1; B. 439; A. 38, 1. — **5. Cursare** = *cursabat,* historical infin. — **6. Tribus.** See note on line 32, page 116. — **9. Ut — ne,** for the simple *ne.* — **11. Honore,** *i. e.,* the aedileship.

19. Sed *. The * indicates a corruption in the text. Kayser reads [non solum, sed]. Some of the MSS. omit these words, and read instead *consulem etiam Q. Metellum.*

20. Dedit — videatur, *for he has given* (Verres) *such* (ejus modi) *an indication of his wish, that he* (Metellus) *seems to have given it to that* criminal *before you in return for the tribes voting first* at the comitia, *i. e.,* which Verres bribed to vote for Metellus! The tribes and centuries voting first were called **praerogativae,** and their choice was very generally followed by the remaining tribes and centuries. See note on line 17, page 73.

26. Alter consul, Q. Metellus. See List of Consuls.

1–15. Committis, *you allow.* — **9. M. Caesonius.** Aedile elect 209
with Cicero, B. C. 70. — **10. Accusatoris,** *i. e.,* Cicero. — **12. Consilio,** *council,* of judges. — **14. Juniano consilio,** *the council of Junius,* i. e., the court of inquiry into the murder of Cluentius, B. C. 74, over which C. Junius presided. Dict. Biog. — **15. In medium** = *to the light.* An expression quite idiomatic.

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209 **16–33. Ex,** *after.* — **Kal.** = Kalendis. — **20. Tristis,** *glum, stern.* **27. Subsortiemur,** *we will choose a substitute by lot.* — **29. Secundum,** *after* (lit., following, from *sequor*). — **33. Sextiles.** See note on line 12, page 175. — **Hora VIII.** = hora octava, *at two o'clock.* (Others, hora nona).

35–37. Ludos votivos, *the votive games.* "Among the games occasioned by vows, the principal were such as were promised and appointed by generals in war." Eschenburg. Pompey had just successfully terminated the war against Sertorius in Spain, and that against Spartăcus in Italy. — **37. Romani,** *i. e., ludi;* also called *ludi circenses Romani* and *ludi magni:* celebrated every year from the fourth to the twelfth of September, in honor of Jupiter, Juno, and Minerva. (According to others, in honor of Jupiter, Consus, and Neptunus Equestris). Dict. Antiqq. See note on line 37, page 45.

210 **2–9. Victoriae,** *of Victory,* the personification of victory. — **Plebeios,** sc., *ludos,* celebrated on the 16th, 17th, and 18th of November, to commemorate the reconciliation between the patricians and plebeians after the first secession to the Mons Sacer. Dict. Antiqq. **9. Et** (*se*) committere suam (*tabellam*) jurato (abl. absol.), quam tabellas aliorum injurato. The presiding judge drew out of the urn the number of names proper to constitute the jury. See note on line 19, page 113.

11–33. Nunc jam. Note, line 24, page 83. — **18. Compositior,** *better equipped.* — **24. Tabulis,** *by the records.* — **32. Istius — rationi,** lit., a course of that kind = *such a course.* — **33. Binos,** *the two,* first mentioned. See note on line 38, page 75.

35. Comperendinem = *I may commence the second part of the action.* "After the passing of the Lex Servilia (about B. C. 104), the process in De Repetundis was altogether peculiar, for at that period Comperendinatio was introduced. By this arrangement, all trials De Repetundis were divided into two distinct parts, Actio Prima and Actio Secunda. In the Actio Prima, the accuser gave an outline of the case; the defender then replied; and the witnesses were examined. The proceedings were now suspended until the next day but one (*perendie*), when the Actio Secunda took place." Ramsay's Man. of Rom. Antiqq.

211 **3–35. Periculum,** *trial,* proof. — **16. De industria,** *intentionally,* on purpose. — **19. Dignum in quo,** *deserving that in it* (in quo = ut in eo), and hence **contenderem,** *I should strain,* subjunct. of result after *dignum.* — **31. Deponere,** sc., *pecuniam.* — **32. Sequestres,** *agents,* in bribery. — **35. Abstineant,** *let them hold off.* As imperative.

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3–35. Prae, *in comparison with.* — **7. Rebus,** *cases.* — **10. In,** *in* 212
the case of. — **14. Sublata in,** *being laid upon.* — **16. Minoris,** *for a less sum,* **HS tricies,** *than three million sesterces.* HS here = sestertiorum, sestertiûm. With *tricies* supply *centenis milibus:* in full, tricies centenis milibus sestertiûm. A. & S. § 327, Rem. 6; H. 713, IV. and 1; B. 1558; A. 84; Z. § 873. — **17. Praetorium,** *of praetorian rank.* — **19. Lis — sit,** *the damages were fixed.* — **20. Eo nomine,** *on this account.* — **22. Pecul tus,** gen. of the crime. — **23. De majestate,** *for offending against the majesty of the people.* **27. Incognita,** *being untried,* not examined. — **34. Discoloribus signis,** *with tokens of various colors,* implying that *each judex had his color.* — **35. Sententiae,** *the votes,* i. e., the tablets containing them.

3–33. Cujus fiducia, *by a reliance upon whom.* Fiducia, abl. of 213
cause. — **Spoliaret.** Subjunct. in oratio obliqua. — **7. Rem,** *property,* profit. — **8. Alterum** *annum.* — **17. Ablaturum,** from *aufero.* **29. Quo,** *wherefore.* Abl. of cause. — **33. Cui,** *for this.* — **Loco,** *at the right time,* seasonably. Adverbial abl.

4–31. Verbo, *in word,* so far as the word was concerned. — **Re** 214
vera, *in fact.* — **5. Hoc fugit,** *did this escape the notice of.* — **7. Pompeio referente de.** *Pompey laying* (before the senate) *the subject of.* See note on line 6, page 23. — **12. Fuisse desideraturos,** *would have desired.* See note on line 14, page 125. — **14. Ad,** *near.* **17. In eo** = *in his favor,* lit., in his case. — **18. Idem** = *he also.* — **28. Vel tenuissimum,** *even the very poorest.* Vel gives emphasis to the superlative. A. & S. § 127, 4; Z. § 108. — **31. Esse integrum,** *to be upright.* Integrum, acc., sc., hominem.

1–39. Gratia, *by his favor,* credit, standing. — **4. Ut nemo** cone- 215
tur contendere (*to ask, solicit*) a vobis ut, etc. — **12. Conceptam,** *incurred.* — **Ordini.** Dat. of disadvantage. — **15. Hoc — dignitate** = *amid this splendor and this dignity.* Splendore, abl. absol. — **26. Mehercule.** See note on line 9, page 19. — **28. Persequendam,** *punishing.* — **Defuturam** esse. — **38. Fac** = *let.* — **Paternae — Aciliae,** *of your father's Acilian law,* proposed by M.' Acilius Glabrio (about B. C. 101), allowing neither ampliatio nor comperendinatio. — **39. Veniat,** sc., *memoria.* A. & S. § 211, Rem. 8, (5).

3–39. Domesticae, *of your house,* family. — **4. Non sinant,** *will* 216
not permit: subjunct. of result (**quae** = ut eae, *so that they*). — **8. Scaevolae.** P. Mucius Scaevŏla. — **10. Scauri.** M. Aemilius Scaurus, born B. C. 163, consul in B. C. 115, and again in 107. — **13. Praetore.** Abl. absolute. — **Delecto — consilio,** *and* (with) *a select council* of judges. — **Nocenti reo,** *the accused being guilty.*

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216 Abl. absol. — **15. Rationem,** *a regard,* consideration. — **16. Mihi — est** = *I am resolved,* lit., it is fixed for me. — **Committere,** *to allow.* — **18. Siculi,** if retained, is an instance of anacolūthon. — **20. Cum,** *although,* with **arcesserent,** concessive subjunct. — **Novo exemplo,** lit., by a new example = *in a manner without precedent.* **24. Eorum imperio,** *under their* (i. e., the consuls') *administration.* Imperio, abl. of cause. — **27. Responderi** = *an answer should be given.* See note on line 11, page 30. — **32. Censendi,** *of being rated,* of having their census taken. The gerund in a passive sense. A. & S. § 275, I., Rem. 2; H. 562, 5; B. 1326; Z. § 658. — **35. Omnium esse,** *should belong to all.* — **39. Ita constituam,** *I will so arrange.*

217 **3–21. Crimen,** *the accusation.* — **6. In — res,** *for each item,* charge. **9. Altera,** *in the second.* — **Actione,** abl. of time when. — **15. Quadringenties** centena milia **sestertiûm** = 40,000,000 *sesterces.* See note and references, line 16, page 212. — **21. Dixi.** Omitted in some of the MSS.

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ROMAN CONSULS
DURING CICERO'S LIFE.

Anno ætatis Ciceronis.	ROMAN CONSULS.	A. C.	A. U. C.
1	C. Atilius Serranus, Q. Servilius Caepio.	106	648
2	P. Rutilius Rufus, Cn. Mallius.	105	649
3	C. Marius II., C. Flavius Fimbria.	104	650
4	C. Marius III., L. Aurelius Orestes.	103	651
5	C. Marius IV., Q. Lutatius Catulus.	102	652
6	C. Marius V., M.' Aquilius.	101	653
7	C. Marius VI., L. Valerius Flaccus.	100	654
8	M. Antonius (orator), A. Postumius Albinus.	99	655
9	Q. Caelius Metellus Nepos, T. Didius.	98	656
10	Cn. Cornelius Lentulus, P. Licinius Crassus.	97	657
11	Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, C. Cassius Longinus.	96	658
12	L. Licinius Crassus, Q. Mucius Scaevola.	95	659
13	C. Caelius Caldus, L. Domitius Ahenobarbus.	94	660
14	C. Valerius Flaccus, M. Herennius.	93	661
15	C. Claudius Pulcher, M. Perperna.	92	662
16	L. Marcius Philippus, Sex. Julius Caesar.	91	663
17	L. Julius Caesar, P. Rutilius Lupus.	90	664
18	Cn. Pompeius Strabo, L. Porcius Cato.	89	665
19	L. Cornelius Sulla, Q. Pompeius Rufus.	88	666
20	Cn. Octavius, L. Cornelius Cinna.	87	667
21	L. Cornelius Cinna II., C. Marius VII.	86	668
22	L. Cornelius Cinna III., Cn. Papirius Carbo.	85	669
23	Cn. Papirius Carbo II., L. Cornelius Cinna IV.	84	670
24	L. Cornelius Scipio Asiaticus, C. Junius Norbanus Bulbus.	83	671
25	C. Marius (C. F.), Cn. Papirius Carbo III.	82	672
26	M. Tullius Decula, Cn. Cornelius Dolabella.	81	673
27	L. Cornelius Sulla II., Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius.	80	674
28	P. Servilius Vatia Isauricus, App. Claudius Pulcher.	79	675
29	M. Aemilius Lepidus, Q. Lutatius Catulus.	78	676
30	D. Junius Brutus, Mam. Aemilius Lepidus.	77	677
31	Cn. Octavius, C. Scribonius Curio.	76	678
32	L. Octavius, C. Aurelius Cotta.	75	679
33	L. Licinius Lucullus, M. Aurelius Cotta.	74	680
34	M. Terentius Varro Lucullus, C. Cassius Varus.	73	681
35	L. Gellius Poplicola, Cn. Cornelius Lentulus Clodianus.	72	682
36	Cn. Aufidius Orestes, P. Cornelius Lentulus Sura.	71	683
37	Cn. Pompeius Magnus, M. Licinius Crassus.	70	684
38	Q. Hortensius, Q. Caecilius Metellus Creticus.	69	685

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Anno aetatis Ciceronis.	ROMAN CONSULS.	A. C.	A. U. C.
39	L. Caecilius Metellus, Q. Marcius Rex.	68	686
40	C. Calpurnius Piso, M.' Acilius Glabrio.	67	687
41	M.' Aemilius Lepidus, L. Volcatius Tullus.	66	688
42	L. Aurelius Cotta, L. Manlius Torquatus.	65	689
43	L. Julius Caesar, C. Marcius Figulus.	64	690
44	M. Tullius Cicero, C. Antonius.	63	691
45	D. Junius Silanus, L. Licinius Murena.	62	692
46	M. Pupius Piso Calpurnianus, M. Valerius Messāla Niger.	61	693
47	L. Afranius, Q Caecilius Metellus Celer.	60	694
48	C. Julius Caesar, M Calpurnius Bibulus.	59	695
49	L. Calpurnius Piso Caesoninus, A. Gabinius.	58	696
50	P. Cornelius Lentulus Spinther, Q. Caecilius Metellus Nepos.	57	697
51	Cn. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus, L. Marcius Philippus.	56	698
52	Cn. Pompeius Magnus II., M. Licinius Crassus II.	55	699
53	L. Domitius Ahenobarbus, App. Claudius Pulcher.	54	700
54	Cn. Domitius Calvinus, M. Valerius Messāla.	53	701
55	Cn. Pompeius Magnus III. (alone until August 1st), Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius Scipio.	52	702
56	Ser. Sulpicius Rufus, M. Claudius Marcellus.	51	703
57	L. Aemilius Paullus, C. Claudius Marcellus.	50	704
58	C. Claudius (M. F.) Marcellus, L. Cornelius Lentulus Crus.	49	705
59	C. Julius Caesar II., P. Servilius Vatia Isauricus.	48	706
60	C. Julius Caesar, Dictator, M. Antonius, Magister Equitum.	47	707
61	C. Julius Caesar III., M. Aemilius Lepidus.	46	708
62	C. Julius Caesar IV., Dictator, M. Aemilius Lepidus, Magister Equitum.	45	709
63	C. Julius Caesar V., M. Antonius (P. Cornelius Dolabella in Caesaris locum Cos. sufficitur).	44	710
64	C. Vibius Pansa, Aulus Hirtius.	43	711

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LEXICON.

A., for Aulus.

A, ab, abs, *prep. with the ablat.*, from, of; by; on, at, in; after; at the hands of.

Abdīco, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (ab + dico), to resign, renounce, lay down, abdicate.

Abdĭtus, a, um, *adj.* (*and part. from* **Abdo**), hidden, concealed, remote, unknown.

Abdo, ĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum, *tr.* (ab + do), to hide, secrete, conceal, remove.

Abdūco, ĕre, xi, ctum, *tr.* (ab + duco), to lead away, withdraw, draw off, remove, lead aside.

Abĕo, īre, īvi *or* **ii, ĭtum,** *irr. intr.* (ab + eo), to go away, depart.

Aberro, āre, āvi, ātum, *intr.* (ab + erro), to go astray, wander, deviate.

Abhorrĕo, ēre, ui, —, *intr.* (ab + horreo), to shrink back from; to be averse to; to vary *or* differ from; to be inconsistent with.

Abjectus, a, um, *adj.* (*and part. from* **Abjicio**), disheartened, desponding; low, abject, worthless, unprincipled.

Abjĭcio, ĕre, jēci, jectum, *tr.* (ab + jacio), to throw away, cast off; to prostrate; to debase, humble, degrade.

Abjūdico, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (ab + judico), to give sentence against, to declare forfeited.

Ablātus, a, um, *part. from* **Aufĕro.**

Abnŭo, ĕre, ui, ūtum *or* **ŭĭtum,** *tr.* (ab + nuo), to refuse by a nod; to deny, refuse, decline.

Abrĭpio, ĕre, ipui, eptum, *tr.* (ab + rapio), to take away by violence, tear *or* drag away, carry off; to detach, withdraw.

Abrŏgo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (ab + rogo), to annul, repeal, abrogate; to deprive.

Abs. *See* **A, ab.**

Abscondĭtus, a, um, *adj.* (*and part. from* **Abscondo**), hidden, concealed, secret, unknown.

Abscondo, ĕre, dĭdi *or* **di, dĭtum,** *tr.* (abs + condo), to hide, conceal, withdraw.

Absens, entis, *adj.* (abs + ens), absent, abroad; in one's absence.

Absolūtio, ōnis, *f.* (absolvo), an absolving; acquittal.

Absolūtus, a, um, *adj.* (*and part. from* **Absolvo**), free, unrestrained; complete, absolute.

Absolvo, ĕre, vi, ūtum, *tr.* (ab + solvo), to set free, release; to discharge, acquit, absolve; to complete, conclude.

Abstinentia, ae, *f.* (abstineo), abstinence, self-restraint, moderation, temperance.

Abstĭnĕo, ēre, ui, entum, *tr.* (abs + teneo), to abstain from, refrain from, keep from.

Abstrăho, ĕre, xi, ctum, *tr.* (abs + traho), to draw, drag *or* pull away; to withdraw, remove.

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Abstŭli. *See* **Aufĕro.**

Absum, esse, fui *or* **afui,** *irr. intr.* (ab + sum), to be absent, distant *or* away; to stand aloof; to be wanting, far from.

Abundantia, ae, *f.* (abundans), abundance, fulness, plenty.

Abundo, āre, āvi, ātum, *intr.* (ab + unda), to overflow, abound; to be abundant.

Abūtor, i, ūsus, *dep.* (ab + utor), to abuse, misuse, make an improper use of.

Ac, *conj.*, and, and also; than, as. *Ac si,* as if. *Simul ac,* as soon as.

Accēdo, ĕre, cessi, cessum, *intr.* (ad + cedo), to approach, draw near, come to; to accede; to be added to. *Accedebat,* there was added.

Accĕlĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr. and intr.* (ad + celero), to hasten, accelerate; to make haste.

Acceptus, a, um, *adj.* (*and part. from* **Accipio**), acceptable, agreeable, grateful, pleasing.

Accessus, ūs, *m.* (accedo), an approach; access, entrance.

Accĭdo, ĕre, cĭdi, —, *intr.* (ad + cado), to fall down, come upon, fall upon; to befall, happen, occur.

Accĭpio, ĕre, ēpi, eptum, *tr.* (ad + capio), to receive, accept, take; to hear, learn, perceive; to comprehend; to approve.

Accĭus *or* **Attĭus, i,** *m.*, a distinguished Roman poet.

Accommodātus, a, um, *adj. (and part. from* **Accommodo**), suitable, proper, adapted, accommodated.

Accommŏdo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (ad + commodo), to adapt, adjust, fit; to apply, arrange, accommodate.

Accŭbo, āre, ui, ĭtum, *intr.* (ad + cubo), to lie near *or* by; to recline at table *or* at meals.

Accumbo, ĕre, cubui, cubĭtum, *intr.* (ad + cumbo), to lie down; *in partic.*, to recline at table *or* at meals.

Accūrāte, *adv.* (accuratus), carefully, accurately, attentively.

Accusātio, ōnis, *f.* (accuso), an accusation, indictment.

Accusātor, ōris, *m.* (accuso), an accuser.

Accūso, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (ad + causa), to accuse, arraign; to blame, censure.

Acer, ācris, ācre, *adj.*, sharp, pungent; violent, severe; fierce, fiery, vehement; acute, keen, penetrating, shrewd; active, spirited, ardent.

Acerbe, *adv.* (acerbus), harshly, roughly, sharply, bitterly, severely.

Acerbĭtas, ātis, *f.* (acerbus), harshness, severity, rigor; trouble, calamity.

Acerbus, a, um, *adj.* (acer), sour; bitter, harsh, rough; severe, cruel, grievous; austere, morose.

Acervus, i, *m.*, a heap, hoard, pile; a crowd.

Achāia, ae, *f.*, Achaia, on the gulf of Corinth. In B. C. 146, all of Greece became a Roman province under the name of Achaia.

Achāĭcus, a, um, *adj.* (Achaia), Achaian, Grecian.

Achilles, is, *m.*, Achilles.

Acĭēs, ēi, *f.*, the edge, point *of a spear, etc.;* keen look, the sight *of the eye;* the order of battle, battle-array, an army in order of battle, a battle; acuteness, insight, discernment.

Acilius, a, um, *adj.*, Acilian.

Acquiesco, ĕre, ēvi, ētum, *intr.* (ad + quiesco), to repose, rest; to find rest *or* pleasure in, to rejoice; to be satisfied with, acquiesce in.

Acrimōnĭa, ae, *f.* (acer), pungency, sharpness; energy, activity, keenness.

Acrĭter, *adv., comp.* **acrĭus,** *sup.*

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acerrĭme (acer), sharply, keenly, vigorously, eagerly; severely, harshly, cruelly.

Acroāma, ătis, *n.*, anything heard with pleasure, gratification of the ear; a performer, player; a buffoon.

Actio, ōnis, *f.* (ago), an action, act; an action at law, suit, process; an accusation, charge, indictment.

Actor, ōris, *m.* (ago), an actor, doer; a plaintiff; a player.

Actum, i, *n.* (ago), *generally* **Acta, ōrum,** *n. pl.*, acts, actions, deeds, exploits.

Actus, ūs, *m.* (ago), an action, act.

Actus, a, um, *part. from* **Ago.**

Acŭo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, *tr.* (acus), to point, sharpen; to incite, stimulate, instigate, provoke, urge.

Acus, ūs, *f.*, a needle; a pin.

Acūte, *adv.* (acutus), acutely, sharply, keenly; violently, severely.

Ad, *prep. with the accus.*, to, unto, at, near, toward, in, about; against, according to, after; besides, in addition to, in reply to; for, next to, in regard to.

Adaequo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (ad + aequo), to make level, to equal, to level with.

Adămo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (ad + amo), to begin to love, to take a fancy to.

Addico, ĕre, xi, ctum, *tr.* (ad + dico), to award, adjudge, sentence; to devote, give up.

Addictio, ōnis, *f.* (addico), an awarding, adjudging.

Addo, ĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum, *tr.* (ad + do), to add, give, impart, bestow; to gain, acquire; to appoint, assign.

Adduco, ĕre, xi, ctum, *tr.* (ad + duco), to lead, bring, conduct to; to bring on, cause; to reduce; to induce, persuade.

Adēmi. *See* **Adĭmo.**

Adĕo, īre, īvi *or* **ii, ĭtum,** *intr.* (ad + eo), to go to, approach, come near; to encounter, attack; to undertake, incur.

Adĕo, *adv.* (ad + eo), so, so far, to such a degree, insomuch; besides, too; so much; indeed, even; therefore, accordingly.

Adeps, ĭpis, *m. and f.*, fat, grease, suet, fatness.

Adeptus, a, um, *part. from* **Adipiscor.**

Adĕram. *See* **Adsum.**

Adfĕro, ferre, adtŭli *or* **attŭli, adlātum,** *irr. tr.* (ad + fero), to bring, take, carry to; to cause, produce, occasion; to report, announce.

Adfingo, ĕre, inxi, ictum, *tr.* (ad + fingo), to form, fashion, devise, make; to add, join, annex; to ascribe, attribute.

Adfīnis, e, *adj.* (ad + finis), contiguous, adjoining, adjacent, connected, related; related *by marriage; as a noun*, a relation *by marriage.*

Adfĭo, ĕre, uxi, uxum, *intr.* (ad + fluo), to flow to *or* toward; to run *or* flock toward; to abound in, be abundant.

Adhĭbĕo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, *tr.* (ad + habeo), to adopt, use, employ; to take, admit, receive; to furnish, give.

Adhortor, āri, ātus, *dep.* (ad + hortor), to exhort, encourage.

Adhuc, *adv.* (ad + huc), hitherto, thus far, as yet, still, even yet.

Adĭmo, ĕre, ēmi, emptum, *tr.* (ad + emo), to take away, remove, deprive of.

Adĭpiscor, i, adeptus, *dep.* (ad + apiscor), to obtain, attain, acquire; to reach, get, overtake.

Adĭtus, ūs, *m.* (adeo), an approach, access; an avenue, entrance.

Adjumentum, i, *n.* (adjuvo), assistance, aid, help.

Adjungo, ĕre, nxi, nctum, *tr.* (ad + jungo), to join to, add, unite, annex; to acquire, obtain; to apply to, direct to.

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Adjūtor, ōris, *m.* (adjuvo), a helper, assistant, aider, abettor.

Adjūvo, āre, jūvi, jūtum, *tr.* (ad + juvo), to help, aid, assist.

Adlatūrus, a, um, *part. from* **Adfĕro.**

Adlĭno, ĕre, lēvi, lĭtum, *tr.* (ad + lino), to besmear, varnish over, draw over, attach *or* impart to.

Administer, tri, *m.* (ad + minister), an attendant, servant; a manager, assistant, promoter.

Administra, ae, *f.* (ad + ministra), a female servant, assistant, a handmaid.

Administro, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (ad + ministro), to serve, furnish aid; to manage, conduct, guide, administer, execute, accomplish.

Admirabĭlis, e, *adj.* (admiror), admirable, wonderful.

Admirandus, a, um, *adj.* (*and part. from* **admiror**), admirable, wonderful.

Admirātio, ōnis, *f.* (admiror), admiration, wonder, surprise, astonishment.

Admiror, āri, ātus, *dep.* (ad + miror), to wonder at, admire; to be astonished.

Admitto, ĕre, mīsi, missum, *tr.* (ad + mitto), to send to *or* forward; to admit; to permit, allow; to commit, perpetrate.

Admonĕo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, *tr.* (ad + moneo), to remind, admonish, warn, advise; to encourage, incite.

Admonĭtus, ūs, *m.* (admoneo), an admonition, exhortation.

Admurmurātio, ōnis, *f.* (ad + murmuratio), a murmuring, low murmuring.

Adnŭo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, *intr.* (ad + nuo), to nod with the head, to nod to; to nod assent, promise, assent.

Adolescens, entis, *adj.* (adolesco), growing up, young; *as a noun, c. g.* a youth, young man *or* woman.

Adolescentia, ae, *f.* (adolescens), youth, the period of youth.

Adolescentŭlus, i, *m.* (adolescens), a young man, a youth.

Adolesco, ĕre, ēvi, ultum, *intr.* (ad + olesco), to grow up, mature; to increase, augment, become greater.

Adorĭor, īri, ortus, *dep.* (ad + orior), to attack, assail; to undertake.

Adorno, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (ad + orno), to furnish, provide with, fit out, equip; to decorate, adorn, embellish.

Adquīro, ĕre, quisīvi, quisītum, *tr.* (ad + quaero), to acquire, gain, obtain, procure.

Adsēdi. *See* **Adsīdeo.**

Adsentior, īri, ensus, *dep.* (ad + sentio), to assent, approve, agree.

Adsĕquor, i, cūtus, *dep.* (ad + sequor), to follow, overtake; to gain, attain to, obtain.

Adservo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (ad + servo), to keep, preserve, guard, observe.

Adsidĕo, ēre, sēdi, sessum, *intr.* (ad + sedeo), to sit by *or* near; take a seat near.

Adsignātio, ōnis, *f.* (adsigno), an assignment, allotment.

Adsigno, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (ad + signo), to designate, appoint, assign; to ascribe.

Adsto, āre, stĭti, —, *intr.* (ad + sto), to stand near *or* by; to stand at one's side.

Adsum, esse, fui, *irr. intr.* (ad + sum), to be present *or* at hand; to stand by, assist, aid, help; to come, be near.

Adulter, ĕri, *m.*, an adulterer.

Adulterĭum, i, *n.* (adulter), adultery, adulteration.

Adultus, a, um, *part. from* **Adolesco.**

Adventicĭus, a, um, *adj.* (adve-

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nio), coming from abroad, foreign, strange, unusual.

Adventus, ūs, *m.* (advenio), a coming, arrival, approach.

Adversārius, a, um, *adj.* (adversus), turned toward, fronting.

Adversārius, i, *m.*, an opponent, adversary, rival.

Adversor, āri, ātus, *dep.* (adversus), to resist, oppose.

Adversus, *prep. with the accus.* (adverto), against; toward; in opposition to.

Adversus, a, um, *adj.* (*and part. from* **adverto**), opposite, fronting, in front; adverse, contrary, unfavorable.

Adversus, i, *m.*, an adversary, opponent.

Advesperascit, āvit, *impers. intr.* (ad + vesper), it approaches evening, evening is approaching *or* coming on.

Advocātus, i, *m.* (advoco), a counsellor, advocate, attorney.

Aedes, ium, *and* **Aedis, is,** *f., in the sing.*, a room, chamber, apartment; a temple; *in the plur.*, a house, dwelling; temples.

Aedificium, i, *n.* (aedifico), an edifice, building.

Aedifico, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (aedes + facio), to build, erect, construct.

Aedilis, is, *m.* (aedes), an aedile; a Roman magistrate who superintended the repairs of temples and other public buildings, regulated the markets, the expense of funerals, etc.

Aedilitas, ātis, *f.* (aedilis), the aedileship.

Aegaeus, a, um, *adj.*, Aegaean.

Aeger, gra, grum, *adj.*, weak, sick, diseased; unhappy, afflicted.

Aegre, *adv., comp.* **aegrius,** *sup.* **aegerrime** (aeger), hardly, scarcely; with difficulty, unwillingly, vexatiously.

Aegrōtus, a, um, *adj.* (aeger), sick, ill, diseased.

Aegyptus, i, *f.*, Egypt.

Aemilius, i, *m.*, the name of a Roman *gens*, distinguished for the illustrious men whom it furnished, *e. g.* L. Acmilius Paulus.

Aemulus, a, um, *adj.*, emulous, envious. **Aemulus, i,** *m.*, a rival, emulator, imitator.

Aēnĕus, a, um, *adj.* (aes), made of copper *or* bronze; brazen, bronze.

Aequabiliter, *adv.* (aequabilis), equally, evenly, uniformly, equably.

Aequālis, e, *adj.* (aequus), equal, like, similar; even, level, plain; contemporary.

Aequalitas, ātis, *f.* (aequalis), equality, similarity; evenness.

Aequaliter, *adv.* (aequalis), equally, uniformly, equably; proportionally.

Aeque, *adv.* (aequus), equally, in like manner, alike, as much as, similarly.

Aequitas, ātis, *f.* (aequus), equality, evenness, equity, justice; calmness, equanimity.

Aequus, a, um, *adj.*, level, even, smooth; equal, alike, similar; favorable; just, fair, upright; calm, unruffled, unmoved.

Aerarium, i, *n.* (aes), the treasury (in the temple of Saturn); the public money.

Aerarius, a, um, *adj.* (aes), pertaining to money; *tribunus aerarius*, a tribune of the treasury, who superintended disbursements of the public money.

Aes, aeris, *n.*, copper, brass, bronze; anything made of copper, etc.; money, coin. *Aes alienum*, another's money, *i. e.* debt.

Aestas, ātis, *f.* (aestus), summer, summer heat.

Aestimo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (aes), to estimate, value, rate; to regard, think, esteem, consider.

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Aestus, ūs, *m.*, heat, fire, glow; a boiling *or* bubbling up; the tide; force, ardor; doubt, uncertainty.

Aetas, ātis, *f.* (*for* aevitas, *from* aevum), age, time of life; life; time. *Aetatem agere,* to pass one's life.

Aeternĭtas, ātis, *f.* (aeternus), eternity, immortality.

Aeternus, a, um, *adj.* (*contracted from* aeviternus), eternal, everlasting, immortal.

Aetōli, ōrum, *m. pl.*, the Aetolians.

Affăbre, *adv.* (affaber), ingeniously, skillfully.

Afficio, ĕre, fēci, fectum, *tr.* (ad + facio), to affect; *in general, the meaning of this verb is to be determined by the context;* to visit (*with punishment*), to reward, honor; to weaken, debilitate; to endow, furnish, etc.

Affinis, is, *m.* *See* **Adfinis.**

Affirmo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (ad + firmo), to affirm, assert, maintain; to confirm, corroborate.

Afflicto, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr. freq.* (affligo), to disquiet, agitate, toss; to trouble, afflict, injure, harass, vex.

Afflictus, a, um, *adj.* (*and part. from* **affligo**), troubled, afflicted, bowed down, shattered, disordered; downcast, dejected.

Affligo, ĕre, ixi, ictum, *tr.* (ad + fligo), to dash against, overthrow, prostrate; to distress, vex; to shatter, impair, weaken.

Africa, ae, *f.*, Africa.

Africānus, a, um, *adj.* (Africa), African. **Africānus, i,** *m.*, the agnomen of the two Scipios, given to them on account of their conquests in Africa.

Afŭi, afutūrus, *for* abfui, abfuturus, *from* **Absum.**

Ager, gri, *m.*, a field, farm; land, soil, territory.

Aggrĕgo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (ad + grex), to add, join to; to attach, unite to, adhere to.

Agĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (ago), to drive, impel; to agitate, disturb; to carry on, prosecute; to disquiet, trouble; to incite, stimulate; to pass, spend; to meditate, handle, discuss; to manifest, display. *The meaning of this verb must often be determined by the context.*

Agnosco, ĕre, nōvi, nĭtum, *tr.* (ad + nosco), to recognize, know; to own.

Ago, ĕre, ēgi, actum, *tr.*, to drive, lead, conduct, direct; to do, make, perform; to treat, transact; to pass, spend. *Aetatem agere,* to pass one's life. *Gratias agere,* to thank. *Agitur,* the question is, the business is. *Age,* come, come now, come on.

Agrarĭus, a, um, *adj.* (ager), pertaining to lands, agrarian. **Agrarii, ōrum,** *m. pl.*, the agrarians, those who urged the agrarian laws.

Agrestis, e, *adj.* (ager), rustic, rural; rude, clownish, unpolished. **Agrestis, is,** *m.*, a peasant, rustic, countryman.

Agrĭcŏla, ae, *m.* (ager + colo), a farmer, husbandman, gardener.

Ahăla, ae, *m.*, a Roman family name, *e. g.* C. Servilius Ahala.

Aio, ais, ait, *defect. verb,* to say, speak, assert, affirm. *Pronounce* a'-yo.

Alăcer, cris, cre, *adj.*, lively, eager, prompt; cheerful, glad.

Alacrĭtas, ātis, *f.* (alacer), alacrity, eagerness, ardor, cheerfulness.

Alauda, ae, *f.* (*a Celtic word,* great songstress), the lark; the name of one of Caesar's legions, raised in Gaul.

Alba, ae, *f.*, the name of a town.

Albānus, a, um, *adj.* (Alba), Alban. *In Albano,* sc. *agro.* **Albani, ōrum,** *m. pl.*, the Albans.

Ălea, ae. *f.*, a die; a game at dice; accident, hazard, chance.

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Alĕātor, ōris, *m.* (alea), a player with dice, a gamester.

Alexander, dri, *m.*, Alexander the Great.

Alexandria, ae, *f.*, Alexandria.

Alexandrīnus, a, um, *adj.* (Alexandria), Alexandrine, Alexandrian.

Aliēnĭgĕna, ae, *m.* (alienus + gigno), foreign, alien. *Subst.*, a foreigner, alien, stranger.

Aliēnus, a, um, *adj.* (alius), belonging to another, another's, foreign; inconsistent; unfavorable, adverse. *Aes alienum*, another's money = debt. **Alienus, i,** *m.*, a stranger.

Alio, *adv.* (alius), to another place, purpose, etc.; elsewhere.

Aliquando, *adv.* (alius + quando), sometimes, some time, at some time; at length, now at last; formerly.

Aliquantus, a, um, *adj.* (alius + quantus), some, somewhat, considerable. *Acc.* **aliquantum,** *and ablat.* **aliquanto,** *as adv.*, considerably, somewhat, a little, rather.

Alĭquis, qua, quod *and* **quid,** *indef. pron.* (alius + quis), some, any; somebody, something, anything; some one, any one.

Alĭquo, *adv.* (aliquis), somewhere, to some place; somewhere else, to some other place.

Alĭquot, *indecl. adj. pl.* (alius + quot), some, several, a few.

Alĭter, *adv.* (alius), otherwise, in a different manner; in any other way, else; moreover.

Aliunde, *adv.* (alius + unde), from another person, place, *or* thing; from elsewhere.

Alĭus, a, ud, *adj.*, other, another, different; *alius — alius*, one — another; *alii — alii*, some — others. *Aliud*, anything else.

Allĭcio, ĕre, lexi, lectum, *tr.* (ad + lacio), to allure, entice.

Allobrŏges, ŏgum, *m.*, a people of Gaul.

Alo, ĕre, alui, alĭtum *or* **altum,** *tr.*, to feed, nourish, support, maintain.

Alpes, ium, *f.*, the Alps.

Alsiensis, e, *adj.* (Alsium), Alsian. *In Alsiensi*, sc. *agro*, in the Alsian district.

Altāre, is, *n.*, *and* **Altarium, i,** *n.* (altus), a high altar.

Alte, *adv.* (altus), on high, high, highly; deeply, low, far.

Alter, ĕra, ĕrum, *gen.* **alterĭus,** *adj.*, one of two, the other. *Alter — alter*, the one — the other. *Alteri — alteri*, the one party — the other party.

Alternus, a, um, *adj.* (alter), one after another, by turns, alternate.

Alterūter, alterŭtra, alterutrum, *gen.* alterutrīus, *adj.* (alter + uter), the one or the other, one of the two.

Altus, a, um, *adj.* (alo), high, tall, lofty, deep, profound.

Alvĕŏlus, i, *m. dim.* (alveus), a small hollow *or* cavity; a hollow gaming board, upon which the dice were thrown.

Amans, tis, *adj.* (amo), fond, loving, affectionate.

Ambitio, ōnis, *f.* (ambio), a going around of candidates to canvass for votes, a candidating; ambition; seeking popularity; flattery, adulation.

Ambo, ae, o, *adj. pl.*, both.

Ambūro, ĕre, ussi, ustum, *tr.* (ambi + uro), to burn around, scorch. *Tribunus ambustus*, the singed tribune.

Amens, entis, *adj.* (a + mens), out of one's senses, mad, senseless, frantic, distracted.

Amentia, ae, *f.* (amens), madness, folly, mad folly.

Amicio, ire, ĭcŭi *or* **ixi, ictum,** *tr.* (am + jacio), to throw around, wrap about, clothe, wrap up.

Amicitia, ae, *f.* (amicus), friendship, a league of friendship.

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Amicus, a, um, *adj.* (amo), friendly, amicable.

Amicus, i, *m.* (amicus), a friend.

Amisus, i, *f.*, a town in Pontus.

Amitto, ĕre, misi, missum, *tr.* (a + mitto), to send away, dismiss, let go; to lose, throw away.

Amo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.*, to love, like, delight in.

Amoenĭtas, ātis, *f.* (amoenus), delightfulness, pleasantness.

Amor, ōris, *m.* (amo), love, affection, desire.

Ample, *adv.* (amplus), amply, largely, abundantly. *Comp.* **amplĭus,** more, further, longer.

Amplector, i, exus, *dep.* (am + plecto), to embrace, encircle, surround, clasp; to love, cherish.

Amplexor, āri, ātus, *dep.* (amplector), to embrace, love, cherish.

Amplifĭco, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (amplus + facio), to extend, enlarge, increase; to dilate upon, amplify.

Amplitūdo, ĭnis, *f.* (amplus), size, bulk, largeness; greatness, grandeur, dignity.

Amplus, a, um, *adj.*, ample, large, spacious, great; splendid, illustrious.

An, *conj. In direct questions it is not translated. In indirect questions,* whether. **An — an,** whether — or.

Anceps, cipĭtis, *adj.* (amb + caput), two-headed; twofold, double; doubtful, uncertain, dubious; faithless.

Ancilla, ae, *f.*, a maid-servant, female slave.

Angiportus, ūs, *m.*, a narrow street, lane, *or* alley.

Ango, ĕre, xi, ctum *and* **anxum,** *tr.*, to press upon, urge; to torment, vex, trouble, distress.

Angŭlus, i, *m.*, a corner, angle; a nook, lurking-place.

Angustiae, ārum, *f.* (angustus), a narrow place, defile; narrowness, straitness.

Angustus, a, um, *adj.* (ango), narrow, strait, close, confined, limited.

Anhēlo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr. and intr.* (ad + halo), to pant, puff, gasp; to pursue, pant for; to breathe out *or* forth.

Anĭma, ae, *f.*, air, breath; life, the vital principle; the soul, spirit, mind.

Animadversĭo, ōnis, *f.* (animadverto), notice, observation, inquiry; punishment, chastisement.

Animadverto, ĕre, ti, sum, *tr.* (animus + ad + verto), to turn the mind *or* attention to, to notice, observe, attend, perceive; to punish.

Anĭmo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (anima), to quicken, animate, move, incite to; to be disposed, minded.

Animōse, *adv.* (animosus), boldly, spiritedly, courageously.

Animōsus, a, um, *adj.* (animus), full of courage, bold, spirited, undaunted.

Animus, i, *m.*, the mind, soul; the will, desire, purpose, inclination, design, disposition; heart, courage.

Annĭus, i, *m.*, a Roman gentile name, *e. g.* T. Annius Milo.

Annōna, ae, *f.* (annus), the yearly produce; corn, grain, supplies, provisions; the price of grain *or* of provisions.

Annus, i, *m.*, a year.

Antĕ, *prep. with the accus.*, before; opposite to; superior to; in advance of; more than.

Antĕ, *adv.*, before, formerly; forward, in advance.

Antĕă, *adv.* (ante + ea), before, formerly, previously.

Antecello, ĕre, —, —, (ante + cello), to be prominent, distinguish one's self; to surpass, excel.

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Antĕĕo, īre, īvi *or* **ii,** *irr. tr. and intr.* (ante + eo), to go before, precede; to surpass, excel, outstrip.

Anteferō, ferre, tŭli, lātum, *tr.* (ante + fero), to carry before; to prefer, set before.

Antelucānus, a, um, *adj.* (ante + lux), that is *or* takes place before daybreak; that continues the whole night until daybreak.

Antepōno, ĕre, osui, ositum, *tr.* (ante + pono), to set *or* place before, to prefer.

Antestor, āri, ātus, *dep.* (ante + testor), to summon as a witness, to call to witness.

Anteverto, ĕre, ti, sum, *tr.* (ante + verto), to precede, anticipate, prevent; to prefer.

Antigŏnus, i, *m.*, Antigonus.

Antiochia, ae, *f.*, Antioch.

Antiŏchus, i, *m.*, Antiochus.

Antiquĭtas, ātis, *f.* (antiquus), antiquity, ancient time.

Antiquus, a, um, *adj.* (=anticus, *from* ante), old, ancient, former, **Antiqui, ōrum,** *m. pl.*, the ancients.

Antĭus, i, *m.*, a Roman gentile name.

Antonĭus, i, *m.*, a Roman gentile name, *e. g.* C. Antonius, the consul; M. Antonius, the orator, triumvir, etc.

Apenninus, i, *m.*, the Apennines.

Aperĭo, īre, erui, ertum, *tr.* (ad + pario), to open, unveil, discover, disclose, display.

Aperte, *adv.* (apertus), openly, publicly; clearly, plainly.

Apertus, *adj.* (aperio), open, clear, plain, manifest, evident.

Apinĭus, i, *m.*, a Roman gentile name.

Apollināris, e, *adj.* (Apollo), in honor of Apollo, Apollinarian.

Apparātus, a, um, *adj.* (*and part. from* **apparo**), splendid, magnificent, sumptuous.

Appārĕo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, *intr.* (ad + pareo), to appear, make one's appearance; to be evident, apparent; to be seen.

Appāro, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (ad + paro), to prepare, make ready, provide.

Appello, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (ad + pello), to call, name, address, accost; to appeal to, invoke, entreat; to accuse.

Appĕtens, entis, *adj.* (*and part. from* **appeto**), desirous, eager, greedy, covetous, fond of.

Appĕto, ĕre, īvi *or* **ii, ītum,** *tr.* (ad + peto), to seek, strive for, aim at; to wish for, desire; to approach; to attack.

Appius, a, um, *adj.*, Appian.

Appius, i, *m.*, a Roman praenomen.

Approbo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (ad + probo), to approve, favor, commend; to prove, confirm, establish; to render acceptable *or* satisfactory.

Appropĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr. and intr.* (ad + propero), to hasten, accelerate, hurry.

Appropinquo, āre, āvi, ātum, *intr.* (ad + propinquo), to approach, draw near.

Aptus, a, um, *adj.* (apo), fitted, suited, adapted, appropriate, conformable; fit, suitable.

Apud, *prep. with the accus.*, at, near, with, in, among; at the house of; before, to.

Apulia, ae, *f.*, Apulia.

Aqua, ae, *f.*, water.

Aquĭla, ae, *f.*, an eagle; the principal standard of the Roman legion.

Ara, ae, *f.*, an altar.

Arātor, ōris, *m.* (aro), a ploughman, farmer.

Arbitrātus, ūs, *m.* (arbitror), will, judgment, opinion; pleasure, choice.

Arbitrium, i, *n.* (arbiter), the decision of an arbitrator; judgment, decision, award; will, pleasure, inclination.

Arbĭtror, āri, ātus, *dep.* (arbi-

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ter), to think, judge, suppose, believe.

Arca, ae, *f.* (arceo), a chest, box, coffer; a close prison, cell.

Arcĕo, ēre, cui, ctum, *tr.*, to shut up, inclose; to restrain, prohibit; to keep off, keep at a distance; to hinder, prevent; to protect.

Arcesso, ĕre, īvi, ītum, *tr.* (*pres. inf. pass.* **arcessi** *or* **arcessīri**), to summon, send for, invite; to accuse, arraign.

Archias, ae, *m.*, a Greek poet.

Architectus, i, *m.* (Ἀρχιτέκτων), an architect, master builder.

Ardens, entis, *adj.* (*and part. from* **ardeo**), burning, on fire, glowing, ardent, eager.

Ardĕo, ēre, arsi, arsum, *intr.*, to burn, glow, be eager, ardent, impatient.

Ardor, ōris, *m.* (ardeo), a flame, fire, blazing, burning, heat; ardor, eagerness.

Argentĕus, a, um, *adj.* (argentum), of silver, silver, silvery.

Argentum, i, *n.*, silver; money.

Argumentor, āri, ātus, *dep.* (argumentum), to adduce proof *or* as proof, to conclude.

Argumentum, i, *n.* (arguo), an argument, proof, evidence; a sign, indication; a subject, theme.

Argŭo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, *tr.*, to accuse, charge with, blame; to assert, declare, show.

Aricĭa, ae, *f.*, a town in Latium.

Ariobarzānes, is, *m.*, a king of Cappadocia.

Arma, ōrum, *n. pl.*, arms; war.

Armātus, a, um, *adj.* (*and part. from* **armo**), armed, in arms. **Armātus, i,** *m.*, an armed man, soldier.

Armenĭus, a, um, *adj.*, Armenian. **Armenii, ōrum,** *m. pl.*, the Armenians.

Armo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (arma), to arm, equip, furnish.

Arrīpio, ĕre, ipui, eptum, *tr.* (ad + rapio), to take by force, seize, snatch, lay hold of; to pluck at, reproach.

Arrĭus, i, *m.*, a Roman gentile name.

Arrŏgo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (ad + rogo), to arrogate, claim as one's own, assume.

Arrŏgans, antis, *adj.* (*and part. from* **arrogo**), arrogant, assuming, haughty.

Arroganter, *adv.* (arrogans), haughtily, arrogantly, proudly.

Ars, tis, *f.*, an art, faculty, quality; skill; character, habit, practice, conduct; artifice, trick, stratagem.

Arsi. *See* **Ardeo.**

Artĭfex, ĭcis, *m. and f.* (ars + facio), an artificer, artist. *Adj.*, skillful, ingenious.

Artificĭum, i, *n.* (artifex), an art, trade; skill, contrivance; artifice, cunning.

Arx, arcis, *f.*, a lofty place, top *or* summit of a hill; a castle, stronghold, fortress, citadel.

Ascendo, ĕre, di, sum, *tr. and intr.* (ad + scando), to ascend, go up, climb.

Ascisco, ĕre, scīvi, scītum, *tr.* (ad + scisco), to take, receive, approve; to admit, unite; to gain over.

Ascrĭbo, ĕre, ipsi, iptum, *tr.* (ad + scribo), to write besides; to impute, ascribe; to enroll, register.

Asĭa, ae, *f.*, Asia.

Asiatĭcus, a, um, *adj.* (Asia), Asiatic.

Aspectus, ūs, *m.* (aspicio), a looking at, look, sight, aspect, appearance.

Asperĭtas, ātis, *f.* (asper), roughness, unevenness; harshness, asperity.

Aspĭcio, ĕre, exi, ectum, *tr.* (ad + specio), to look at, behold, see.

Assensĭo, ōnis, *f.* (assentior), assent, agreement, approval.

Assentior. *See* **Adsentior.**

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Assĭdŭe, *adv.* (assiduus), continually, constantly, assiduously.

Assiduĭtas, ātis, *f.* (assiduus), constant attendance, assiduity, continuance.

Assĭdŭus, a, um, *adj.* (assideo), continual, unremitting, constant, assiduous.

Assuefăcĭo, ĕre, fēci, factum, *tr.* (assuetus + facio), to accustom, habituate.

Astringo, ĕre, inxi, ictum, *tr.* (ad + stringo), to draw close, press, bind, tie; to tighten, contract; to oblige, necessitate.

Astūtus, a, um, *adj.*, shrewd, wary; cunning, sly, astute, crafty.

At, *conj.*, but, but yet. *At often serves to introduce the objection of a supposed opponent.*

Athēnae, ārum, *f. pl.*, Athens.

Atheniensis, e, *adj.* (Athenae), Athenian. **Atheniensis, is**, *m.*, an Athenian.

Atilĭus, i, *m.*, a Roman gentile name.

Atque, *conj.* (ad + que), and, and also; than, as. *Simul atque*, as soon as.

Atqui, *conj.*, but, but yet, and yet, however.

Atrĭum, i, *n.*, the fore-court, hall, entry.

Atrocĭtas, ātis, *f.* (atrox), atrocity, cruelty, atrociousness.

Atrociter, *adv.* (atrox), atrociously, cruelly, fiercely.

Atrox, ōcis, *adj.*, fierce, cruel, atrocious, horrible, hideous.

Attălus, i, *m.*, Attălus.

Attendo, ĕre, di, entum, *tr.* (ad + tendo), to stretch, direct, turn toward; to attend to, mind, consider.

Attenŭo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (ad + tenuo), to make thin, attenuate, lessen, diminish, impair.

Attĭgi. *See* **Attingo**.

Attingo, ĕre, igi, actum, *tr.* (ad + tango), to touch, reach, attain; to border upon; to touch upon, treat briefly; to concern, relate to.

Attĭus, i, *m.*, a Roman gentile name.

Attrĭbŭo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, *tr.* (ad + tribuo), to attribute, assign, bestow, add.

Attŭli. *See* **Adfĕro**.

Auctĭo, ōnis, *f.* (augeo), an auction, public sale.

Auctionārĭus, a, um, *adj.* (auctio), pertaining to an auction, at auction, by auction, auctionary.

Auctiōnor, āri, ātus, *dep.* (auctio), to sell at auction *or* public sale, auction off.

Auctor, ōris, *m.* (augeo), an author, contriver, founder, voucher, approver, instigator, adviser, proposer, performer; a reporter.

Auctorĭtas, ātis, *f.* (auctor), authority, dominion, power, jurisdiction; influence, weight, reputation; an ordinance, decree.

Auctus, a, um, *adj.* (*and part. from* **augeo**), enlarged, increased, advanced, improved.

Aucŭpor, āri, ātus, *dep.* (auceps), to go bird-catching; to chase after, look out for, wait for, strive for.

Audācĭa, ae, *f.* (audax), boldness, audacity, presumption.

Audacĭter *or* **Audacter**, *adv., comp.* **audacĭus** (audax), boldly, audaciously, fearlessly.

Audax, ācis, *adj.*, bold, courageous, resolute; audacious, daring, presumptuous.

Audĕo, ēre, ausus, *half dep.*, to dare, venture; to attempt, undertake.

Audĭens, entis, *adj.* (*and part. from* **audio**), obedient.

Audĭo, īre, īvi, ītum, *tr.*, to hear, listen to.

Aufĕro, ferre, abstŭli, ablātum, *tr.* (ab + fero), to bear *or* take away, withdraw, remove; to obtain, bear off, acquire.

Augĕo, ēre, auxi, auctum, *tr. and*

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intr., to increase, augment, enlarge; to advance, promote; to grow, strengthen.

Augur, ŭris, *m.*, an augur, diviner.

Augustus, a, um, *adj.* (augeo), august, venerable, majestic.

Aurēlius, a, um, *adj.*, Aurelian.

Auris, is, *f.*, the ear.

Aurum, i, *n.*, gold.

Auspicĭum, i, *n.* (auspex), the observation of the birds bred for auspices; augury, auspices; an omen, sign.

Auster, tri, *m.*, the south wind.

Ausus, a, um, *part. from* **Audĕo.**

Aut, *conj.*, or. *Aut — aut,* either — or. *Non — aut,* neither — nor.

Autem, *conj.*, but, yet; and, moreover; also, likewise.

Auxilĭum, i, *n.* (augeo), assistance, aid, help. **Puxilia,** *pl.*, auxiliary troops, auxiliaries.

Avāritĭa, ae, *f.* (avārus), avarice.

Avārus, a, um, *adj.* (aveo), avaricious, greedy, covetous.

Aversus, a, um, *adj.* (*and part. from* **averto**), averted, averse, alienated, hostile.

Averto, ĕre, ti, sum, *tr.* (a + verto,) to turn away, avert, divert; to alienate, estrange.

Avĭdus, a, um, *adj.* (aveo), eager, desirous, greedy, avaricious.

Avĭtus, a, um, *adj.* (avus), ancestral.

Avŏco, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (a + voco), to call off *or* away, call aside, withdraw.

Avuncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* (avus), a maternal uncle.

Avus, i, *m.*, a grandfather.

B.

Bacchor, āri, ātis, *dep.* (Bacchus), to celebrate the festival of Bacchus; to revel, rant, rage, rave.

Balnĕum, i, *n.*, a bath; *plur.*, **balnea, ōrum,** *and* **balneae, ārum,** *f. Also,* **balinĕae, ārum,** *f.*

Barbărĭa, ae, *f.* (barbarus), a foreign country; rudeness, barbarism.

Barbărus, a, um, *adj.* (βάρβαρος), foreign, barbarous, barbarian, not Greek nor Roman. **Barbări, ōrum,** *m. pl.*, barbarians, foreigners.

Barbātus, a, um, *adj.* (barba), bearded.

Bāsis, is, *f.* (βάσις), a pedestal, base.

Beāte, *adv.* (beatus), happily, fortunately, prosperously.

Beātus, a, um, *adj.* (beo), happy, blessed, prosperous, fortunate.

Bellicōsus, a, um, *adj.* (bellum), warlike, bellicose.

Bellĭcus, a, um, *adj.* (bellum), warlike, military, martial.

Bello, āre, āvi, ātum, *intr.* (bellum), to war, wage war, fight.

Bellum, i, *n.*, war.

Belŭa, ae, *f.*, a beast, animal.

Bĕne, *adv., comp.* **melĭus,** *sup.* **optĭme,** well, happily, ably, prosperously.

Beneficĭum, i, *n.* (beneficus), a kindness, benefit, favor, service; a distinction, promotion.

Benefĭcus, a, um, *adj.* (bene + facio), beneficent, liberal, generous.

Benevolentĭa, ae, *f.* (benevolens), benevolence, good-will, kindness, favor.

Benevŏlus, a, um, *adj.* (bene + volo), well-wishing, benevolent, kind, kindly.

Benigne, *adv.* (benignus), **kindly,** liberally, courteously.

Benignĭtas, ātis, *f.* (benignus), kindness, benignity, liberality.

Bestĭa, ae, *f.*, a wild beast.

Bĭbo, ĕre, bĭbi, bĭbĭtum, *tr.*, to drink, imbibe, inhale.

Bidŭum, i, *n.* (bis + dies), two days.

Biennĭum, i, *n.* (bis + annus), two years.

Bĭni, ae, a, *distr. num. adj.*, two each, two by two, two.

Bipartĭto, *adv.* (bipartio), in two

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divisions, ways, directions; in a twofold manner.

Bis, *num. adv.*, twice.

Bithynĭa, ae, *f.*, Bithynia.

Blandus, a, um, *adj.*, flattering, kind, alluring, bland.

Blesamĭus, i, *m.*, Blesamius.

Blucĭum, i, *n.*, a castle in Galatia.

Bonĭtas, ātis, *f.* (bonus), goodness, excellence.

Bŏnum, i, *n.* (bonus), a good, benefit, blessing; **bona, ōrum,** goods, property, advantages, benefits.

Bŏnus, a, um, *adj.*, good, worthy; brave.

Bosporānus, i, *m.* (Bospŏrus), a Bosporanian, dweller near the Cimmerian Bosporus.

Brĕvis, e, *adj.*, short, brief, transitory. *Brevi* (*sc.* tempore) = in a short time, shortly.

Brevĭtas, ātis, *f.* (brevis), shortness, brevity, conciseness.

Brevĭter, *adv.* (brevis), briefly, concisely, in few words.

Brocchus, i, *m.*, Brocchus.

Brundisĭum, i, *n.*, Brundisium.

Brūtus, i, *m.*, a Roman surname.

Bustum, i, *n.* (buro = uro), a tomb, the place of burning and burying the dead.

C.

C., for Caius.

Cadāver, ĕris, *n.* (cado), a corpse, dead body.

Cădo, ĕre, cecĭdi, cāsum, *intr.*, to fall; to perish, be slain; to fall out, happen, result in.

Cadūcus, a, um, *adj.* (cado), falling: frail, perishable, fleeting.

Caecilĭus, i, *m.*, a Roman gentile name.

Caecus, a, um, *adj.*, blind; dark, hidden, secret.

Caedes, is, *f.* (caedo), a cutting; slaughter, carnage, murder.

Caedo, ĕre, cecĭdi, caesum, *tr.*, to cut, cut down; to kill, slay, slaughter; to beat.

Caelestis, e, *adj.* (caelum), celestial. **Caelestes, ĭum,** *m. pl.*, the gods.

Caelĭus, i, *m.*, a Roman gentile name.

Caelum, i, *n.*, heaven, the heavens, the sky.

Caementum, i, *n.* (caedo), unhewn stone, *for building.*

Caerimōnĭa, ae, *f.* (Caeres), religious ceremony, sacred rite.

Caesar, ăris, *m.*, Caesar.

Caesetĭus, i, *m.*, a Roman gentile name.

Caesonĭus, i, *m.*, a Roman gentile name.

Caesus, a, um, *part. from* **Caedo.**

Cajēta, ae, *f.*, a town in Latium.

Calamĭtas, ātis, *f.*, calamity, disaster; loss, injury.

Calamitōsus, a, um, *adj.* (calamitas), calamitous, disastrous.

Calcĕus, i, *m.* (calx), a shoe.

Calendae. *See* **Kalendae.**

Calidius, i, *m.*, a Roman gentile name.

Callĭdus, a, um, *adj.* (calleo), shrewd, skillful, cunning, crafty, sly.

Calumnia, ae, *f.*, artifice, wiles; false accusation, slander; chicanery, intrigue.

Calx, calcis, *f.*, 1, the heel; 2, limestone, lime.

Campus, i, *m.*, a plain, open field. *Campus or Campus Martius,* the field of Mars, where the Comitia were held.

Candidātus, a, um, *adj.* (candidus), clothed in white. **Candidātus, i,** *m.*, a candidate.

Canis, is, *m. and f.*, a dog.

Cano, ĕre, cecĭni, cantum, *tr. and intr.*, to sing, play, sound; to foretell.

Canto, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr. freq.* (cano), to sing, sound, play; to celebrate.

Cantus, ūs, *m.* (cano), a song; poetry.

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Capillus, i, *m.*, the hair of the head.

Căpĭo, ĕre, cēpi, captum, *tr.*, to take, receive, seize; to overtake, reach; to hold, contain; to acquire, obtain; to captivate; to deceive, entrap.

Capitālis, e, *adj.* (caput), capital, deadly, dangerous.

Capitolinus, a, um, *adj.* (Capitolium), Capitoline.

Capitolĭum, i, *n.* (caput), the Capitol, the temple of Jupiter on the Capitoline hill in Rome. *Also*, the hill itself, *mons Capitolinus*.

Cappadocĭa, ae, *f.*, Cappadocia.

Capŭa, ae, *f.*, a city of Campania.

Căput, ĭtis, *n.*, a head, person; source; main point.

Carbo, ōnis, *m.*, a Roman surname.

Carcer, ĕris, *m.*, a prison.

Cărĕo, ēre, ŭi, ĭtum, *intr.*, to want, be without, be in want of, be free from, destitute of; to abstain from.

Cārĭtas, ātis, *f.* (carus), dearness, love, esteem; dearth, high price.

Carmen, ĭnis, *n.* (cano), a verse, song.

Cārus, a, um, *adj.*, dear; costly; beloved, valued.

Cassiānus, a, um, *adj.* (Cassius), Cassian, of Cassius.

Cassĭus, i, *m.*, a Roman gentile name.

Caste, *adv.* (castus), purely, chastely, uprightly.

Castellum, i, *n. dim.* (castrum), a castle, fortress, fort.

Castor, ŏris, *m.*, Castor.

Castra, ōrum, *n. pl.*, a camp.

Castrensis, e, *adj.* (castra), of the camp, camp.

Cāsus, ūs, *m.* (cado), a fall; misfortune, disaster, calamity; an event, case, chance, accident; occasion, opportunity.

Catilīna, ae, *m.*, Catiline.

Cato, ōnis, *m.*, a Roman surname.

Catŭlus, i, *m.*, a Roman surname.

Causa, ae, *f.*, a cause, reason, ground; a pretext, excuse; occasion, motive; a cause, case, suit *or* process at law. **Causā,** on account of, for the sake *or* purpose of.

Causinĭus, i, *m.*, a Roman gentile name.

Caute, *adv.* (cautus), cautiously, carefully.

Cautio, ōnis, *f.* (caveo), caution, precaution, circumspection.

Căvĕo, ēre, cāvi, cautum, *tr. and intr.*, to beware, take heed; to be on one's guard, take care; to avoid, shun; to guard against.

Cecĭdi. *See* **Cado.**

Cēdo, ĕre, cessi, cessum, *tr. and intr.*, to give way, yield, withdraw, retire, depart; to concede, grant; to retreat; to turn out, succeed, result.

Celĕber, bris, bre, *adj.*, famous, celebrated, illustrious; frequented, crowded, much resorted to.

Celebrĭtas, ātis, *f.* (celeber), number, multitude; fame, renown, celebrity; a celebration.

Celĕbro, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (celeber), to frequent, resort to; to celebrate, solemnize; to extol, render illustrious.

Celerĭtas, ātis, *f.* (celer), swiftness, speed, celerity.

Celerĭter, *adv.* (celer), quickly, speedily, swiftly.

Cēlo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.*, to hide, conceal, cover.

Cēna, ae, *f.*, dinner; the principal meal of the Romans.

Cenātus, a, um, *part.* (ceno), having dined.

Cēno, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr. and intr.* (cena), to dine, eat.

Censĕo, ēre, ui, sum, *tr.*, to rate, assess, tax; to appraise, value; to judge, think, consider; to be of opinion, decree, ordain, vote.

Censor, ōris, *m.* (censeo), a censor, a Roman magistrate whose duty it was to take the census

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and to watch over the morals of the people.

Census, ūs, *m.* (censeo), a census, the censor's lists; property, possessions.

Centesĭmus, a, um, *num. adj.* (centum), the hundredth.

Centum, *num. adj.*, a hundred.

Centurĭa, ae, *f.* (centum), a century, hundred *of anything;* a division of troops, a company; a division of the Roman people, a century.

Centuriātus, ūs, *m.* (centurio), a division into centuries; the office of centurion.

Centurĭo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (centuria), to divide into centuries. *Comitia centuriata,* in which all the Roman people voted according to centuries.

Centurĭo, ōnis, *m.* (centuria), a centurion, captain.

Ceparĭus, i, *m.*, a Roman gentile name.

Cerno, ĕre, crēvi, crētum, *tr.*, to perceive, discern, distinguish, see; to decide, determine, judge, decree; to contend.

Certāmen, ĭnis, *n.* (certo), a contest, contention, dispute; competition.

Certe, *adv.* (certus), at least; certainly, for certain, assuredly.

Certo, *adv.* (certus), certainly, for certain, assuredly.

Certo, āre, āvi, ātum, *intr.*, to contend, strive, vie, struggle.

Certus, a, um, *adj.* (cerno), determined, resolved; certain, sure; safe, trustworthy. *Certior fieri,* to be informed.

Cervix, ĭcis, *f.*, the neck.

Cessi. *See* **Cēdo.**

Cetĕrus, a, um, *adj.*, the other, the rest, the rest of.

Cethēgus, i, *m.*, a Roman family name.

Chĭus, a, um, *adj.*, Chian. **Chĭi, ōrum,** *m. pl.*, the inhabitants of Chios.

Chilo, ōnis, *m.*, a surname.

Chirogrăphum, i, *n.* (χειρόγραφον), one's own handwriting, autograph, manuscript.

Cĭbus, i, *m.*, food, meat.

Cicĕro, ōnis, *m.*, Cicero.

Cilĭcia, ae, *f.*, Cilicia.

Cimber, bri, *m.*, a Roman surname.

Cimbri, ōrum, *m. pl.*, the Cimbri.

Cimbrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* (Cimbri), Cimbrian.

Cingo, ĕre, nxi, nctum, *tr.*, to gird, encircle, surround, invest.

Cĭnis, ĕris, *m.*, ashes, embers.

Cinna, ae, *m.*, a Roman surname.

Circum, *prep. with the accus., and adv.*, around, about, near.

Circumclūdo, ĕre, ūsi, ūsum, *tr.* (circum + cludo), to shut in, inclose, surround.

Circumdo, ăre, dĕdi, dătum, *tr.* (circum + do), to put *or* place around; to surround, encompass, invest, environ.

Circumfundo, ĕre, fūdi, fūsum, *tr.* (circum + fundo), to pour around, crowd around; to surround, encompass.

Circumscrĭbo, ĕre, ipsi, iptum, *tr.* (circum + scribo), to draw *or* write round; to describe, define; to limit, circumscribe; to circumvent, cheat.

Circumscriptor, ōris, *m.* (circumscribo), a cheat, defrauder.

Circumsĕdĕo, ēre, ēdi, essum, *tr. and intr.* (circum + sedeo), to sit around; to besiege, invest, blockade.

Circumspĭcio, ĕre, exi, ectum, *tr. and intr.* (circum + specio), to look round, take heed; to examine closely, weigh carefully.

Circumsto, āre, stĕti, —, *tr. and intr.* (circum + sto), to stand around, beset, besiege, surround.

Circus, i, *m.* (κίρκος), a circle; a circus, *esp.* the *Circus Maximus.*

Cĭto, *adv.* (citus), *comp.* **citĭus,** soon, quickly, speedily, shortly.

Cĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (cieo), to

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summon, cite; to accuse; to appeal to, quote, name.

Civilis, e, *adj.* (civis), of *or* belonging to a citizen, civil.

Civis, is, *m. and f.*, a citizen.

Civitas, ātis, *f.* (civis), a state, a city; citizenship, the freedom of the city.

Clādes, is, *f.*, injury, disaster; defeat, overthrow, discomfiture; slaughter, destruction.

Clam, *adv.*, privately, secretly, stealthily.

Clāmo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr. and intr.*, to cry out, shout, exclaim.

Clamor, ōris, *m.* (clamo), a loud cry, shout, shouting, outcry, clamor.

Clāritas, ātis, *f.* (clarus), clearness, brightness; splendor, renown.

Clārus, a, um, *adj.*, clear, bright, splendid; loud, distinct; evident, manifest; illustrious, renowned, famous.

Classis, is, *f.*, a fleet; a class *or* division of the Roman people.

Claudo, ĕre, si, sum, *tr.*, to shut, close, confine, inclose; to surround, encompass; to finish.

Clemens, entis, *adj.*, mild, gentle, merciful; quiet, calm.

Clementer, *adv.* (clemens), mildly, gently, mercifully, kindly.

Clementĭa, ae, *f.* (clemens), mildness, clemency, gentleness, mercy, kindness.

Clientēla, ae, *f.* (cliens), clientship, the relation of client to dependent; a client, dependent; protection, patronage.

Clīvus, i, *m.*, a hill, ascent, slope.

Clodiānus, a, um, *adj.* (Clodius), of Clodius, Clodian.

Clodĭus, i, *m.*, a Roman gentile name.

Cluvĭus, i, *m.*, a Roman gentile name.

Cn. *for* Cnaeus *or* Cneus.

Cnĭdus, i, *f.*, a city in Caria.

Coactus, a, um, *part. from* **Cogo.**

Coargŭo, ĕre, ui, —, *tr.* (con + arguo), to show, prove; to convince, convict; to disprove, confute.

Coĕgi, *from* **Cogo.**

Coepi, *defec. verb,* I began, commenced. *Instead of* coepi, **coeptus est** *is preferred before a passive infinitive.*

Coërcĕo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, *tr.* (con + arceo), to confine, keep in; restrain, check, curb, repress.

Coetus, ūs, *m.* (coeo), an assemblage, assembly, crowd, meeting.

Cogĭtāte, *adv.* (cogito), considerately, with mature reflection.

Cogitātĭo, ōnis, *f.* (cogito), a thinking, reflection, thought, resolution, purpose.

Cogĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr. and intr.* (con + agito), to think, ponder, reflect, consider; to purpose, design, intend.

Cognātĭo, ōnis, *f.* (cognatus), relationship *by blood;* kindred.

Cognĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* (cognosco), knowledge, acquaintance, notion; an examination, inquiry.

Cognĭtor, ōris, *m.* (cognosco), an advocate, defender, voucher.

Cognĭtus, a, um, *part. from* **Cognosco.**

Cognosco, ĕre, nōvi, nĭtum, *tr.* (con + nosco), to ascertain, learn, discover; to know, recognize, understand; to examine; to acknowledge.

Cōgo, ĕre, coēgi, coactum, *tr.* (con + ago), to collect, assemble, gather; to force, compel, drive, impel; to restrain, urge; to induce, prevail on.

Cohaerĕo, ēre, haesi, haesum, *intr.* (con + haereo), to adhere, cohere, hold together; to continue, subsist.

Cohĭbĕo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, *tr.* (con + habeo), to hold together, hold, confine; to stop, restrain, hinder, repress; to ward off.

Cohors, tis, *f.*, a cohort, the tenth part of a legion.

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Cohortātĭo, ōnis, *f.* (cohortor), encouragement, exhortation.

Cohortor, ārī, ātus, *dep.* (con + hortor), to exhort, encourage.

Collātus, a, um, *part. from* **Confĕro.**

Collectio, ōnis, *f.* (colligo), a gathering, collection; a conclusion.

Collēga, ae, *m.* (con + lego), a colleague.

Collēgĭum, i, *n.* (colligo), a college, corporation, company.

Collĭgo, ĕre, ēgi, ectum, *tr.* (con + lego), to collect, assemble, bring together; to conclude, infer; to acquire, gain.

Collīnus, a, um, *adj.* (collis), of a hill, hilly, hill. **Collīna** (*sc.* tribus), one of the four city tribes; hence *nova Collina*, a new Colline tribe.

Collŏco, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (con + loco), to place, dispose, arrange; to erect, station, set.

Colloquĭum, i, *n.* (colloquor), a conference, conversation, converse.

Collŏquor, i, cūtus, *dep.* (con + loquor), to speak together, converse, confer.

Cŏlo, ĕre, colui, cultum, *tr.*, to labor upon, cultivate, till; to inhabit; to cherish, honor, respect, esteem.

Colōnĭa, ae, *f.* (colōnus), a colony, settlement.

Colōnus, i, *m.* (colo), a farmer, husbandman, colonist, settler.

Colŏphon, ōnis, *m.*, a town in Lydia.

Colophonĭus, a, um, *adj.* (Colophon), Colophonian. **Colophonii, ōrum,** *m. pl.*, the Colophonians.

Cŏlor, ōris, *m.*, color, complexion, hue; excuse, pretext.

Columna, ae, *f.* (cello), a column, pillar; the summit.

Cŏmes, ĭtis, *m. and f.* (con + eo), a companion, partner, associate, comrade.

Comissātĭo, ōnis, *f.* (comissor), a revel, revelling, carousing.

Comitātus, ūs, *m.* (comitor), a train, retinue, company.

Cōmĭter, *adv.* (comis), courteously, kindly, obligingly, affably.

Comitĭum, i, *n.* (con + eo), a place in the Forum where the Romans assembled when voting by *curiae*. **Comitia, ōrum,** *n. pl.*, the public assembly of the Roman people for the transaction of business or the election of magistrates; an election.

Commeātus, ūs, *m.* (commeo), a passage; a furlough; a convoy; provisions, supplies.

Commemorābĭlis, e, *adj.* (commemoro), worth mentioning, memorable.

Commemorātĭo, ōnis, *f.* (commemoro), a reminding, remembrance, mentioning, recounting.

Commemŏro, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (con + memoro), to remind, mention, relate, recount.

Commendātĭo, ōnis, *f.* (commendo), commendation, praise, recommendation.

Commendo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (con + mando), to commend, recommend, consign, intrust to.

Commentarĭŏlum, i, *n.* (commentarius), a short treatise, diary, notes.

Commentārĭus, i, *m.* (commentor), a note-book, sketch, memorandum.

Commĕo, āre, āvi, ātum, *intr.* (con + meo), to go, come and go, resort, frequent.

Commilĭto, ōnis, *m.* (con + miles), a fellow-soldier, comrade.

Commiscĕo, ēre, iscŭi, ixtum *or* **istum,** *tr.* (con + miscco), to intermingle, mix *or* mingle together; to blend, confound.

Committo, ĕre, īsi, issum, *tr.* (con + mitto), to put together, unite; to commit, perpetrate; to intrust, consign; to begin, commence.

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Commŏdo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (commodus), to put in order, adapt, adjust, accommodate; to lend, afford, furnish, supply.

Commŏdum, i, *n.* (commŏdus), advantage, profit, convenience, interest; a loan.

Commoněo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, *tr.* (con + moneo), to remind, impress with.

Commŏror, āri, ātus, *dep.* (con + moror), to stay, remain, stop, tarry; to delay, retard, detain.

Commŏvĕo, ēre, ōvi, ōtum, *tr.* (con + moveo), to move, shake, stir; to disquiet, trouble, alarm, agitate, excite; to affect, touch.

Commūnĭco, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (communis), to communicate, impart, share; to consult, confer; to join, unite, connect.

Commūnĭo, ōnis, *f.* (communis), communion, mutual participation.

Commūnis, e, *adj.* (con + munus), common, the same, general, ordinary, usual.

Commūnĭter, *adv.* (communis), in common, together, commonly.

Commutabĭlis, e, *adj.* (commuto), changeable, subject to change.

Commūto, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (con + muto), to change, alter; to exchange, barter.

Comparātĭo, ōnis, *f.* (comparo), a preparing; provision, preparation; a procuring, gain, acquiring.

Compăro, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (con + paro), to procure, furnish, provide, prepare; to collect, acquire; to ordain, establish; to compare, connect.

Compello, ĕre, pŭli, pulsum, *tr.* (con + pello), to drive together, collect, assemble; to compel, force, impel, urge.

Comperendĭno, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (comperendĭnus), to defer a trial till the third day hence; to adjourn.

Compĕrĭo, īre, pĕri, pertum, *tr.* (con + pario), to discover, ascertain, learn, find out.

Competĭtor, ōris, *m.* (con + peto), a competitor, rival.

Complector, i, exus, *dep.* (con + plecto), to clasp, embrace; to encircle, surround, inclose; to comprehend, comprise; to love, value.

Complĕo, ēre, ēvi, ētum, *tr.* (con + pleo), to fill, complete, finish.

Complexus, a, um, *part. from* **Complector.**

Complexus, ūs, *m.* (complector), an embrace, embracing, encircling, surrounding.

Complūres, ūra, *adj. pl.* (con + plus), many, a great many.

Compōno, ĕre, osŭi, ositum, *tr.* (con + pono), to put together, arrange, dispose; to make, form, compose; to agree upon, concert; to terminate; to appease, calm, regulate; to compare.

Composĭtus, a, um, *adj.* (*and part. from* **compono**), well arranged, fitly ordered, disposed; well prepared *or* equipped.

Comprehendo, ĕre, di, sum, *tr.* con + prehendo), to seize, grasp, catch, arrest; to comprehend, understand; to comprise, contain.

Comprĭmo, ĕre, essi, essum, *tr.* (con + premo), to compress; to hold back, conceal, suppress; to check, restrain, repress.

Comprŏbo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (con + probo), to approve, prove, confirm; to allow, assent to; to make good, verify.

Compŭli. *See* **Compello.**

Conātum, i, *n.* (conor), an endeavor, undertaking, attempt.

Conātus, ūs, *m.* (conor), an attempt, endeavor, effort.

Concēdo, ĕre, essi, essum, *tr. and intr.* (con + cedo), to retire, depart, withdraw, retreat; to submit, yield, concede, allow; to be less, inferior; to go, repair.

Concelĕbro, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr,* (con + celebro), to frequent; to

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celebrate, solemnize; to proclaim, make known.

Concerto, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (con + certo), to contend; to dispute.

Concĭdo, ĕre, ĭdi, —, *intr.* (con + cado), to fall down; to fall, sink, perish, decay.

Concĭlĭo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (concilium), to bring together, unite; to win over, conciliate; to provide, procure, acquire; to cause, bring about.

Concĭo, ōnis, f. (concieo), a meeting, assembly; an address, speech, harangue.

Concionātor, ōris, *m.* (concionor), a haranguer, a demagogue.

Concĭpĭo, ĕre, cēpi, ceptum, *tr.* (con + capio), to take, receive, conceive; to incur, contract; to comprehend, understand, imagine.

Concitātus, a, um, *adj.* (*and part. from* **concito**), rapid, swift; ardent.

Concĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (con + cito), to put in motion, stir up; to rouse, excite, arouse; to incite, provoke, irritate.

Concordĭa, ae, *f.* (concors), concord, agreement, harmony, unanimity; the goddess Concord.

Concors, dis, *adj.* (con + cor), of one mind, concordant, unanimous.

Concupisco, ĕre, pīvi *or* **pii, pītum,** *tr.* (con + cupio), to desire earnestly, long for, aim at.

Concurro, ĕre, curri, cursum, *intr.* (con + curro), to run together; to meet, flock together; to engage in fight, contend, charge; to concur, agree.

Concursо, āre, āvi, ātum, *intr.* (concurro), to rush together, run to and fro, run about, frequent.

Concursus, ūs, *m.* (concurro), a running together, concourse; a charge, onset, conflict, collision.

Condemno, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (con + damno), to condemn.

Condĭcio, ōn s, *f.* (condo), a condition, agreement, stipulation, terms; a proposal, proposition; state, situation.

Condo, ĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum, *tr.* (con + do), to put together, found, build, make; to lay up, hoard; to hide, conceal, bury; to finish.

Condonātĭo, ōnis, *f.* (condono), a giving away.

Condōno, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (con + dono), to give freely, grant, bestow; to pardon, forgive, overlook; to devote, sacrifice.

Conduco, ĕre, xi, ctum, *tr.* (con + duco), to lead *or* bring together, conduct; to collect, assemble; to hire; to profit, serve, conduce.

Confercĭo, īre, —, fertum, *tr.* (con + farcio), to stuff *or* cram together; to cram.

Confĕro, ferre, contŭli, collātum, *tr.* (con + fero), to bring *or* carry together; to collect, gather, procure; to contribute; to compare; to confer, give; to put off, defer; to betake, direct.

Confertus, a, um, *adj.* (*and part. from* **confercio**), crammed, crowded, close, thick, compact, dense, in close array.

Confessĭo, ōnis, *f.* (confiteor), confession, acknowledgment.

Confessus, a, um, *part. from* **Confĭtĕor.**

Confestim, *adv.*, forthwith, immediately.

Conficĭo, ĕre, fēci, fectum, *tr.* (con + facio), to make, effect, cause, execute, perform, prepare; to end, finish, accomplish; to weaken, enfeeble, consume, waste.

Confīdo, ĕre, fīsus sum, *half dep.* (con + fido), to confide in, trust to, rely upon; to trust, feel confident.

Confingo, ĕre, inxi, ictum, *tr.* (con + fingo), to make, form, fashion; to contrive, feign, pretend; to invent, devise.

Confirmo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (con + firmo), to confirm, strengthen,

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encourage, animate; to establish, ratify; to prove, affirm, declare; to reassure.

Confĭtĕor, ēri, essus, *dep.* (con + fateor), to confess, own, acknowledge.

Conflăgro, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr. and intr.* (con + flagro), to burn up, be consumed.

Confligo, ĕre, xi, ctum, *tr. and intr.* (con + fligo), to strike *or* dash together, strike against; to fight, contend, engage; to conflict.

Conflo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (con + flo), to make up, compound; to raise, excite, cause, occasion; to contract.

Conformātĭo, ōnis, *f.* (conformo), conformation, form, shape, arrangement.

Conformo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (con + formo), to form, fashion, shape symmetrically.

Confringo, ĕre, frēgi, fractum, *tr.* (con + frango), to break in pieces, shatter, dissipate.

Confŭgĭo, ĕre, fūgi, fugĭtum, *intr.* (con + fugio), to fly to for refuge; to have recourse to.

Congĕro, ĕre, gessi, gestum, *tr.* (con + gero), to bring together, heap *or* pile up; to collect, build; to ascribe, attribute, impute.

Congrĕdĭor, i, gressus, *dep.* (con + gradior), to come together, meet, encounter; to engage, contend: to accost, address.

Congrĕgo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (con + grego), to assemble, collect together, congregate.

Congressus, ūs, *m.* (congredior), a meeting, conflict, encounter, engagement.

Congrŭo, ĕre, ui, —, *intr.*, to run *or* come together; to agree, accord, suit, fit, correspond.

Conjectūra, ae, *f.* (conjicio), conjecture, conclusion.

Conjĭcĭo, ĕre, jēci, jectum, *tr.* (con + jacio), to throw together; to throw, cast, hurl, discharge, impel; to conclude, infer.

Conjunctĭo, ōnis, *f.* (conjungo), union, conjunction, connection, agreement, relation.

Conjunctus, a, um, *adj.* (*and part. from* **conjungo**), connected, united, closely allied, intimate; agreeing.

Conjungo, ĕre, unxi, unctum, *tr.* (con + jungo), to join together, unite, connect, associate, ally.

Conjurātĭo, ōnis, *f.* (conjuro), a swearing together, conspiracy, plot.

Conjurātus, a, um, *part.* (conjuro), having conspired. **Conjurātus, i,** *m.*, a conspirator.

Conjūro, āre, āvi, ātum, *intr.* (con + juro), to swear together; to combine, league together, conspire.

Conjux, ŭgis, *m. and f.* (conjungo), a husband, wife, consort.

Connĭvĕo, ēre, nīvi *or* **nixi, —,** *intr.* (con + niveo), to shut the eyes; to connive at, wink at, overlook.

Cōnor, āri, ātus, *dep.*, to attempt, endeavor, strive, try, undertake.

Conquĕror, i, questus, *dep.* (con + queror), to complain, lament, bewail.

Conquiesco, ĕre, ēvi, ētum, *intr.* (con + quiesco), to rest, be at rest, take rest, repose.

Conquisītor, ōris, *m.* (conquiro), a recruiting officer; a spy.

Conscelerātus, a, um, *adj. (and part. from* **conscelero**), wicked, villanous, depraved, polluted.

Conscendo, ĕre, di, sum, *tr. and intr.* (con + scando), to embark, ascend, mount up.

Conscientĭa, ae, *f.* (conscio), joint knowledge; consciousness, conscience; guilty conscience.

Conscĭus, a, um, *adj.* (conscio), conscious, privy to, witness of; conscious of guilt.

Conscrĭbo, ĕre, ipsi, iptum, *tr.* (con + scribo), to write together,

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write, enroll, enlist, levy; to compose.

Conscriptus, a, um, *adj.* (*and part. from* **conscribo**), conscript. "*Patres conscripti*" was originally "*patres et conscripti*," i. e. the old senators, and those who were afterward enrolled with them to complete the number.

Consĕcro, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (con + sacro), to consecrate, dedicate; to devote to the gods.

Consensĭo, ōnis, *f.* (consentio), agreement, unanimity.

Consensus, ūs, *m.* (consentio), agreement, unanimity, concord.

Consentāněus, a, um, *adj.* (consentio), befitting, consistent, in accordance with, agreeable to, fitting.

Consentĭo, īre, sensi, sensum, *intr.* (con + sentio), to agree, harmonize; to agree upon, conspire, assent to.

Consĕquor, i, secūtus, *dep.* (con + sequor), to follow, attend, accompany, pursue; to result, ensue, proceed; to reach, attain, gain, overtake.

Conservātio, ōnis, *f.* (conservo), a keeping, preserving, preservation.

Conservātor, ōris, *m.* (conservo), a keeper, preserver, defender, protector.

Conservo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (con + servo), to preserve, keep, save, retain, protect.

Consessus, ūs, *m.* (consido), an assembly.

Considerāte, *adv.* (considero), considerately, cautiously.

Considerātus, a, um, *adj.* (considero), considerate, cautious, circumspect.

Considĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.*, to consider, meditate, weigh, reflect upon.

Considĭus, i, *m.*, a Roman gentile name.

Consigno, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (con + signo), to seal, sign; to attest, certify; to note, register, record.

Consĭlium, i, *n.*, counsel, advice; deliberation, prudence; design, intention, measure, plan, purpose; resolution; judgment, discretion; artifice; a council. **Consilio,** *ablat.*, on purpose, intentionally.

Consisto, ĕre, stĭti, stĭtum, *intr.* (con + sisto), to take a stand, make a stand, stand, stop, settle; to consist, agree.

Consobrinus, i, *m.* (con + sobrinus), a cousin.

Consŏcĭo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (con + socio), to share with, associate, join, unite, connect.

Consolātĭo, ōnis, *f.* (consolor), consolation, comfort.

Consŏlor, āri, ātus, *dep.* (con + solor), to console, comfort, cheer; to mitigate, alleviate, soothe.

Consors, tis, *adj.* (con + sors), sharing with, partaking of.

Conspectus, ūs, *m.* (conspicio), a sight, look, view, consideration.

Conspĭcĭo, ĕre, spexi, spectum, *tr.* (con + specio), to see, view, observe, perceive, discern.

Conspirātio, ōnis, *f.* (conspiro), concord, unanimity; conspiracy, plot.

Conspiro, āre, āvi, ātum, *intr.* (con + spiro), to agree, accord; to conspire, plot.

Constans, tis, *adj.* (*and part. from* **consto**), steady, firm, constant, resolved, resolute; consistent, uniform.

Constanter, *adv.* (constans), firmly, steadily, uniformly, evenly.

Constantĭa, ae, *f.* (constans), firmness, steadiness, constancy, consistency, perseverance.

Constĭti. *See* **Consisto** *or* **Consto.**

Constĭtŭo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, *tr.* (con + statuo), to place, station; to erect, build, found; to dispose, arrange, establish, settle, appoint; to stop, halt; to determine, resolve, ordain, agree upon.

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Consto, āre, stĭti, stātum, *intr.* (con + sto), to stand together, be established; to be consistent, correspond, agree; to stand firm, endure. **Constat,** *impers.*, it is evident, manifest.

Constringo, ĕre, inxi, ictum, *tr.* (con + stringo), to bind together, to fetter; to draw together, contract.

Consuesco, ĕre, suēvi, suētum, *intr.* (con + suesco), to become accustomed; to accustom, inure.

Consuetūdo, ĭnis, *f.* (consuesco), custom, habit, usage; intercourse, intimacy.

Consul, ŭlis, *m.* (consulo), a consul. *Consul designatus,* consul elect.

Consulāris, e, *adj.* (consul), of *or* belonging to a consul, consular. **Consulāris, is,** *m.*, a consular, ex-consul.

Consulātus, ūs, *m.* (consul), the consulship, consulate.

Consŭlo, ĕre, ŭlŭi, ultum, *tr. and intr.*, to consult, deliberate, take counsel; to consider, ask advice; to provide for, consult for, regard. *Consultum est,* measures have been taken.

Consulto, *adv.* (consultus), designedly, on purpose, purposely.

Consultum, i, *n.* (consulo), a decree, resolution, ordinance; a measure, design, plan; deliberation.

Consultus, a, um, *adj.* (*and part. from* **consulo**), experienced, practised, skillful, learned.

Consūmo, ĕre, sumpsi, sumptum, *tr.* (con + sumo), to consume, destroy; to waste, spend, squander, exhaust, employ.

Contāmĭno, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (con + tango), to stain, pollute, defile, contaminate.

Contĕgo, ĕre, xi, ctum, *tr.* (con + tego), to cover, preserve; to conceal, hide.

Contemno, ĕre, mpsi, mptum, *tr.* (con + temno), to contemn, despise, slight.

Contemplor, āri, ātus, *dep.* (con + templum), to survey, contemplate, consider, meditate.

Contendo, ĕre, di, tum, *tr. and intr.* (con + tendo), to stretch, strain, exert, strive, endeavor; to seek for, solicit, strive to reach, hasten; to compare; to contend, engage, dispute.

Contentĭo, ōnis, *f.* (contendo), a contention, contest, dispute; a strain, effort, exertion.

Contentus, a, um, *adj.* (*and part. from* **contineo**), content, contented.

Contexi. *See* **Contĕgo.**

Contexo, ĕre, xui, xtum, *tr.* (con + texo), to weave, entwine; to join, unite; to compose, construct.

Conticesco, ĕre, tĭcui, —, *intr.* (con + taceo), to become silent, keep silence.

Contĭgi. *See* **Contingo.**

Continens, entis, *adj.* (*and part. from* **contineo**), bordering upon, adjacent, connected, uninterrupted, continuous; continent, moderate.

Continentĭa, ae, *f.* (contineo), a checking, restraining; self-control, moderation, continence, abstinence, temperance.

Contĭnĕo, ēre, ui, tentum, *tr.* (con + teneo), to hold *or* keep together; to contain, hold, keep, retain; to restrain, curb, check; to hem in, bound.

Contingo, ĕre, tĭgi, tactum, *tr. and intr.* (con + tango), to touch, border upon; to reach, arrive at; to happen. **Contingit,** *impers.*, it happens.

Contĭnŭo, *adv.* (continuus), immediately, forthwith; continuously.

Contĭnŭus, a, um, *adj.* (contineo), uninterrupted, continuous, successive.

Contrā, *prep. with accus.*, against, contrary to, in opposition to; to, in reply to.

Contrā, *adv.*, on the contrary, on

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the other hand, in return, in opposition, against.

Contrăho, ĕre, xi, ctum, *tr.* (con + traho), to draw together, assemble, collect; to contract, occasion, cause; to shorten, abridge, diminish.

Contrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* (contra), opposite, contrary; opposite to, different from. **E contrario,** on the other hand, on the contrary.

Controversĭa, ae, *f.* (controversus), a controversy, dispute.

Contubernālis, is, *m.* (contubernium), a tent-companion, comrade, companion.

Contŭli. *See* **Confĕro.**

Contumēlia, ae, *f.* (con + tumeo), an affront, insult, contumely, reproach.

Contumeliōsus, a, um, *adj.* (contumelia), reproachful, abusive, insulting, contumelious.

Conturbo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (con + turbo), to disturb, disorder, confuse, disquiet, throw into confusion.

Convălesco, ĕre, alui, —, *intr.* (con + valesco), to grow strong, gain strength, recover, convalesce.

Convĕho, ĕre, vexi, vectum, *tr.* (con + veho), to carry *or* bring together, convey.

Convĕnĭo, īre, vēni, ventum, *tr. and intr.* (con + venio), to come together, meet, assemble, collect; to agree, correspond; to be agreed upon *or* adjusted; to suit, be adapted; to become, be becoming. **Convĕnit,** *impers.*, it is fit, proper, becoming, consistent.

Conventus, ūs, *m.* (convenio), a meeting, assembly, convention, company, council.

Converto, ĕre, ti, sum, *tr.* (con + verto), to turn about, turn back, return; to betake one's self; to change, alter, convert; to apply, direct.

Convexi. *See* **Convĕho.**

Convĭcĭum, i, *n.* (con + vox), a loud noise, cry; wrangling, altercation, abuse, insult, reviling.

Convinco, ĕre, vici, victum, *tr.* (con + vinco), to convict, convince; to prove clearly, demonstrate.

Convīvium, i, *n.* (con + vivo), a feast, banquet, entertainment.

Convŏco, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (con + voco), to call together, summon, assemble, convoke.

Cōpĭa, ae, *f.* (con + ops), plenty, abundance; supply, store, number; effects, resources; opportunity, power, means; leave, permission. **Copiae,** forces, troops.

Copiōse, *adv.* (copiosus), copiously, abundantly, plentifully.

Copiōsus, a, um, *adj.* (copia), abundant, plentiful, rich.

Coram, *adv.*, face to face, before one, in person, in one's presence, openly.

Cordŭba, ae, *f.*, Cordova, in Spain.

Corfidĭus, i, *m.*, a Roman gentile name.

Corinthus, i, *f.*, Corinth.

Cornēlĭus, i, *m.*, 1, a Roman gentile name; 2, a member of the *gens Cornelia*, a Cornelius.

Cornēlĭus, a, um, *adj.*, Cornelian, of Cornelius.

Cornificĭus, i, *m.*, a Roman gentile name.

Corōna, ae, *f.*, a garland, wreath, crown; a circle of men, a crowd, multitude.

Corpus, ŏris, *n.*, the body; person; substance, a body.

Corrĭgo, ĕre, exi, ectum, *tr.* (con + rego), to correct, make straight, reform, remedy, regulate.

Corrĭpĭo, ĕre, ipui, eptum, *tr.* (con + rapio), to lay hold of, snatch up, seize upon, carry off; to attack, reprove.

Corrōbōro, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (con + roboro), to strengthen, corroborate.

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Corrumpo, ĕre, rūpi, ruptum, *tr.* (con + rumpo), to destroy, corrupt, ruin, waste, impair, squander.

Corrŭo, ĕre, ui, —, *intr.* (con + ruo), to rush together; to fall, tumble, sink.

Corruptēla, ae, *f.* (corrumpo), corruption, corrupting arts, seductive arts.

Corruptor, ōris, *m.* (corrumpo), a corrupter, seducer.

Corruptus, a, um, *adj.* (*and part. from* **corrumpo**), corrupt, marred, ruined, spoiled.

Cotta, ae, *m.*, a Roman family name.

Crassus, i, *m.*, a Roman family name.

Crēber, bra, brum, *adj.*, frequent, numerous, thick, close.

Crēbrō, *adv.* (creber), frequently, often, repeatedly.

Credibĭlis, e, *adj.* (credo), credible.

Credibĭlĭter, *adv.* (credo), credibly.

Crēdo, ĕre, dĭdi, ĭtum, *tr. and intr.*, to believe, credit, trust; to think, suppose; to confide, intrust, commit, commend; to rely on.

Credŭlus, a, um, *adj.* (credo), credulous, confiding.

Crĕo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.*, to make, create, produce, cause; to appoint, choose, elect.

Creperēius, i, *m.*, a Roman gentile name.

Cresco, ĕre, crēvi, crētum, *intr.*, to grow, increase, extend, spread; to spring up, rise.

Crētensis, e, *adj.* (Creta), Cretan. **Cretenses, ium,** *m. pl.*, the Cretans.

Crevi. *See* **Cresco.**

Crīmen, ĭnis, *n.*, an accusation, charge; a crime, offence.

Crimĭnor, āri, ātus, *dep.* (crimen), to accuse, blame, charge with, reproach.

Criminōse, *adv.* (criminosus), reproachfully, slanderously.

Criminōsus, a, um, *adj.* (crimen), reproachful, calumniating, slanderous.

Cruciātus, ūs, *m.* (crucio), torment, torture, pain, anguish.

Crŭcio, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (crux), to crucify, torture, torment; to be afflicted.

Crudēlis, e, *adj.* (crudus), cruel, savage, inhuman.

Crudelĭtas, ātis, *f.* (crudelis), cruelty, inhumanity, barbarity.

Crudelĭter, *adv.* (crudelis), cruelly, inhumanly.

Cruento, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (cruentus), to make bloody, stain with blood, stain, imbrue.

Cruentus, a, um, *adj.* bloody, blood-stained, bloodthirsty, ferocious, cruel.

Crŭor, ōris, *m.*, blood, gore.

Crux, crŭcis, *f.*, a cross; torture.

Cubicŭlum, i, *n.* (cubo), a bedchamber.

Cubile, is, *n.* (cubo), a couch, bed.

Cucurri. *See* **Curro.**

Culpa, ae, *f.*, a fault, blame, offence, crime, guilt.

Cultūra, ae, *f.* (colo), culture, cultivation, care; agriculture.

Cum, *prep. with the ablat.*, with, along with; against, at.

Cum, *adv. and conj.*, when, while; though, although; as, since, whereas, inasmuch as. **Cum — tum,** both — and; not only — but also.

Cumŭlo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (cumulus), to heap, pile up, accumulate, amass, increase, augment.

Cumulus, i, *m.*, a heap, pile; surplus, addition, increase; a summit.

Cunctus, a, um, *adj.*, all, the whole, all together.

Cupidĭtas, ātis, *f.* (cupidus), desire, eagerness; cupidity, avarice; lust, passion.

Cupĭdus, a, um, *adj.* (cupio), fond, desirous, eager; avaricious; ardent.

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Cŭpĭo, ĕre, ivi *or* **ii, ītum,** *tr.*, to desire, wish, long for; to wish well, favor.

Cūr, *adv.*, why, wherefore.

Cūra, ae, *f.*, care, concern, anxiety; diligence, attention; a charge.

Cūrĭa, ae, *f.*, a curia *or* ward, one of the thirty parts into which Romulus divided the Roman people; a senate-house.

Curĭo, ōnis, *m.*, a Roman surname.

Cūro, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (cura), to take care of, care for, look to, attend to, provide for; to have charge, manage.

Curriculum, i, *n.* (curro), a course, race; a race-ground, career.

Curro, ĕre, cŭcurri, cursum, *intr.*, to run, hasten.

Currus, ūs, *m.* (curro), a chariot, car.

Curso, āre, āvi, ātum, *intr.* (curro), to run about, hither and thither.

Cursus, ūs, *m.* (curro), a run, race, course, journey, direction.

Curūlis, e, *adj.* (currus), curule.

Custōdia, ae, *f.* (custos), custody, watch, guard, keeping; a guard, watch.

Custōdio, īre, īvi *or* **ii, ītum,** *tr.* (custos), to guard, watch; to preserve, retain, keep.

Custos, ōdis, *m. and f.*, a keeper, guard, watch, guardian, preserver.

Cyrus, i, *m.*, Cyrus.

Cyzicēni, ōrum, *m. pl.*, the Cyzicenians.

D.

D., for **Decĭmus.**

Damnātio, ōnis, *f.* (damno), condemnation.

Damno, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (damnum), to condemn, sentence.

Damnum, i, *n.*, loss, damage, harm, injury; a penalty.

De, *prep. with the ablat.*, of, from, out of; on, about, respecting, concerning; for; by; among; according to, after.

Dĕa, ae, *f.*, a goddess.

Dĕbĕo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, *tr.* (de + habeo), to owe, be indebted; *one* ought.

Dĕbĭlis, e, *adj.* (debeo), feeble, weak, infirm.

Debilĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (debilis), to weaken, to debilitate, cripple, disable.

Decēdo, ĕre, cessi, cessum, *intr.* (de + cedo), to depart, withdraw, retire, retreat, yield, abate.

Dĕcem, *num. adj.*, ten.

December, bris, *adj.* (decem), of December, December. **December, bris,** *m.*, sc. *mensis*, December.

Decempĕda, ae, *f.* (decem + pes), a ten-foot measuring rod.

Decerno, ĕre, crēvi, crētum, *tr.* (de + cerno), to determine, resolve, decide, decree, ordain; to fight, contend.

Decerpo, ĕre, psi, ptum, *tr.* (de + carpo), to pluck off, pull away, crop, gather.

Decerto, āre, āvi, ātum, *intr.* (de + certo), to fight, contend, strive, vie.

Dĕcet, ēre, uit, *impers.*, it becomes, is becoming *or* proper; it is meet, fit, right, proper.

Decĭmus, i, *m.*, a Roman praenomen.

Decĭmus, a, um, *num. adj.* (decem), the tenth.

Declāro, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (de + claro), to declare, proclaim, show clearly, evince.

Declinātio, ōnis, *f.* (declino), a bending *or* turning aside, an avoiding, shunning.

Declino, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr. and intr.* (de + clino), to turn aside, avoid, shun.

Decoctor, ōris, *m.* (decoquo), a spendthrift, bankrupt.

Decŏro, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (decus), to decorate, adorn, beautify, embellish, grace.

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Decrētum, i, *n.* (decerno), a decree, statute, ordinance.

Decrētus, a, um, *part. from* **Decerno.**

Decrēvi. *See* **Decerno.**

Decŭma, ae, *f.* (decumus, *sc.* pars), the tenth part, a tithe.

Decuria, ae, *f.* (decem), a division consisting of ten; a decuria, decade, division, class.

Dĕcus, ŏris, *n.* (decet), an ornament, grace, honor, credit, worth.

Dedĕcus, ŏris, *n.* (de + decus), disgrace, dishonor, shame, infamy.

Dedĭco, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (de + dico), to affirm, declare; to dedicate, consecrate, devote, destine.

Dedĭdi. *See* **Dedo.**

Dedĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* (dedo), a surrender, submission.

Dedĭtus, a, um, *part. from* **Dedo.**

Dēdo, ĕre, dedĭdi, dedĭtum, *tr.* (de + do), to give up, surrender, deliver, devote one's self.

Dedūco, ĕre, uxi, uctum, *tr.* (de + duco), to lead *or* bring down; to conduct, convey, remove, withdraw; to accompany; to induce, reduce, protract.

Defatīgo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (de + fatigo), to weary, tire, fatigue, exhaust; to importune.

Defendo, ĕre, di, sum, *tr.* (de + fendo), to ward off, repel, avert; to defend, protect; to maintain, assert, support.

Defensĭo, ōnis, *f.* (defendo), a defence, defending.

Defensor, ōris, *m.* (defendo), a defender, protector, advocate.

Defĕro, ferre, tŭli, lātum, *tr.* (de + fero), to carry *or* bear down, convey; to offer, give, confer, bestow; to report, inform; to produce.

Defessus, a, um, *part. from* **Defetiscor.**

Defetiscor, i, fessus, *dep.* (de + fatiscor), to be weary, wearied; to grow weary *or* faint; to be fatigued, tired out.

Defĭcĭo, ĕre, fēci, fectum, *tr. and intr.* (de + facio), to fail, be wanting *or* feeble; to be disheartened; to rebel, revolt; to give up, cease, end; to forsake.

Defigo, ĕre, ixi, ixum, *tr.* (de + figo), to fix in, plant, plunge; to fasten.

Definĭo, īre, īvi, ītum, *tr.* (de + finio), to limit, terminate, define, bound; to finish; to determine, explain.

Deflāgro, āre, āvi, atum, *intr.* (de + flagro), to burn up, be consumed, perish, be destroyed.

Dĕin, *adv.* (de + in), then, after that, afterwards, again.

Deinceps, *adv.* (dein + capio), successively, after that, besides, in the next place.

Deinde, *adv.* (de + inde), then, after that, afterwards; thence.

Deiotārus, i, *m.*, Deiotarus.

Dejĭcĭo, ĕre, jēci, jectum, *tr.* (de + jacio), to throw *or* cast down; to overthrow; to disappoint, deprive.

Delābor, i, lapsus, *dep.* (de + labor), to fall, slip *or* glide down; to descend.

Delatūrus, Delātus. *See* **Defĕro.**

Delectātĭo, ōnis, *f.* (delecto), delight, pleasure, amusement.

Delecto, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (delicio), to allure, entice; to delight, amuse.

Delectus, ūs, *m.* (deligo), a choosing, choice; a levy of soldiers.

Delēgi. *See* **Deligo.**

Delēnĭo, īre, īvi, ītum, *tr.* (de + lenio), to soothe, console, soften; to charm, captivate.

Dēlĕo, ēre, ēvi, ētum, *tr.*, to blot out, efface, expunge, erase; to destroy, overthrow.

Deliberātĭo, ōnis, *f.* (delibero), deliberation, consideration, consultation.

Delibĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (de + libra), to weigh well, consider, deliberate, consult; to resolve, determine.

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Delicātus, a, um, *adj.* (deliciae), alluring, charming, delightful, luxurious; tender, delicate; dainty, effeminate.

Delictum, i, *n.* (delinquo), a fault, error, offence, crime, sin.

Dēlĭgo, ĕre, ēgi, ectum, *tr.* (de + lego), to select, pick out, choose.

Dēlos, i, *f.*, Delos.

Delubrum, i, *n.*, a temple, shrine.

Dēmens, tis, *adj.* (de + mens), out of one's mind, mad, raving; foolish, senseless.

Dementer, *adv.* (demens), madly, foolishly.

Dementĭa, ae, *f.* (demens), madness, folly, foolishness.

Demĭgro, āre, āvi, ātum, *intr.* (de + migro), to migrate, remove, depart, emigrate.

Deminūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* (deminuo), a diminution, decrease, abatement.

Demissus, a, um, *adj.* (*and par from* demitto), downcast, dejected, disheartened, abject, low, humble.

Demitto, ĕre, mīsi, missum, *tr.* (de + mitto), to send *or* let down, cast down, lower; to fix, fasten; to impress.

Demonstro, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (de + monstro), to point out, show, demonstrate, explain, declare.

Demŏvĕo, ēre, mōvi, mōtum, *tr.* (de + moveo), to move away, remove, put away.

Dēmum, *adv.*, at length, at last, finally; only, after all.

Denĕgo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (de + nego), to deny, refuse, not to suffer.

Denĭque, *adv.*, in fine, at last, finally, at length.

Denōto, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (de + noto), to mark out, point out, specify, denote.

Denuntĭo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (de + nuntio), to declare, intimate, denounce; to threaten, menace; to order, command.

Depeculātor, ōris, *m.* (depeculor), a plunderer, embezzler.

Depecŭlor, āri, ātus, *dep.* (de + peculium), to plunder, despoil, embezzle, pillage.

Depello, ĕre, pŭli, pulsum, *tr.* (de + pello), to drive down, away *or* out; to expel, remove, repel.

Dependo, ĕre, di, sum, *tr.* (de + pendo), to pay, spend, expend; to suffer.

Deplōro, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (de + ploro), to weep, lament, bewail, deplore.

Depōno, ĕre, posui, positum, *tr.* (de + pono), to lay *or* put down, lay by, throw aside; to lay aside, abandon, give up, leave.

Depoposci. *See* **Deposco.**

Depopulātĭo, ōnis, *f.* (depopulor), a laying waste, pillaging.

Depopŭlor, āri, ātus, *dep.* (de + populor), to lay waste, pillage, ravage, plunder.

Deporto, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (de + porto), to carry *or* convey down, carry away; to bring *or* convey home.

Deposco, ĕre, pŏposci, —, *tr.* (de + posco), to demand, require, request.

Deprāvo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (de + pravo), to corrupt, deprave, spoil, pervert, vitiate.

Deprecātor, ōris, *m.* (deprecor), an intercessor, interceder.

Deprĕcor, āri, ātus, *dep.* (de + precor), to pray for earnestly, supplicate, beseech, beg; to deprecate, avert by prayer; to avert, remove, plead in excuse.

Deprehendo, ĕre, di, sum, *tr.* (de + prehendo), to seize, catch, arrest, overtake, detect, surprise, discover, discern.

Deprĭmo, ĕre, pressi, pressum, *tr.* (de + premo), to press down, depress, sink.

Deprōmo, ĕre, mpsi, mptum, *tr.* (de + promo), to draw *or* bring out.

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Derelinquo, ĕre, līqui, lictum, *tr.* (de + re + linquo), to abandon, leave, forsake, desert.

Derivo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (de + rivus), to lead, turn *or* draw off; to divert, distract.

Describo, ĕre, ipsi, iptum, *tr.* (de + scribo), to copy off, transcribe; to describe, represent; to divide, distribute, appoint, assign, ascribe.

Desĕro, ĕre, serui, sertum, *tr.* (de + sero), to abandon, desert, leave, forsake, discontinue.

Desertus, a, um, *adj.* (*and part. from* **desero**), deserted, lonely, uninhabited, desert.

Desiderĭum, i, *n.* (desidero), a longing for, desire, regret; want, need; a request.

Desiděro, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.*, to desire, long for; to regret, miss, need, require.

Designātus, a, um, *adj.* (*and part. from* **designo**), designated, elect. *Consul designatus,* consul elect.

Designo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (de + signo), to mark out, signify, designate, denote; to appoint, elect.

Desĭlĭo, īre, ilii *or* **silui, sultum,** *intr.* (de + salio), to jump *or* leap down.

Desĭno, ĕre, sīvi, sĭtum, *tr. and intr.* (de + sino), to cease, leave off, desist; to end, terminate.

Desĭsto, ĕre, stĭti, stĭtum, *intr.* (de + sisto), to cease, desist, leave off.

Desperātio, ōnis, *f.* (despero), despair, hopelessness.

Desperātus, a, um, *adj.* (*and part. from* **desperó**), desperate, hopeless, irremediable.

Despēro, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (de + spero), to despair, have no hope.

Despĭcĭo, ĕre, exi, ectum, *tr.* (de + specio), to look down upon, despise, contemn, disdain.

Destrictus, a, um, *part. from* **Destringo.**

Destringo, ĕre, inxi, ictum, *tr.* (de + stringo), to strip off; to unsheathe, draw.

Désum, deesse, defui, *irr. intr.* (de + sum), to be wanting, to lack, fail; to be absent.

Deterrĕo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, *tr.* (de + terreo), to deter, frighten, discourage, avert.

Detestabĭlis, e, *adj.* (detestor), execrable, abominable, detestable.

Detestor, āri, ātus, *dep.* (de + testor), to execrate, abominate, detest; to pray to be averted; to deprecate.

Detrăho, ĕre, xi, ctum, *tr.* (de + traho), to draw off, drag away, pull down; to remove, withdraw, take away; to disparage, detract from.

Detrimentum, i, *n.* (detero), detriment, damage, loss, harm.

Detŭli. *See* **Defĕro.**

Dĕus, i, *m.*, a god, deity, divinity.

Devĕho, ĕre, xi, ctum, *tr.* (de + veho), to carry, convey, take away, transport.

Deverto, ĕre, ti, sum, *tr. and intr.* (de + verto), to turn away, turn aside; to turn toward, go to.

Devincĭo, īre, nxi, nctum, *tr.* (de + vincio), to bind, tie; to engage, oblige.

Devinco, ĕre, vīci, victum, *tr.* (de + vinco), to conquer, vanquish, subdue, overcome.

Devinctus, a, um, *adj.* (*and part. from* **devincio**), devoted, attached to.

Devĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (de + vito), to avoid.

Devŏco, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (de + voco), to call off, call away, call down.

Devŏvĕo, ēre, vōvi, vōtum, *tr.* (de + voveo), to vow, devote, give up to; to execrate.

Dexter, ĕra, ĕrum, *and* **tra, trum,**

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adj., right, on the right hand **Dextĕra** *or* **dextra, ae,** *f.* (*sc.* manus), the right hand.

Dĭcĭo, ōnis, *f.*, dominion, authority, rule, sway, power.

Dico, ĕre, xi, ctum, *tr. and intr.* to speak, say, tell; to appoint, name; to plead.

Dictātor, ōris, *m.* (dicto), a dictator.

Dictatūra, ae, *f.* (dictator), the dictatorship.

Dictĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr. freq.* (dico), to speak, say, *or* tell often; to pretend.

Dictum, i, *n.* (dico), a word, saying, expression; a command.

Didĭci. *See* **Disco.**

Dies, ēi, *m. and f.*, a day, time. *In dies*, from day to day, daily.

Differo, ferre, distŭli, dilātum, *tr.* (dis + fero), to spread, scatter, disperse; to spread abroad, publish; to defer, put off, prolong; to differ, be different.

Difficĭlis, e, *adj.* (dis + facilis), difficult, hard; morose.

Difficultas, ātis, *f.* (difficilis), difficulty, trouble; moroseness.

Diffīdo, ĕre, fisus, *half dep.* (dis + fido), to distrust, mistrust, lack confidence, despair.

Diffluo, ĕre, xi, —, *intr.* (dis + fluo), to flow away, drift away; to disappear, dissolve.

Dignĭtas, ātis, *f.* (dignus), merit, worth; dignity, rank, standing, excellence; office.

Dignus, a, um, *adj.*, worthy, deserving, meriting; deserved, merited.

Dijūdico, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (dis + judico), to judge, determine, decide, distinguish, discern.

Dilābor, i, lapsus, *dep.* (dis + labor), to slip *or* glide away, disperse, be scattered; to decay, melt away, vanish.

Dilăcĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (dis + lacero), to tear *or* rend asunder, destroy, waste, lacerate.

Dilănio, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (dis + lanio), to tear to pieces, mangle, lacerate.

Dilātio, ōnis, *f.* (differo), a putting off, delaying, deferring.

Dilĭgens, tis, *adj.* (diligo), careful, diligent, attentive, studious, fond of.

Diligenter, *adv.* (diligens), diligently, attentively, carefully.

Diligentia, ae, *f.* (diligens), diligence, attention, carefulness.

Dilĭgo, ĕre, lexi, lectum, *tr.* (dis + lego), to love, esteem, value.

Dilucesco, ĕre, luxi, —, *intr.* (diluceo), to grow light, begin to shine; to dawn.

Dilŭo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, *tr.* (dis + luo), to wash away, dissolve, dilute; to weaken, impair, do away with, remove.

Dimicātio, ōnis, *f.* (dimico), a fight, struggle, contest, encounter.

Dimĭco, āre, āvi, ātum, *intr.* (dis + mico), to fight, contend, struggle.

Diminŭo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, *tr.* (dis + minuo), to diminish, lessen, extenuate.

Dimitto, ĕre, misi, missum, *tr.* (dis + mitto), to send away, dismiss, discharge; to lay aside, discontinue; to remit, relax.

Direptio, ōnis, *f.* (diripio), a plundering, pillaging.

Direptor, ōris, *m.* (diripio), a plunderer.

Dirĭpio, ĕre, ripui, reptum, *tr.* (dis + rapio), to tear asunder; to plunder, pillage, ravage; to take *or* snatch away.

Discēdo, ĕre, cessi, cessum, *intr.* (dis + cedo), to depart, go away, to come off; to divide, open, separate.

Disceptātio, ōnis, *f.* (discepto), a disputation, discussion, debate.

Discepto, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (dis

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+ capio), to decide, determine; to discuss, dispute, debate.

Discerno, ĕre, crēvi, crētum, *tr.* (dis + cerno), to distinguish, discern, separate, divide; to determine, decide.

Discessus, ūs, *m.* (discedo), a departure, separation, removal.

Discĭdium, i, *n.* (discindo), a tearing asunder, parting; a separation.

Disciplīna, ae, *f.* (disco), discipline, instruction, learning, training, education; science, art, skill; use, custom, method, habit.

Discĭpŭlus, i, *m.* (disco), a disciple, pupil, follower.

Disco, ĕre, didĭci, —, *tr.*, to learn, understand, be informed.

Discŏlor, ōris, *adj.* (dis + color), of various colors, variegated.

Discordĭa, ae, *f.* (discors), discord, dissension, disagreement.

Discrīmen, ĭnis, *n.* (discerno), a division, separation; a distinction, difference, interval; decision; critical moment, hazard, danger.

Disjunctus, a, um, *adj.* (*and part. from* disjungo), separate, distinct; distant, remote.

Disjungo, ĕre, xi, ctum, *tr.* (dis + jungo), to disjoin, disunite, separate, divide.

Dispergo, ĕre, persi, persum, *tr.* (dis + spargo), to scatter, disperse, diffuse, disseminate.

Dispertĭo, īre, īvi, ītum, *tr.* (dis + partio), to distribute, divide.

Displĭcĕo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, *intr.* (dis + placeo), to displease.

Dispŭto, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (dis + puto), to calculate, compute; to investigate, discuss, treat of.

Dissemĭno, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (dis + semino), to disseminate, spread abroad, publish.

Dissensĭo, ōnis, *f.* (dissentio), dissension, disagreement, difference, discord, dispute.

Dissentĭo, īre, si, sum, *intr.* (dis + sentio), to dissent, disagree; to differ, be different.

Dissĭdĕo, ēre, ēdi, essum, *intr.* (dis + sedeo), to be divided *or* separated; to be at variance, disagree, differ, be different.

Dissīmĭlis, e, *adj.* (dis + similis), unlike, dissimilar, different.

Dissimilitūdo, ĭnis, *f.* (dissimilis), unlikeness, dissimilitude.

Dissĭmŭlo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (dis + simulo), to dissemble, disguise; to hide, conceal.

Dissīpo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (dis + supo), to spread abroad, scatter, disperse, dissipate; to demolish, squander.

Dissolūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* (dissolvo), dissolution, destruction, abolition.

Dissolūtus, a, um, *adj.* (*and part. from* dissolvo), loose, lax, remiss, negligent, dissolute, profligate.

Dissolvo, ĕre, solvi, solūtum, *tr.* (dis + solvo), to dissolve, loosen, disunite, dissipate; to terminate, end, destroy, abolish; to discharge, deliver.

Distractus, a, um, *adj.* (*and part. from* distrăho), divided, distracted, perplexed.

Distrăho, ĕre, xi, ctum, *tr.* (dis + traho), to draw *or* pull asunder, separate, divide; to distract, perplex.

Distrĭbŭo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, *tr.* (dis + tribuo), to distribute, divide.

Districtus, a, um, *adj.* (*and part. from* distringo), strict, severe; occupied, engaged, busy.

Distringo, ĕre, nxi, ctum, *tr.* (dis + stringo), to stretch out; to hinder, occupy, engage.

Distŭli. *See* **Differo.**

Disturbo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (dis + turbo), to throw into disorder, disturb; to demolish, destroy; to frustrate, thwart, hinder.

Dĭu, *adv., comp.* **diutĭus,** *sup.* **diutissĭme,** by day, in the daytime; long, for a long time.

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Diurnus, a, um, *adj.* (dies), daily; by day, of the day.

Dius occurs in the expression **Me dius fidius** or **medius fidius** = *by Hercules.* **Fidius,** an ancient form of *filius,* occurs in the connection of *Dius Fidius,* that is, *me Dius* (Διός) *filius,* or the son of Zeus, that is, Hercules. Hence the expression *medius fidius* is equivalent to *me Hercules,* scil. *juvet* (Hercules help me). *Dict. Biog.*

Diūtĭus, *comp. from* **Diu.**

Diutissĭme, *sup. from* **Diu.**

Diuturnĭtas, ātis, *f.* (diuturnus), long duration, long continuance, length of time, length.

Diuturnus, a, um, *adj.* (diu), long, lasting, long continued.

Divello, ĕre, velli *and* **vulsi, vulsum,** *tr.* (dis + vello), to pull asunder, disjoin, separate, tear away.

Diversus, a, um, *adj.* (diverto), in different directions, different, diverse; separate, opposite, contrary, inconsistent, various.

Diverto, ĕre, ti, sum, *tr.* (dis + verto), to turn different ways, digress, turn aside, separate.

Dīvĭdo, ĕre, vīsi, vīsum, *tr.*, to divide, part, separate; to distribute, allot.

Divinĭtus, *adv.* (divinus), from heaven, by divine providence, divinely.

Divino, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (divinus), to divine, foresee, predict, foretell.

Divinus, a, um, *adj.* (divus), divine, heavenly, prophetic.

Divisor, ōris, *m.* (divido), a divider, distributor (*of bribes*).

Divitĭae, ārum, *f. pl.* (dives), riches, wealth.

Do, āre, dĕdi, dătum, *tr.*, to give, afford, offer; to cause, occasion; to show, exhibit. *Dare poenas,* to suffer punishment.

Dŏcĕo, ēre, ui, tum, *tr.*, to teach, instruct, inform, say.

Doctrīna, ae, *f.* (doceo), instruction, teaching; learning, science, branch of learning.

Doctus, a, um, *adj.* (*and part. from* **doceo**), learned, skilled, well versed, experienced.

Documentum, i, *n.* (doceo), an example, instance, lesson; a document; a proof, evidence.

Dolabella, ae, *m.*, a Roman family name.

Dŏlĕo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, *tr. and intr.*, to grieve, sorrow, mourn, be pained; to lament, deplore.

Dolor, ōris, *m.* (doleo), grief, pain, sorrow; resentment, mortification.

Domestĭcus, a, um, *adj.* (domus), domestic, familiar, household, of the house. **Domestĭci, ōrum,** *m. pl.*, the members of one's family.

Dŏmi, *adv.* (domus), at home.

Domicĭlĭum, i, *n.* (domus), a dwelling, abode, home.

Domĭna, ae, *f.* (dominus), a mistress (*of a family*), lady.

Dominātĭo, ōnis, *f.* (dominor), dominion, rule, sway, authority; domination, tyranny.

Dominātus, ūs, *m.* (dominor), rule, mastery, tyranny, domination.

Domĭnor, āri, ātus, *dep.* (dominus), to rule, govern, domineer, reign.

Domĭnus, i, *m.* (domus), the master of a house, a lord, owner, master, proprietor.

Domĭtĭus, i, *m.*, a Roman gentile name.

Domĭtor, ōris, *m.* (domo), a tamer, subduer, vanquisher, conqueror.

Dŏmo, āre, ui, ĭtum, *tr.*, to tame, break; to subdue, conquer, vanquish, overcome.

Dŏmus, ūs *and* **i,** *f.*, a house, home.

Donātĭo, ōnis, *f.* (dono), a donation.

Dōno, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (donum), to give, bestow, present.

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Dōnum, i, *n.* (do), a gift, present.

Dormĭo, īre, īvi, ītum, *intr.*, to sleep, be asleep, slumber.

Dorylāus, i, *m.*, Dorylaus.

Drūsus, i, *m.*, a Roman surname.

Dubitātĭo, ōnis, *f.* (dubito), doubt, hesitation, indecision, uncertainty.

Dubĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, *intr.*, to doubt, hesitate, waver.

Dŭbĭum, i, *n.* (dubius), doubt, uncertainty, hesitation.

Dŭbĭus, a, um, *adj.* (duo), doubtful, dubious, uncertain, wavering.

Dūco, ĕre, xi, ctum, *tr.*, to lead, conduct, draw; to protract; to attract, acquire; to think, consider, regard; to ascribe, attribute; to marry.

Ductus, ūs, *m.* (duco), a leading, lead, conduct, command.

Dūdum, *adv.* (diu + dum), a short time ago; before, formerly; just now, not long ago; long.

Duim, duis, duit, duint, *old forms for* dem, des, det, dent.

Dulcēdo, ĭnis, *f.* (dulcis), sweetness; delightfulness, charm.

Dulcis, e, *adj.*, sweet, pleasant, delightful, dear.

Dum, *adv. and conj.*, while, as long as, until, provided. **Dum modo,** provided that, if but.

Dumtaxat, *adv.* (dum + taxo), exactly; at least; only, simply, merely; so far.

Dŭo, ae, o, *num. adj.*, two.

Duodĕcim, *num. adj. indecl.* (duo + decem), twelve.

Duodecĭmus, a, um, *num. adj.* (duodecim), the twelfth.

Duplex, ĭcis, *adj.* (duo + plico), twofold, double.

Dūre, *adv.* (durus), hardly, harshly, roughly, sternly; stiffly.

Dūrus, a, um, *adj.*, hard; harsh, rough, rude; hardy, vigorous; rigorous, severe.

Dux, dŭcis, *m. and f.* (duco), a leader, guide; general, conductor.

E.

E *or* **Ex,** *prep. with the ablat.*, from, of, out of, after, on account of, among, according to, in, on, at, from being.

Ea, *adv.* (*properly ablat. from* is, *sc.* via *or* parte), that way, in that way, through that place.

Ebriōsus, a, um, *adj.* (ebrius), given to drinking, drunken.

Ebrĭus, a, um, *adj.*, drunk, intoxicated.

Ecce, *interj.*, lo! behold! see!

Ecqui *and* **Ecquis,** ecquae *or* ecqua, ecquod *and* ecquid, *interr. pron.* (*in impassioned interrogation*), whether any, any one, anybody, anything?

Ecquid, *conj.* (= num), whether; perchance; *in direct and indirect questions.*

Ecquisnam, ecquaenam *or* ecquanam, ecquidnam *and* ecquodnam, *interr. pro.* (ecquis + nam) *is* any one?

Ecŭlĕus, i, *m. dim.* (equus), a young horse, a colt; a wooden rack in the shape of a horse.

Edīco, ĕre, xi, ctum, *tr. and intr.* (e + dico), to declare publicly, publish, make known; to decree, ordain, order.

Edictum, i, *n.* (edico), an edict, proclamation, ordinance.

Edĭtus, a, um, *adj.* (*and part. from* **edo**), raised, elevated, high, lofty.

Edo, ĕre, ĕdĭdi, ĕdĭtum, *tr.* (e + do), to put forth, publish, declare, make known; to show, exhibit, set forth; to relate; to raise, elevate.

Edŏcĕo, ēre, cui, ctum, *tr.* (e + doceo), to teach, inform, instruct, relate.

Edūco, ĕre, xi, ctum, *tr.* (e + duco), to lead forth, draw out; to bring up, rear.

Effeminātus, a, um, *adj.* (*and part. from* **effemĭno**), effeminate, womanish.

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Effemĭno, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (ex + femina), to effeminate, enervate; to unman, disgrace.

Efférо, ferre, extŭli, elātum, *tr.* (ex + fero), to bring *or* carry out; to produce, yield; to publish, manifest; to raise, advance, exalt; to carry out for burial.

Efficĭo, ĕre, fēci, fectum, *tr.* (ex + facio), to bring to pass, cause, effect, accomplish, execute, perform; to render.

Effĭgies, ēi, *f.* (effingo), an image, likeness, effigy.

Efflagĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (ex + flagito), to demand urgently, request earnestly.

Efflo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr. and intr.* (ex + flo), to blow *or* breathe out; to expire.

Effrenātus, a, um, *adj.* (effreno), unbridled, unrestrained.

Effŭgio, ĕre, fūgi, fugĭtum, *tr. and intr.* (ex + fugio), to fly, escape, avoid, shun, evade, flee.

Effundo, ĕre, fūdi, fūsum, *tr.* (ex + fundo), to pour out, spill, shed; to scatter, spread, disperse; to squander, waste.

Effūsus, a, um, *adj.* (*and part. from* **effundo**), spread out, extensive; profuse; extravagant, immoderate.

Egens, entis, *adj.* (egeo), needy, destitute, poor, wanting.

Egĕo, ēre, —, —, *intr.*, to need, want, be in want of, lack.

Egestas, ātis, *f.* (egeo), want, poverty, indigence, destitution.

Egi. *See* **Ago.**

Egnatulēĭus, i, *m.*, the quaestor of the *legio Martia.*

Ego, mei, *pers. pron.*, I. **Egomet** = *ego ipse*, I myself.

Egrĕdĭor, i, gressus, *dep.* (e + gradior), to go out, depart, leave; to ascend; to disembark; to go beyond, pass over, overstep.

Egrĕgĭus, a, um, *adj.* (e + grex), excellent, eminent, surpassing, choice, select.

Ejĭcĭo, ĕre, jēci, jectum, *tr.* (e + jacio), to cast *or* throw out, eject, expel; to drive out, banish.

Elăbor, i, lapsus, *dep.* (e + labor), to slip away, escape, disappear.

Elabōro, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr. and intr.* (e + laboro), to labor, labor on, work out, elaborate.

Elātus, a, um, *adj.* (*and part. from* **effĕro**), high, lofty, elevated.

Electus, a, um, *adj.* (*and part. from* **eligo**), chosen, picked, select, choice.

Elephantus, i, *m.*, an elephant; ivory.

Elĭcĭo, ĕre, cui, cĭtum, *tr.* (e + lacio), to entice, draw out, elicit, lure forth.

Elĭgo, ĕre, lēgi, lectum, *tr.* (e + lego), to select, choose, pick out.

Eloquentĭa, ae, *f.* (eloquens), eloquence.

Elūdo, ĕre, lūsi, lūsum, *tr.* (e + ludo), to elude, parry; to delude, deceive, frustrate; to mock, jeer, banter.

Elo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, *tr.* (e + luo), to wash out, purify, clear; to squander.

Emergo, ĕre, si, sum, *tr.* (e + mergo), to emerge, come up, arise, come forth.

Emitto, ĕre, misi, missum, *tr.* (e + mitto), to send out *or* forth, let go; to discharge, hurl, throw.

Ĕmo, ĕre, ēmi, emptum, *tr.*, to buy, purchase.

Emolumentum, i, *n.* (emolior), exertion, effort, difficulty; gain, profit, advantage.

Emŏrĭor, i, mortuus, *dep.* (e + morior), to die, perish.

En, *interj.*, lo! see! behold!

Enarro, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (e + narro), to expound, interpret, explain in detail.

Enim, *conj.*, for; now. *At enim*, but still, for indeed.

Enĭtor, i, nisus, *dep.* (e + nitor)

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to strive, struggle, endeavor, try, exert one's self.

Ennĭus, i, *m.*, the father of Roman epic poetry.

Enumĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (e + numero), to enumerate, count up, reckon, recite.

Eo, īre, īvi, ĭtum, *irr. intr.*, to go, proceed, march.

Eō, *adv.* (is), thither, to that place, to this; so far, to such a pitch *or* degree; to such a pass; there, in that place; on that account, therefore.

Eōdem, *adv.* (idem), to the same place, thither; to the same end, purpose, etc.

Ephĕsus, i, *f.*, Ephesus.

Epigramma, ătis, *n.* (ἐπίγραμμα), an inscription; an epigram.

Ĕques, ĭtis, *m.* (equus), a horseman; a knight. **Equĭtes,** knights, an order in Roman society between the patricians and plebeians.

Equester, tris, tre, *adj.* (eques), of cavalry, equestrian; of the knights, pertaining to the knights.

Equĭdem, *adv.* (e + quidem), indeed, truly, in truth, surely.

Equĭtātus, ūs, *m.* (equito), the cavalry, horse, horsemen.

Equĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, *intr.* (eques), to ride on horseback.

Equus, i, *m.*, a horse, steed.

Erectus, a, um, *adj.* (*and part. from* erigo), upright, elevated, lofty; intent, animated, encouraged, resolute.

Ergā, *prep. with the accus.*, over against, towards, about, against.

Ergo, *conj.*, therefore, then.

Erĭgo, ĕre, rexi, rectum, *tr.* (e + rego), to raise, erect, elevate, lift up, set up; to encourage, cheer, rouse.

Erĭpĭo, ĕre, ipui, eptum, *tr.* (e + rapio), to take away violently; to extort, wrest; to liberate, rescue, free; to extricate, deliver.

Errātum, i, *n.* (erro), an error, mistake; a fault, offence.

Erro, āre, āvi, ātum, *intr.*, to wander, go astray, stray; to err, mistake, be mistaken.

Error, ōris, *m.* (erro), error, mistake; fault, offence; a wavering, uncertainty, wandering.

Eructo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (e + ructo), to belch, throw up, vomit forth.

Erŭdĭo, īre, īvi *and* **ii, ītum,** *tr.* (e + rudis), to teach, instruct, inform; to educate, bring up.

Eruditus, a, um, *adj.* (*and part. from* **erudio**), learned, accomplished, skilled, versed, erudite.

Erumpo, ĕre, ūpi, uptum, *intr.* (e + rumpo), to break *or* burst forth, sally forth.

Escendo, ĕre, di, sum, *tr. and intr.* (e + scando), to climb, ascend, mount.

Esquilinus, a, um, *adj.* (Esquiliae), Esquiline.

Et, *conj.*, and, even, also. **Et — et,** both — and.

Etĕnim, *conj.* (et + enim), for.

Etĭam, *adv. and conj.* (et + jam), also, likewise, besides, even, yet, still, as yet. *Etiam atque etiam,* again and again.

Etruria, ae, *f.*, Etruria.

Etruscus, a, um, *adj.*, Etruscan. **Etrusci, ōrum,** *m. pl.*, the Etruscans.

Etsi, *conj.* (et + si), although, though, even if.

Evādo, re, vāsi, vāsum, *tr. and intr.* (e + vado), to go out, escape; to pass, ascend, climb; to end, turn out, result; to become.

Evello, ĕre, velli, vulsum, *tr.* (e + vello), to tear, pull *or* pluck out, root up; to eradicate, erase.

Evĕnio, īre, vēni, ventum, *intr.* (e + venio), to come out, proceed; to happen, turn out, occur, come to pass; to fall to the lot of.

Eventus, ūs, *m.* (evenio), an event, result, issue, occurrence.

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Eversĭo, ōnis, *f.* (everto), an overthrowing, subversion, destruction.

Everto, ĕre, ti, sum, *tr.* (e + verto), to turn out, overturn, overthrow; subvert, destroy, throw down.

Evocātor, ōris, *m.* (evoco), a caller forth, summoner.

Evŏco, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (e + voco), to call out, summon, entice, elicit.

Evŏlo, āre, āvi, ātum, *intr.* (e + volo), to fly out *or* forth, sally forth, rush *or* spring out.

Evŏmo, ĕre, ui, ĭtum, *tr.* (e + vomo), to vomit forth, spew out, disgorge, discharge.

Ex. *See* **E.**

Exactus, a, um, *adj.* (*and part. from* **exĭgo**), precise, accurate, exact.

Exaggĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (ex + aggero), to heap up, enlarge, increase; to heighten, magnify.

Exanĭmo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (ex + animo), to kill, be killed, die; to be exhausted; to alarm, terrify.

Exardesco, ĕre, arsi, arsum, *intr.* (ex + ardesco), to be kindled, inflamed, break out.

Exarsi. *See* **Exardesco.**

Exaudĭo, īre, īvi, ītum, *tr.* (ex + audio), to hear from a distance; to hear, perceive, listen to, regard.

Excēdo, ĕre, cessi, cessum, *tr. and intr.* (ex + cedo), to go forth, depart, withdraw; to exceed, go beyond.

Excellens, tis, *adj.* (excello), excelling, excellent; surpassing, distinguished.

Excello, ĕre, cellui, celsum, *tr. and intr.* (ex + cello), to be eminent, excel, surpass, outstrip.

Excelsus, a, um, *adj.* (excello), high, lofty, elevated. *In excelso,* in a high station.

Excĭdo, ĕre, cĭdi, —, *intr.* (ex + cado), to fall out, fall from; to slip out, escape; to perish, be lost.

Excīdo, ĕre, cĭdi, cīsum, *tr.* (ex + caedo), to cut out *or* off, hew down; to raze, demolish, destroy, extirpate.

Excĭpio, ĕre, ēpi, eptum, *tr.* (ex + capio), to receive, take up, pick up, accept; to succeed, follow; to except, exclude; to sustain, undergo.

Excĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (ex + cito), to stir up, excite, rouse, incite, stimulate; to raise, build.

Exclūdo, ĕre, si, sum, *tr.* (ex + cludo), to shut out, exclude; to remove, separate; to hinder, prevent.

Excogĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (ex + cogito), to think out, contrive, devise, invent.

Excŏlo, ĕre, cŏlui, cultum, *tr.* (ex + colo), to tend, cultivate; to improve, polish, refine.

Excrŭcio, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (ex + crucio), to torture, torment, rack, distress, pain, vex.

Excŭbiae, ārum, *f. pl.* (excubo), a lying out of doors; watching, keeping guard; a watch, guard.

Excŭrsĭo, ōnis, *f.* (excurro), an excursion; sally, attack; an inroad, incursion.

Excusātio, ōnis, *f.* (excuso), an excusing, excuse.

Excūso, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (ex + + causa), to excuse; to plead as an excuse; to atone for.

Exemplum, i, *n.* (eximo), an example, instance, precedent; a copy, transcript.

Exĕo, ire, ivi *or* **ii, itum,** *tr. and intr.* (ex + eo), to go out, depart; to issue, escape; to come up, spring forth; to avoid, evade.

Exercĕo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, *tr.* (ex + arceo), to exercise, employ, occupy; to practise, train; to conduct, ply, prosecute; to use, make use of.

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Exercitātĭo, ōnis, *f.* (exercito), exercise, practice.

Exercitātus, a, um, *adj.* (exercito), well exercised, practised, versed, trained.

Exercĭtus, a, um, *part. from* **Exerceo.**

Exercĭtus, ūs, *m.* (exercito), an army. *The generic word.*

Exhaurĭo, īre, hausi, haustum, *tr.* (ex + haurio), to draw out, exhaust, empty, drain.

Exhĭbĕo, ēre, ŭi, ĭtum, *tr.* (ex + habeo), to hold forth, tender, present; to deliver, produce, furnish; to show, display, exhibit, employ.

Exĭgo, ĕre, ēgi, actum, *tr.* (ex + ago), to drive out, send forth; to pass, spend; to demand, require, exact; to finish, end, complete.

Exigŭus, a, um, *adj.* (exigo), small, scanty, little, poor, mean, short.

Exĭmĭe, *adv.* (eximius), exceedingly, uncommonly, excellently.

Exĭmĭus, a, um, *adj.* (eximo), select, excellent, uncommon, choice.

Existimātĭo, ōnis, *f.* (existimo), judgment, opinion; reputation, character, honor.

Existimātor, ōris, *m.* (existimo), a judge *of anything.*

Existĭmo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (ex + aestimo), to think, judge, suppose; esteem, consider, decide.

Exitiōsus, a, um, *adj.* (exitium), destructive, pernicious, deadly.

Exĭtĭum, i, *n.* (exeo), destruction, ruin, mischief.

Exĭtus, ūs, *m.* (exeo), exit, departure; an issue, end; event, result, termination.

Exolētus, a, um, *adj.* (*and part. from* **exolesco**), grown up, full grown, mature. **Exolētus, i,** *m.*, a youth of ripe age *devoted to prostitution.*

Exopto, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (ex + opto), to wish, desire greatly, [illegible]or.

Exŏrĭor, īri, ortus, *dep.* (ex + orior), to rise, arise, spring up.

Exorno, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (ex + orno), to adorn, embellish; to furnish, equip; to arrange, dispose, prepare.

Exōro, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (ex + oro), to prevail upon, move by entreaty; to obtain by entreaty.

Exorsus, ūs, *m.* (exordior), a beginning, commencement.

Expĕdĭo, īre, īvi *or* **ii, ītum,** *tr.* (ex + pes), to free, liberate, disentangle, extricate, unloose, disengage; to expedite, finish; to accomplish, prepare, make ready; to explain, unfold, set forth. **Expĕdit,** *impers.*, it is profitable, expedient, useful.

Expeditus, a, um, *adj.* (*and part. from* **expedio**), unimpeded, disengaged, free, easy, ready, prompt, unencumbered; light-armed, without baggage.

Expello, ĕre, pŭli, pulsum, *tr.* (ex + pello), to drive out *or* away, expel, banish.

Expĕrĭor, īri, pertus, *dep.*, to try, make trial of, test, prove, experience, find; to use, attempt.

Expers, tis, *adj.* (ex + pars), having no part in, free from, destitute of, without, devoid.

Expĕto, ĕre, īvi *or* **ii, ītum,** *tr. and intr.* (ex + peto), to seek after, aim at, desire, wish, long for; to reach, attain to.

Expĭlo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (ex + pilo), to plunder, rob, pillage.

Expĭo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (ex + pio), to atone for, expiate; to make good, appease.

Explĕo, ēre, ēvi, ētum, *tr.* (ex + pleo), to fill, load, fulfil, satisfy; to complete, accomplish.

Explĭco, āre, āvi *or* **cui, ātum** *or* **ĭtum,** *tr.* (ex + plico), to unfold, spread out, extend, display; to disentangle, arrange, adjust; to develop, set forth, explain.

Explōro, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (ex + ploro), to search diligently,

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examine, explore; to reconnoitre, ascertain, spy out.

Expōno, ĕre, posui, posĭtum, *tr.* (ex + pono), to set out, expose, disembark, display; to explain, propose, relate.

Exporto, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (ex + porto), to carry out, export, convey away.

Exposco, ĕre, poposci, —, *tr.* (ex + posco), to ask earnestly, beg, entreat, implore.

Exprĭmo, ĕre, pressi, pressum, *tr.* (ex + premo), to press out, express; to represent, describe, express; to extort, wrest, wring out.

Exprōmo, ĕre, prompsi, promptum, *tr.* (ex+promo), to take *or* draw out, bring forth; to exhibit, display, declare.

Expugnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* (expugno), a storming, taking by assault.

Expugno, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (ex + pugno), to take by assault, storm, reduce, subdue.

Exquiro, ĕre, quisīvi, quisītum, *tr.* (ex + quaero), to search out, inquire into, investigate, examine, explore.

Exquisītus, a, um, *adj.* (*and part. from* **exquiro**), choice, excellent, exquisite.

Exscindo, ĕre, scĭdi, scissum, *tr.* (ex + scindo), to extirpate, destroy.

Exsecrātus, a, um, *adj.* (*and part. from* **exsecror**), accursed, execrable, detestable.

Exsĕcror, āri, ātus, *dep.* (ex + sacro), to curse, execrate.

Exsequĭae, ārum, *f. pl.* (exsequor), a funeral procession, funeral obsequies.

Exsĕquor, i, cūtus, *dep.* (ex + sequor), to follow, pursue; to prosecute, execute, perform, accomplish; to follow, imitate.

Exsĭlĭum, i, *n.* (ex + solum), exile, banishment.

Exsisto, ĕre, stĭti, stĭtum, *intr.* (ex + sisto), to step out *or* forth, come forth, emerge, appear, proceed, arise; to be, exist.

Exsolvo, ĕre, solvi, solūtum, *tr.* (ex + solvo), to unloose, unbind; to set loose, release, deliver; to discharge, pay.

Exspectātĭo, ōnis, *f.* (exspecto), a looking *or* waiting for, expectation, anticipation.

Exspecto, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr. and intr.* (ex + specto), to look for, wait for, await, expect, long for.

Exstinguo, ĕre, inxi, inctum, *tr.* (ex + stinguo), to put out, extinguish, quench, extirpate, destroy.

Exstĭti. *See* **Exsisto.**

Exsto, āre, —, —, *intr.* (ex + sto), to stand out *or* forth, project; to appear, be extant; to exist, be.

Exstrŭo, ĕre, uxi, uctum, *tr.* (ex + struo), to build up, rear, erect, raise, construct, heap up.

Exsul, ŭlis, *m. and f.* (ex + solum), an exile.

Exsŭlo, āre, āvi, ātum, *intr.* (exsul), to be an exile, live in exile.

Exsulto, āre, āvi, ātum, *intr.* (exsilio), to leap, bound, leap for joy; to rejoice, exult.

Extenŭo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (ex + tenuo), to make thin *or* slender; to extenuate, reduce, diminish, lessen.

Exter *and* **Extĕrus, a, um,** *adj.*, outward, external, outer, strange, foreign. *Comp.* **exterior,** *sup.* **extrēmus** *and* **extĭmus.**

Extermĭno, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (ex + termino), to drive out, expel, exile, banish, remove.

Externus, a, um, *adj.* (exter), outward, external, foreign, alien, strange. **Externus, i,** *m.*, a foreigner, stranger.

Extĭmesco, ĕre, timui, —, *tr. and intr.* (ex + timesco), to fear greatly, dread.

Extollo, ĕre, —, —, *tr.* (ex + tol-

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lo), to lift up, raise up, elevate, exalt, extol.

Extorquĕo, ēre, torsi, tortum, *tr.* (ex + torqueo), to wrest, extort, wrench, force *or* tear away.

Extra, *prep. with the accus.*, without, out of, outside of, beyond.

Extrēmus, a, um, *adj.* (*sup.* of **exter** *or* **exterus**), extreme, the end, last, latest, final, farthest, most remote, utmost, outermost. **Extrēmum, i,** *n.*, the extremity, end, verge, brink. *Ad extremum*, at last.

Extŭli. *See* **Effĕro.**

Exulcĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (ex + ulcero), to make sore; to exasperate, aggravate.

Exŭo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, *tr.*, to strip off, put off, deprive of, dispossess.

Exūro, ĕre, ussi, ustum, *tr.* (ex + uro), to burn, burn up, consume.

Exŭviae, ārum, *f. pl.* (exuo), cast-off clothing, arms, etc.; spoils *stripped from an enemy.*

F.

F., *for* filius, filii, etc.

Făber, bri, *m.*, a worker, forger, smith, artificer, workman.

Fabiānus, a, um, *adj.* (Fabius), Fabian, of Fabius.

Fabrĭcĭus, i, *m.*, a Roman family name.

Fabŭla, ae, *f.* (fari), a story, tale, play, fable.

Facīle, *adv.* (facilis), easily, readily, without difficulty.

Facĭlis, e, *adj.* (facio), easy, ready; affable, courteous.

Facilĭtas, ātis, *f.* (facilis), facility, ease, readiness; affability, courteousness, good nature.

Facinorōsus, a, um, *adj.* (facinus), criminal, villanous, wicked, atrocious.

Facĭnus, ŏris, *n.* (facio), a deed, action; misdeed, villany, crime; an exploit, achievement.

Făcio, ĕre, fēci, factum, *tr.*, to make, do, act, perform; to cause, render; to constitute, appoint; to commit, execute; to value, esteem. *Imperative,* **fac.**

Factum, i, *n.* (facio), a deed, act, exploit, fact.

Facultas, ātis, *f.* (facilis), power, faculty; opportunity, means; abundance, plenty; resources, property.

Faesŭlae, ārum, *f. pl.*, Fiesole in Etruria.

Faesulānus, a, um, *adj.* (Faesulae), Faesulan, of Faesulae.

Falcārius, i, *m.* (falx), a scythemaker, sickle-maker.

Falcidĭus, i, *m.*, a Roman gentile name.

Fallax, ācis, *adj.* (fallo), deceitful, deceptive, fallacious.

Fallo, ĕre, fĕfelli, falsum, *tr. and intr.*, to deceive, delude, mislead; to disappoint; to escape the notice of, elude. **Fallor,** I am mistaken.

Falso, *adv.* (falsus), falsely, without reason, unjustly.

Falsus, a, um, *adj.* (fallo), mistaken, false, untrue, groundless, feigned; deceitful, faithless, treacherous.

Falx, falcis, *f.*, a sickle, scythe.

Fāma, ae, *f.*, report, rumor; fame, renown; reputation, character; infamy, ill fame.

Fāmes, is, *f.*, hunger, famine.

Fămilia, ae, *f.* (famulus), the slaves belonging to one master; a family; a company, band.

Familiāris, e, *adj.* (familia), of *or* belonging to a household *or* family; intimate, familiar, friendly. *Res familiaris*, family estate, property. **Familiāris, is,** *m. and f.*, a friend, acquaintance.

Familiarĭtas, ātis, *f.* (familiaris), familiarity, intimacy, familiar intercourse, friendship. *In the plur.*, intimate acquaintances, friends.

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Familiariter, *adv.* (familiaris), familiarly, intimately, on familiar terms, on terms of intimacy.

Fānum, i, *n.* (fari), a temple, fane, sanctuary.

Fās, *n., indecl.,* divine law, the will of heaven, justice, equity, right.

Fascis, is, *m.*, a bundle, fagot. *In the plur.,* **fasces,** the fasces, a bundle of rods carried by the lictors before the higher magistrates.

Fastidĭo, īre, īvi *or* ii, ītum, *tr. and intr.* (fastidium), to loathe, feel disgust, dislike, disdain, despise, scorn.

Fatālis, e, *adj.* (fatum), fated, fatal, destined; destructive, deadly.

Fătĕor, ēri, **fassus,** *dep.,* to confess, own, acknowledge.

Fātum, i, *n.* (fari), fate, destiny; a prediction, oracle.

Fatŭus, a, um, *adj.,* foolish, silly, simple. **Fatŭus,** i, *m.*, a fool.

Fauces, ium, *f. pl.,* the throat, gullet, jaws; a narrow passage, pass, defile.

Fāvĕo, ēre, fāvi, **fautum,** *intr.,* to favor, countenance, aid.

Favōnius, i, *m.*, a Roman gentile name.

Fax, făcis, *f.*, a torch, flambeau, flame, meteor.

Febris, is, *f.*, a fever.

Fĕfelli. *See* **Fallo.**

Felicĭtas, ātis, *f.* (felix), happiness, felicity; good fortune, success.

Fēmĭna, ae, *f.*, a woman, female.

Fĕra, ae, *f.* (ferus), a wild beast.

Fĕrē, *adv.,* almost, nearly, about; generally, for the most part.

Fĕro, ferre, tŭli, lātum, *tr.,* to bear, carry, bring; to lead, drive; to endure, suffer, sustain; to extol, exalt; to say, report; to carry off, plunder; to produce, bring forth; to impel, incite; to propose, report.

Ferocĭtas, ātis, *f.* (ferox), fierceness, fierce courage; savageness, ferocity.

Ferramentum, i, *n.* (ferrum), a tool, implement.

Ferrĕus, a, um, *adj.* (ferrum), of iron, iron; hard-hearted, unfeeling; firm, unyielding.

Ferrum, i, *n.,* iron; the sword.

Fertĭlis, e, *adj.* (fero), fertile, fruitful; abundant, rich.

Festinātio, ōnis, *f.* (festino), haste, speed.

Festĭno, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr. and intr.* (festinus), to haste, hasten; to accelerate, execute speedily.

Festive, *adv.* (festivus), joyously, gayly, delightfully, festively; wittily, humorously.

Festus, a, um, *adj.,* festive, festal. *Dies festus,* a holiday, festival.

Fictus, a, um, *adj.* (*and part. from* **fingo**), feigned, fictitious, false.

Fidēlis, e, *adj.* (fides), faithful, trusty, sincere, sure.

Fidēnae, ārum, *f. pl.,* a town in Latium.

Fĭdes, ēi, *f.* (fido), faith, trust, belief, confidence; faithfulness, fidelity; honor, credit, credibility; an assurance, pledge; protection, security. *Fide publica* = under a public pledge of safety. *Fidem fallere,* to break one's word.

Fidius. *See* **Dius.**

Fido, ĕre, fisus, *half dep.,* to trust, trust to, rely upon, confide in.

Fiducĭa, ae, *f.* (fido), trust, confidence, reliance, assurance.

Fidus, a, um, *adj.* (fido), faithful, trusty, trustworthy, reliable, safe, sure, secure.

Figo, ĕre, fixi, **fixum,** *tr.,* to fix, fasten, thrust in; to affix, post up; to pierce, transfix.

Fīlia, ae, *f.* (filius), a daughter.

Fīlius, i, *m.*, a son.

Fingo, ĕre, finxi, **fictum,** *tr.,* to form, fashion, make; to feign, pretend; to devise, contrive; to suppose, imagine, conceive.

Finis, is, *m. and f.*, an end, con-

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clusion; a boundary, limit; *in the pl.*, limits, boundaries; territory, country.

Finitĭmus, a, um, *adj.* (finis), adjoining, neighboring, bordering upon. **Finitĭmi, ōrum,** *m. pl.*, neighbors.

Fio, fĭĕri, factus, *irr. pass. of* **facio,** to be made, to be done; to become, happen, come to pass; to be committed; to be elected. **Fit,** *impers.*, it happens.

Firmamentum, i, *n.* (firmo), a support, prop, stay, strength.

Firmĭtas, ātis, *f.* (firmus), firmness, strength, power.

Firmo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (firmus), to make firm, strengthen, guard, confirm, establish, secure; to encourage.

Firmus, a, um, *adj.*, firm, strong, secure, steady, steadfast; resolute; robust, durable; constant.

Fiscus, i, *m.*, a money bag, purse; the state treasury.

Fixus, a, um, *part. from* **Figo.**

Flaccus, i, *m.*, a Roman family name.

Flagitiōse, *adv.* (flagitiosus), shamefully, basely, infamously, flagitiously.

Flagitiōsus, a, um, *adj.* (flagitium), shameful, disgraceful, infamous, flagitious.

Flagĭtium, i, *n.* (flagito), a shameful act, disgrace, dishonor, infamy, shame.

Flāgĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.*, to demand, press, importune; to entreat, solicit.

Flagro, āre, āvi, ātum, *intr.*, to burn, be on fire; to be inflamed, enkindled; to glow, be excited.

Flāmen, ĭnis, *m.* (*for* filamen *from* filum), a priest *of one particular deity.*

Flamma, ae, *f.*, a flame, blaze; ardor, vehemence, desire.

Flecto, ĕre, flexi, flexum, *tr.*, to bend, bow; to move, persuade, prevail on; to turn, change, alter.

Flĕo, ēre, flēvi, flētum, *tr. and intr.*, to weep, cry, weep over, lament, bewail.

Flētus, ūs, *m.* (fleo), a weeping.

Flexĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* (flecto), pliant, flexible, tractable; fickle.

Flōrens, tis, *adj.* (floreo), flourishing, prosperous, successful.

Flōrĕo, ēre, ui, —, *intr.* (flos), to flourish, prosper; to bloom, blossom, flower.

Floresco, ĕre, —, —, *intr.* (floreo), to begin to blossom; to begin to flourish, to grow into repute.

Flōs, flōris, *m.*, a flower, blossom.

Fluctus, ūs, *m.* (fluo), a wave.

Flūmen, ĭnis, *n.* (fluo), a river.

Fŏcus, i, m., a hearth, fireside, home; an altar.

Foederātus, a, um, *adj.* (foedus), leagued together, confederated, allied.

Foedus, a, um, *adj.*, foul, loathsome; deformed; base, shameful, disgraceful, vile.

Foedus, ĕris, *n.*, a league, treaty, alliance, covenant.

Fons, fontis, *m.*, a fountain, well, spring, source.

Fŏras, *adv.*, out of doors, forth, out.

Forensis, e, *adj.* (forum), of *or* belonging to the forum, public, forensic, in the forum.

Fŏris, *adv.*, out of doors, abroad, without.

Forma, ae, *f.*, form, figure, shape; beauty, person.

Formīdo, ĭnis, *f.*, fear, terror, dread.

Formidolōsus, a, um, *adj.* (formīdo), fearful, frightful, terrible, formidable; timorous, afraid.

Fornix, ĭcis, *m.*, an arch, vault.

Fors, fortis, *f.*, chance, fortune, luck. **Forte,** *ablat.*, by chance, casually; perhaps.

Forsĭtan, *adv.* (for sit an), perhaps, perchance.

Fortasse, *adv.* (fors + an), perhaps, perchance, possibly; about.

Forte, *adv.* *See* **Fors.**

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Fortis, e, *adj.*, brave, bold, courageous, fearless, resolute.

Fortĭter, *adv.* (fortis), bravely, fearlessly, resolutely.

Fortitūdo, ĭnis, *f.* (fortis), bravery, fortitude, courage, resolution.

Fortūna, ae, *f.* (fors), fortune, chance, hazard, luck; rank, condition; the goddess Fortune.

Fortunātus, a, um, *adj.* (fortuna), fortunate, happy, lucky, prosperous.

Fŏrum, i, *n.*, a market-place, market, mart; a market town; the Roman Forum, where assemblies of the people were held and public business was transacted.

Fŏvĕa, ae, *f.*, a pit; pitfall.

Frăgĭlis, e, *adj.* (frango), fragile, brittle, frail, perishable.

Fragilĭtas, ātis, *f.* (fragilis), brittleness; frailty, weakness.

Frango, ĕre, frēgi, fractum, *tr.*, to break, shatter, weaken.

Frāter, tris, *m.*, a brother.

Fraterne, *adv.* (fraternus), fraternally, affectionately, like a brother.

Fraternus, a, um, *adj.* (frater), fraternal, brotherly, a brother's.

Fraudātĭo, ōnis, *f.* (fraudo), deceit, fraud.

Fraus, fraudis, *f.*, fraud, deceit; treachery; damage, harm, injury; a fault, offence.

Frēgi. *See* **Frango.**

Frēno, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (frenum), to bridle, curb, restrain, check.

Frēnum, i, *n.*, a bridle, curb, bit; restraint.

Frĕquens, tis, *adj.*, frequent, in large numbers, numerous; crowded, full; in close array.

Frequentĭa, ae, *f.* (frequens), a crowd, assemblage, assembly, concourse.

Frequento, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (frequens), to frequent, resort to, haunt; to attend upon; to crowd, fill.

Frētus, a, um, *adj.*, trusting to, relying upon, depending on.

Frigus, ŏris, *n.*, cold, coolness.

Frons, tis, *f.*, the forehead, brow; the front.

Fructus, ūs, *m.* (fruor), fruit, produce; reward, profit, advantage, income, benefit, use.

Frugalĭtas, ātis, *f.* (frugalis), frugality, thriftiness, worth.

Frumentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* (frumentum), of *or* belonging to corn, provisions *or* stores, corn; *res frumentaria*, corn, provisions.

Frŭor, i, fruĭtus *and* **fructus,** *dep.*, to enjoy, reap the fruits of.

Frustrā, *adv.*, in vain, to no purpose, fruitlessly.

Frux, frūgis, *f.*, fruit, produce; profit, advantage.

Fŭdi. *See* **Fundo.**

Fŭga, ae, *f.*, flight, exile.

Fŭgio, ĕre, fūgi, fŭgĭtum, *tr. and intr.*, to fly, run, escape; to shun, avoid.

Fugitivus, a, um, *adj.* (fugio), flying, fugitive, runaway. **Fugitivus, i,** *m.*, a fugitive, deserter.

Fulcinĭus, i, *m.*, a Roman gentile name.

Fulgĕo, ēre, fulsi, —, *intr.*, to shine, glitter, gleam, glare, glisten, flash.

Fulmen, ĭnis, *n.* (fulgeo), lightning, a flash, thunderbolt; a calamity.

Fulvĭus, i, *m.*, a Roman gentile name.

Fundamentum, i, *n.* (fundo), a foundation, groundwork, basis.

Funditus, *adv.* (fundus), from the foundation, utterly, entirely, completely.

Fundo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (fundus), to found, establish, fasten, secure.

Fundo, ĕre, fūdi, fūsum, *tr.*, to pour out, scatter, rout, disperse, vanquish; to fuse, melt.

Fundus, i, *m.*, the bottom; a farm, estate.

Funesto, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (funestus), to pollute, disgrace *with*

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Glŏrĭor, ārī, ātus, *dep.* (gloria), to glory, boast, vaunt, pride one's self.

Gloriōse, *adv.* (gloriosus), gloriously; boastfully, pompously.

Gloriōsus, a, um, *adj.* (gloria), glorious, renowned; boastful, vain-glorious, pompous.

Gnāvus, a, um, *adj.*, busy, active, diligent, zealous.

Gracchus, i, *m.*, a Roman family name.

Grădus, ūs, *m.* (gradior), a step; a degree, gradation.

Graecĭa, ae, *f.*, Greece.

Graecŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* (Graecus), Grecian, Greek, paltry Greek. **Graecŭlus, i,** *m.*, a Greek, paltry Greek, Greekling.

Graecus, a, um, *adj.* (Graecia), Greek, Grecian, of Greece. **Graeci, ōrum,** *m. pl.*, the Greeks.

Grandis, e, *adj.*, great, large; grand.

Grātĭa, ae, *f.*, favor, esteem, regard, popularity, influence, friendship; charm, grace; service, kindness; thanks, gratitude; a return, requital. **Gratiâ,** *with the gen.*, for the sake, for the purpose, on account. *Agere gratias,* to thank. *Gratiam reddere,* to make requital. *In gratiam habere,* to regard as a favor. *Ea gratiâ,* on that account.

Gratiōsus, a, um, *adj.* (gratia), enjoying favor, in favor, agreeable, gracious, obliging, complaisant.

Grātĭus, i, *m.*, a Roman gentile name.

Gratuĭto, *adv.* (gratuitus), gratuitously, for nought, without recompense; without cause, wantonly.

Gratulātĭo, ōnis, *f.* (gratulor), congratulation, a wishing one joy; a rejoicing, joy; a thanksgiving.

Gratŭlor, ārī, ātus, *dep.* (gratus), to congratulate, wish one joy.

Grātus, a, um, *adj.*, pleasing, acceptable, agreeable; thankful, grateful. **Grātum, i,** *n.*, a favor.

Grăvis, e, *adj.*, heavy, weighty; important, impressive; grievous, grave, severe, oppressive; sad, afflicting.

Gravĭtas, ātis, *f.* (gravis), weight, heaviness; severity; dignity, importance, gravity, seriousness, impressiveness.

Gravĭter, *adv.* (gravis), heavily, weightily, strongly, grievously, severely, greatly, impressively.

Grăvo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (gravis), to burden, load, weigh down, oppress, aggravate.

Grăvor, ārī, ātus, *dep.* (gravis), to be reluctant, do unwillingly; to grudge, hesitate.

Grex, grĕgis, *m.*, a flock, herd, drove; a band, crowd.

Gubernātĭo, ōnis, *f.* (guberno), a steering; government, direction, management.

Guberno, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* κυβερνῶ), to steer, pilot; to guide, direct, manage, govern.

Gusto, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.*, to taste, partake of, enjoy.

Gymnasĭum, i, *n.* (γυμνάσιον), a gymnasium; high school, college.

H.

Hăbĕo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, *tr.*, to have, hold, possess, keep; to occupy; to treat; to deliver; to consider, regard, reckon; to support, sustain; to use, wear; bestow, confer.

Hăbĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr. and intr.* (habeo), to inhabit; to live, dwell.

Habĭtus, ūs, *m.* (habeo), habit, state, condition, plight; dress, attire; quality, nature, character, disposition.

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Haerĕo, ēre, haesi, haesum, *intr.*, to adhere, stick fast, remain fixed; to be rooted.

Haesĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, *intr.* (haereo), to hesitate, be at a loss; to stick fast, remain fixed, be rooted.

Hannĭbal, ălis, *m.*, Hannibal.

Haruspex *or* **Aruspex, ĭcis,** *m.*, a soothsayer, diviner.

Hasta, ae, *f.*, a spear, lance, pike. *A spear was stuck in the ground at public auctions, hence* **infīnīta hasta,** an immense public sale.

Haud, *adv.*, not, not at all.

Haurĭo, īre, hausi, haustum, *tr.*, to draw, drain; to pluck out; to derive.

Hebesco, ĕre, —, —, *intr.* (hebeo), to grow *or* become blunt, dull, languid; to languish, lose lustre.

Heraclīa, ae, *f.*, Heraclīa.

Heraclīensis, e, *adj.* (Heraclīa), Heraclīan. **Heraclīensis, is,** *m.*, a Heraclīan.

Hercŭle, Hercŭles, *or* **Hercle,** *adv.*, by Hercules! *See also* **Mehercule.**

Heredĭtas, ātis, *f.* (heres), inheritance, heirship.

Herennĭus, i, *m.*, a Roman gentile name.

Hēres, ēdis, *m. and f.*, an heir, heiress.

Hĕri, *adv.*, yesterday.

Hesternus, a, um, *adj.* (heri), of yesterday, yesterday's.

Heus, *interj.*, ho! ho there!

Hiberno, āre, āvi, ātum, *intr.* (hibernus), to winter, pass the winter.

Hibernus, a, um, *adj.* (hiems), wintry, winter, of winter. **Hiberna, ōrum,** *n. pl.*, winter quarters.

Hic, haec, hoc, *demon. adj. pron.*, this, this one, this man; this same; that; such. *Pers. pron.*, he, she, it. **Hoc,** *ablat.*, on this account, for this reason.

Hic, *adv.*, here, in this place.

Hicce, haecce, hocce, *demon. adj. pron.* (hic + ce *intensive*), this.

Hiccine *or* **Hicine, haeccine, hoccine,** *interrog. adj. pron.* (hic + ce *intensive* + nĕ *interrog.*), this?

Hiems, ĕmis, *f.*, winter; a storm.

Hieras, ae, *m.* Hieras.

Hinc, *adv.* (hic), hence, from this (time, place, circumstance).

Hirtĭus, i, *m.*, a Roman gentile name.

Hispānia, ae, *f.*, Spain and Portugal.

Hispaniensis, e, *adj.* (Hispania), Spanish, of Spain.

Hispānus, a, um, *adj.* (Hispania), Spanish. **Hispāni, ōrum,** *m. pl.*, the Spaniards.

Hŏdie, *adv.* (hoc + dies), to-day.

Hodiernus, a, um, *adj.* (hodie), of to-day, to-day's, of this day.

Homērus, i, *m.*, Homer.

Hŏmo, ĭnis, *m. and f.*, a man, woman, person.

Honestas, ātis, *f.* (honestus), honor, respectability; honesty, integrity.

Honeste, *adv.* (honestus), honorably, nobly, decently, fairly.

Honesto, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (honestus), to honor, ennoble, dignify, grace, adorn.

Honestus, a, um, *adj.* (honor), honorable, honored, respectable; decent, worthy.

Honor *or* **Honos, ōris,** *m.*, honor, respect, worth; office, preferment, public honor.

Honorifĭcus, a, um, *adj.* (honor + facio), honorable.

Honōro, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (honor), to honor, respect; to dignify, adorn, exalt.

Hōra, ae, *f.*, an hour; time.

Horātĭus, i, *m.*, a Roman gentile name.

Horribĭlis, e, *adj.* (horreo), horrible, dreadful, frightful, terrible.

Hortātĭo, ōnis, *f.* (hortor), an exhortation, encouragement.

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Hortātus, ūs, *m.* (hortor), exhortation, encouragement.

Hortensĭus, i, *m.*, a Roman gentile name.

Hortor, ārī, ātus, *dep.*, to exhort, encourage, incite, instigate.

Hortus, i, *m.*, a garden.

Hospes, ĭtis, *m. and f.*, a guest, visitor: a host, entertainer.

Hospĭtālis, e, *adj.* (hospes), hospitable; of a guest *or* host.

Hospĭtĭum, i, *n.* (hospes), hospitality.

Hostĭlis, e, *adj.* (hostis), hostile, of an enemy.

Hostis, is, *m. and f.*, an enemy.

Huc, *adv.* (hic), hither, to this (person, place, thing). **Huc** (*et*) *illuc,* hither and thither, this way and that.

Humanĭtas, ātis, *f.* (humanus), human nature, humanity; refinement, culture.

Humanĭtus, *adv.* (humanus), humanly, after the manner of men.

Humānus, a, um, *adj.* (homo), human, of mankind, of man; humane, kind, polished, refined.

Humĕrus, i, *m.*, the shoulder.

Humĭlis, e, *adj.* (humus), low; lowly, humble, poor; mean, base.

Hŭmus, i, *f.*, the ground, earth, soil. **Humi,** on *or* in the ground. **Humo,** from the ground.

I.

Ibi, *adv.* (is), there, in that place; then, at that time; in that, in these; therein, thereupon.

Ictus, ūs, *m.* (ico), a blow, stroke.

Idcirco, *conj.* (id + circa), on that account, therefore, for that reason.

Idem, eădem, idem, *demon. adj. pron.* (is + dem), the same; also, at once.

Idĕo, *conj.*, for that reason, on that account, therefore.

Idoněus, a, um, *adj.*, fit, suitable, proper, worthy, sufficient, capable, able.

Idus, uum, *f.*, the ides, *i. e.* the 15th of March, May, July, and October, and the 13th of the other months.

Igĭtur, *conj.*, therefore, then; well then; accordingly.

Ignārus, a, um, *adj.* (in + gnarus), ignorant, unskillful, unacquainted, inexperienced.

Ignāvĭa, ae, *f.* (ignavus), idleness, laziness, inactivity, sloth; cowardice.

Ignis, is, *m.*, fire; a watch-fire.

Ignominĭa, ae, *f.* (in + nomen), ignominy, disgrace, dishonor.

Ignorātio, ōnis, *f.* (ignoro), ignorance.

Ignōro, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr. and intr.* (ignarus), not to know, to be ignorant of, unacquainted with.

Ignosco, ĕre, ōvi, ōtum, *tr. and intr.* (in + nosco), to pardon, forgive, overlook, excuse.

Ignōtus, a, um, *adj.* (in + gnotus), not known, unknown.

Ilĭas, ădis, *f.* (Ilium), the Iliad.

Illatūrus, Illātus. *See* **Infĕro.**

Ille, illa, illud, *gen.* **illĭus,** *demon. adj. pron.*, that, that person *or* thing; this; the former. *Also pers. pron.*, he, she, it.

Illecĕbra, ae, *f.* (illicio), an enticement, allurement, attraction, charm, lure.

Illim, *adv.* (=illinc, *from* ille), from that place *or* time; thence.

Illinc, *adv.* (ille), from that place, person, *or* thing; thence.

Illuc, *adv.* (ille), thither, to that place.

Illucesco, ĕre, luxi, —, *intr.* (in + lucesco), to grow light, begin to shine; to dawn.

Illustris, e, *adj.* (in + lustro), clear, bright, plain; distinct,

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evident; illustrious, distinguished.

Illustro, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (illustris), to make light, illuminate; to illustrate, elucidate, explain; to render illustrious, famous.

Illyrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* (Illyrii), Illyrian.

Imāgo, ĭnis, *f.*, an image, figure, likeness; an ancestral image.

Imbecillĭtas, ātis, *f.* (imbecillus), weakness, feebleness, infirmity.

Imbecillus, a, um, *adj.*, weak, feeble.

Imberbis, e, *adj.* (in + barba), beardless.

Imbĭbo, ĕre, bi, —, *tr.* (in + bibo), to drink in, imbibe, conceive.

Imbŭo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, *tr.*, to wet, steep, infect, imbue; to initiate, instruct.

Imitātor, ōris, *m.* (imitor), an imitator.

Imitor, āri, ātus, *dep.*, to imitate, copy, counterfeit; to represent.

Immānis, e, *adj.*, huge, vast, enormous; inhuman, savage, wild.

Immanĭtas, ātis, *f.* (immanis), hugeness, vastness; enormity, heinousness, savageness, cruelty.

Immatūrus, a, um, *adj.* (in + maturus), unripe, immature, unseasonable, premature, untimely.

Imminĕo, ēre, —, —, *intr.* (in + mineo), to project, overhang; to threaten; to be eager for, intent upon.

Imminŭo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, *tr.* (in + minuo), to lessen, diminish; to impair, weaken, subvert, violate, infringe.

Immitto, ĕre, misi, missum, *tr.* (in + mitto), to send in, let in, cast, throw; to let loose, discharge; to instigate, suborn.

Immo, *adv.*, no, nay, no indeed, on the contrary. *Immo vero,* no indeed, nay rather, nay indeed.

Immoderātus, a, um, *adj.* (in + moderatus), immoderate, excessive, unrestrained, unbridled.

Immortālis, e, *adj.* (in + mortalis), immortal, undying, endless, imperishable, eternal.

Immortalĭtas, ātis, *f.* (immortalis), immortality.

Immūnĭtas, ātis, *f.* (immunis), immunity, freedom from burdens, exemption.

Impactus, a, um, *part. from* **Impingo.**

Imparātus, a, um, *adj.* (in + paratus), unprepared, unprovided.

Impedimentum, i, *n.* (impedio), an impediment, hindrance; *in the pl.*, the baggage *of an army.*

Impĕdĭo, īre, īvi *or* **ii, ītum,** *tr.* (in + pes), to entangle, ensnare, shackle, hinder, impede; to obstruct, retard, prevent.

Impeditus, a, um, *adj.* (*and part. from* **impedio**), hindered, encumbered, impeded; troublesome, embarrassing.

Impello, ĕre, pŭli, pulsum, *tr.* (in + pello), to urge forward, impel, move, instigate, incite, stimulate; to overthrow, subdue.

Impendĕo, ēre, —, —, *intr.* (in + pendeo), to hang over, impend, overhang, threaten.

Imperātor, ōris, *m.* (impero), a commander, general, leader; the commander-in-chief of an army.

Imperatorĭus, a, um, *adj.* (imperātor), of *or* belonging to a general *or* commander.

Imperītus, a, um, *adj.* (in + peritus), unskillful, inexperienced, ignorant, unacquainted.

Impĕrium, i, *n.* (impero), a command, order, direction; authority, control; dominion, sway, government; the chief command, command; military power.

Impĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr. and intr.*, to command, order, govern, enjoin; to require, assign.

Impertĭo, īre, īvi *or* **ii, ītum,** *tr.* (in + partio), to share with, communicate, bestow, impart.

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Impĕtro, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (in + patro), to effect, accomplish, obtain, procure by entreaty, obtain by request.

Impĕtus, ūs, *m.* (impeto), an attack, assault, onset, charge; impetuosity, ardor, impulse.

Impĭe, *adv.* (impius), impiously, irreligiously, undutifully.

Impĭetas, ātis, *f.* (impius), impiety; undutiful conduct towards the gods, one's parents, country, etc.; irreligion, irreverence.

Impingo, ĕre, pĕgi, pactum, *tr.* (in + pango), to strike, push, dash, *or* thrust against *or* into.

Impĭus, a, um, *adj.* (in + pius), impious, irreligious, irreverent, ungodly, undutiful.

Implĕo, ēre, ēvi, ētum, *tr.* (in + pleo), to fill, fill up *or* out.

Implĭco, āre, āvi *or* **ui, ātum** *or* **ĭtum,** *tr.* (in + plico), to infold, involve, entangle, entwine, inwrap, envelop, encircle, embrace; to perplex, confound, confuse.

Implōro, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (in + ploro), to invoke, beg for, implore, beseech, entreat.

Impōno, ĕre, posui, positum, *tr.* (in + pono), to place *or* put upon; to impose, set *or* place over; to assign, confer, bestow; to apply, engage in.

Importo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (in + porto), to bring *or* carry in, import, introduce.

Importunĭtas, ātis, *f.* (importunus), incivility, rudeness, importunity, insolence.

Importūnus, a, um, *adj.*, troublesome, grievous, dangerous; unmannerly, indecorous, uncivil, rude, harsh, cruel.

Impŏtens, tis, *adj.* (in + potens), powerless, weak, feeble, impotent; unbridled, headstrong, immoderate, violent.

Imprĭmo, ĕre, pressi, pressum, *tr.* (in + premo), to press upon, impress, stamp, imprint.

Improbĭtas, ātis, *f.* (improbus), badness; dishonesty, improbity, depravity.

Improbo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (in + probo), to disapprove, blame, condemn, reject, censure.

Improbus, a, um, *adj.* (in + probus), wicked, unprincipled, dishonest, shameless, outrageous, impious.

Improvĭdus, a, um, *adj.* (in + providus), improvident, not foreseeing.

Imprūdens, tis, *adj.* (in + prudens), not foreseeing, unaware, inconsiderate, imprudent, without knowing.

Imprudentĭa, ae, *f.* (imprudens), want of foresight, imprudence, inadvertence, ignorance.

Impūbes, ĕris, *and* **Impūbis, e,** *adj.* (in + pubes), not having attained to manhood, below the age of puberty, under age, youthful, beardless.

Impūdens, tis, *adj.* (in + pudens), shameless, impudent.

Impudenter, *adv.* (impudens), shamelessly, impudently.

Impudentĭa, ae, *f.* (impudens), shamelessness, impudence.

Impudĭcus, a, um, *adj.* (in + pudicus), shameless, impudent; unchaste, immodest, lewd.

Impulsus, ūs, *m.* (impello), an impulse; incitement, instigation, influence.

Impūne, *adv.* (impunis), without punishment, with impunity, safely, tamely.

Impunĭtas, ātis, *f.* (impunis), impunity, freedom *or* exemption from punishment.

Impunĭtus, a, um, *adj.* (in + punitus), unpunished, safe, secure.

Impūrus, a, um, *adj.* (in + purus), impure, unclean, defiled, polluted.

In, *prep. with the accus. or ablat.*, in, into, to, unto; for, until, till; against, towards; after, according to, after the manner of; on,

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in the midst of, among; in the case of; during, through; on account of; in regard to; within, at.

Inānis, e, *adj.*, empty, void; vain, frivolous, worthless, useless.

Inauditus, a, um, *adj.* (in + auditus), unheard of, strange.

Inauro, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (in + auro), to gild, overlay with gold.

Incendium, i, *n.* (incendo), a fire, conflagration; a burning, flame, heat, glow.

Incendo, ĕre, di, sum, *tr.* (in + candeo), to kindle, set fire to, burn; to inflame, rouse, fire, incite, incense, irritate.

Incensĭo, ōnis, *f.* (incendo), a burning.

Inceptum, i, *n.* (incipio), a beginning, attempt, purpose, undertaking, enterprise.

Incertus, a, um, *adj.* (in + certus), uncertain, undecided; unreliable, doubtful, hesitating.

Incestus, a, um, *adj.* (in + castus), impure, polluted, defiled, unchaste, lewd.

Incestus, ūs, *m.* (in + castus), unchastity, incest.

Inchŏo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr. and intr.*, to begin, commence.

Incĭdo, ĕre, cĭdi, cāsum, *intr.* (in + cado), to fall into *or* upon: to fall; to come upon, fall in with; to happen, befall, occur.

Incido, ĕre, cĭdi, cīsum, *tr.* (in + caedo), to cut into, cut open; to engrave, inscribe; to cut off, cut short.

Incĭpĭo, ĕre, cēpi, ceptum, *tr. and intr.* (in + capio), to commence, begin; to undertake, attempt.

Incitamentum, i, *n.* (incito), an incitement, incentive, inducement.

Incitātus, a, um, *adj.* (*and part. from* **incito**), swift, rapid.

Incĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (in + cito), to hasten, urge forward; to incite, encourage, stimulate, rouse, excite, spur on.

Inclino, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr. and intr.* (in + clino), to lean, bend, incline; to turn *or* incline to; to change, alter.

Includo, ĕre, si, sum, *tr.* (in + cludo), to shut up, confine; to include, inclose, insert.

Incognĭtus, a, um, *adj.* (in + cognitus), unknown, not examined into, untried. *Causa incognita* = without a trial.

Incolŭmis, e, *adj.* (in + columis), unimpaired, uninjured, unharmed, safe, sound, whole.

Incolumĭtas, ātis, *f.* (incolumis), safety, soundness.

Incommŏdum, i, *n.* (incommodus), inconvenience, trouble, disadvantage, detriment, loss, misfortune.

Inconsiderātus, a, um, *adj.* (in + consideratus), inconsiderate, heedless, thoughtless; unconsidered.

Inconsultus, a, um, *adj.* (in + consultus), unadvised, inconsiderate, indiscreet.

Incorrupte, *adv.* (incorruptus), uncorruptly, purely, uprightly.

Incorruptus, a, um, *adj.* (in + corruptus), uninjured, uncorrupted, incorrupt, incorruptible, unbribed; upright, pure.

Incredibĭlis, e, *adj.* (in + credibilis), incredible, wonderful.

Incredibĭlĭter, *adv.* (incredibilis), incredibly, wonderfully.

Increpo, āre, āvi *and* ui, ātum *and* ĭtum, *tr. and intr.* (in + crepo), to rustle, rattle, sound, make a noise; to chide, rebuke, assail, reprove, censure, upbraid.

Incumbo, ĕre, cubui, cubĭtum, *intr.* (incubo), to lean *or* recline upon, to overhang; to apply, devote one's self to, exert one's self, take pains with.

Indāgo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.*, to

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trace out, track, search into, investigate, explore.

Inde, *adv.*, thence, from thence, from that; then, next.

Indemnātus, a, um, *adj.* (in + damnatus), uncondemned.

Index, ĭcis, *m. and f.* (indico), a discoverer, discloser, informer; index, purport.

Indicĭum, i, *n.* (index), notice, information, disclosure; evidence, proof, indication.

Indĭco, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (in + dico), to show, discover, disclose, inform, reveal, betray.

Indĭco, ĕre, xi, ctum, *tr.* (in + dico), to proclaim, publish, announce; to appoint, impose, enjoin.

Indictus, a, um *adj.* (in + dictus), not said, unsaid, unpleaded. *Indicta causa* = without a hearing.

Indignĭtas, ātis, *f.* (indignus), unworthiness, vileness; indignity, baseness, meanness.

Indignus, a, um, *adj.* (in + dignus), unworthy, undeserving, unbecoming; undeserved, shameful, dishonorable.

Indūco, ĕre, xi, ctum, *tr.* (in + duco), to lead, bring, conduct in *or* into; to induce, persuade; to exhibit, represent.

Industrĭa, ae, *f.*, diligence, industry, activity. **De** or **ex industria,** on purpose, intentionally.

Industrĭus, a, um, *adj.* (industria), industrious, active, diligent, assiduous.

Inĕo, īre, īvi *or* **ii, ĭtum,** *intr.* (in + eo), to go into, enter; to commence, begin, enter upon.

Iners, ertis, *adj.* (in + ars), without art *or* skill, unskillful; inactive, idle, indolent, sluggish, inert, lazy, spiritless.

Inertĭa, ae, *f.* (iners), unskillfulness; inactivity, idleness, indolence, laziness.

Ineuntis, *from* **Ineo.**

Inexpiabĭlis, e, *adj.* (in + expiabilis), inexpiable; irreconcilable.

Infāmia, ae, *f.* (infamis), bad repute, disgrace, dishonor, infamy.

Infāmis, e, *adj.* (in + fama), of ill report, disreputable, infamous, notorious.

Infēlix, ĭcis, *adj.* (in + felix), unhappy, miserable, wretched, unfortunate; unfruitful.

Inferĭor, ĭus, (*comp. from* **infĕrus**), lower, inferior, later.

Infĕro, ferre, intŭli, illātum, *tr.* (in + fero), to bring *or* carry into, introduce; to bring upon, wage, carry on; to inflict; to inter, bury; to furnish, enter, cause.

Infĕrus, a, um, *adj.*, below, beneath, underneath, underground. **Infĕri, ōrum,** *m. pl.*, the lower world, infernal regions, the dead, the shades, the infernal gods. *Comp.* **inferĭor,** lower, inferior, later. *Super.* **infĭmus** *and* **ĭmus,** lowest, last, meanest, basest; deepest.

Infestus, a, um, *adj.*, molested, infested; unsafe, unquiet; hostile, inimical, bitter, implacable; troublesome, dangerous.

Infidelĭtas, ātis, *f.* (infidelis), unfaithfulness, faithlessness, infidelity.

Infĭmus, a, um, *adj.* (*super. from* **inferus**), lowest, last, meanest, basest; deepest.

Infinītus, a, um, *adj.* (in + finitus), infinite, boundless, endless, countless, unlimited.

Infirmo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (infirmus), to weaken, enfeeble; to invalidate, disprove, refute.

Infirmus, a, um, *adj.* (in + firmus), weak, feeble, infirm, frail.

Infĭtiātor, ōris, *m.* (infitior), a denier, one who denies a debt *or* refuses to restore a deposit. *Lentus infitiator,* a bad debtor.

Infĭtior, āri, ātus, *dep.*, to deny, disown.

Inflammo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (in

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+ flammo), to set on fire, light up, kindle; to fire, inflame, rouse, excite.

Inflo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (in + flo), to blow into, puff up, inflate, swell.

Informo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (in + formo), to give form to; to shape, form, mould, fashion; to represent, sketch, delineate; to inform, instruct.

Infringo, ĕre, frēgi, fractum, *tr.* (in + frango), to break in upon, break, weaken, diminish, mitigate, overcome, assuage.

Ingenium, i, *n.* (in + gigno), innate *or* natural quality, nature; natural disposition, temper, character, bent, inclination; natural capacity, talents, abilities, genius; mind, intellect.

Ingens, entis, *adj.*, great, large, huge, vast, enormous; great, strong, powerful.

Ingenŭus, a, um, *adj.* (ingigno), native, indigenous; free-born, born of free parents; noble, candid, ingenuous.

Ingrāte, *adv.* (ingratus), unpleasantly, disagreeably; unthankfully, ungratefully, thanklessly.

Ingrātus, a, um, *adj.* (in + gratus), unpleasant, disagreeable; unthankful, ungrateful, thankless.

Ingravesco, ĕre, —, —, *intr.* (in + gravesco), to grow heavy; to grow worse, increase, become oppressive.

Ingrĕdĭor, i, gressus, *dep.* (in + gradior), to go into, enter; to walk, advance, proceed; to enter upon, engage in, commence.

Ingressus, ūs, *m.* (ingredior), a going into, entrance, inroad; a gait; a beginning, commencement.

Inhaerĕo, ēre, haesi, haesum, *intr.* (in + haereo), to stick in, cleave to, adhere to, inhere in, fasten on, cling to.

Inhĭo, āre, āvi, ātum, *intr.* (in + hio), to gape, gape at, open the mouth wide.

Inhumānĭtas, ātis, *f.* (inhumanus), inhumanity, savageness; incivility, rudeness.

Inhumānus, a, um, *adj.* (in + humanus), inhuman, rude, savage, barbarous; uncivil, unpolished, uncultivated, ill bred.

Inimicĭtĭa, ae, *f.* (inimicus), enmity, hostility.

Inimicus, a, um, *adj.* (in + amicus), unfriendly, inimical, hostile. **Inimicus, i,** *m.*, an enemy.

Inique, *adv.* (iniquus), unequally, unfairly, unjustly; impatiently.

Iniquĭtas, ātis, *f.* (iniquus), inequality, unevenness; unfavorableness, disadvantage; injustice; unfairness.

Iniquus, a, um, *adj.* (in + aequus), unequal, uneven, unfair, unjust; hostile, adverse, unfavorable, disadvantageous; impatient.

Initĭo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (initium), to begin; to initiate, consecrate.

Initĭum, i, *n.* (ineo), a beginning, commencement, origin. **Initio,** *ablat.*, in the beginning.

Injĭcĭo, ĕre, jēci, jectum, *tr.* (in + jacio), to throw, lay, *or* put in *or* on; to infuse, inspire, occasion, inflict; to throw out, suggest.

Injūrātus, a, um, *adj.* (in + juro), unsworn, not under oath.

Injūrĭa, ae, *f.* (injurius), injury, wrong, injustice; damage, harm, insult, affront. **Injuriâ,** *as adv.*, unjustly, undeservedly.

Injuriōse, *adv.* (injuriosus), unjustly, injuriously, wrongfully.

Injustus, a, um, *adj.* (in + justus), unjust, wrongful, unreasonable; oppressive, iniquitous.

Innŏcens, tis, *adj.* (in + nocens), innocent, guiltless, blameless; harmless, inoffensive; disinterested, upright.

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Innocentia, ae, *f.* (innocens), harmlessness; innocence, blamelessness; uprightness, disinterestedness.

Innumerabilis, e, *adj.* (in + numerabilis), innumerable, countless.

Inŏpia, ae, *f.* (inops), want, lack, scarcity; need, indigence.

Inquam *or* **Inquĭo, inquis,** *etc., defect. verb,* I say.

Inquĭno, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.,* to stain, pollute, defile, befoul.

Inquiro, ĕre, quisīvi, quisītum, *tr.* (in + quaero), to inquire into, search for, examine.

Inquisītor, ōris, *m.* (inquiro), an examiner, investigator.

Insānia, ae, *f.* (insanus), madness, insanity, phrensy, infatuation.

Insānus, a, um, *adj.* (in + sanus), unsound, mad, insane; raging, raving.

Inscītia, ae, *f.* (inscitus), ignorance, inexperience, unskillfulness.

Inscĭus, a, um, *adj.* (in + scius), ignorant, unconscious.

Inscribo, ĕre, ipsi, iptum, *tr.* (in + scribo), to write in *or* on; to inscribe; to ascribe, assign.

Insector, āri, ātus, *dep.* (insequor), to pursue; to censure, rail at, inveigh against, reproach.

Insepultus, a, um, *adj.* (in + sepultus), unburied. *Insepulta sepultura,* a burial without the customary funeral rites.

Insĕquor, i, cūtus, *dep.* (in + sequor), to follow, pursue, press upon; to strive, endeavor.

Inservĭo, īre, īvi, ītum, *tr. and intr.* (in + servio), to be serviceable, devoted to, serve; to attend to, be subservient to.

Insidĕo, ēre, sēdi, sessum, *intr.* (in + sedeo), to sit in *or* on; to settle, be seated, fixed, stamped.

Insidiae, ārum, *f. pl.* (insideo), an ambush, ambuscade; artifice, craft, snares, stratagem.

Insidiātor, ōris, *m.* (insidior), a waylayer, lurker.

Insidĭor, āri, ātus, *dep.* (insidiae), to lie in wait, lie in ambush, lay snares for; to waylay, plot against.

Insidiōse, *adv.* (insidiosus), insidiously, cunningly, deceitfully.

Insidiōsus, a, um, *adj.* (insidiae), cunning, deceitful, insidious, dangerous.

Insido, ĕre, sēdi, sessum, *intr.* (in + sido), to sit down in *or* on; to settle on, occupy; to be fixed, remain, be rooted, adhere to.

Insigne, is, *n.* (insignis), a distinctive mark, a badge of office *or* honor, a decoration. **Insignia,** badges *or* insignia of office.

Insignis, e, *adj.* (in + signum), distinguished, remarkable, prominent, noted, notorious.

Insimŭlo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (in + simulo), to accuse, charge with, blame.

Insŏlens, tis, *adj.* (in + solens), unaccustomed to; unusual; haughty, arrogant, insolent.

Insolenter, *adv.* (insolens), unusually, excessively; haughtily, insolently, arrogantly.

Insolentia, ae, *f.* (insolens), strangeness, novelty; excess; haughtiness, insolence, arrogance.

Insolĭtus, a, um, *adj.* (in + solitus), unaccustomed, unusual, unwonted, strange, uncommon.

Inspecto, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (inspicio), to look at, observe, view.

Inspĕrans, tis, *adj.* (in + sperans), not expecting, not hoping for.

Insperātus, a, um, *adj.* (in + speratus), unhoped for, unexpected; unlooked for, unforeseen.

Inspĭcio, ĕre, exi, ectum, *tr.* (in + specio), to look into *or* at, in-

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spect, consider, contemplate, examine into.

Instauro, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.*, to renew, repeat, celebrate anew; to repair, restore, requite.

Institŭo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, *tr.* (in + statuo), to put, set, *or* place into; to determine, resolve; to begin, commence; to arrange, institute; to train up, instruct, educate; to erect, construct; to appoint, establish, ordain; to undertake; to devise, contrive, introduce.

Institūtum, i, *n.* (instituo), a purpose, plan, intention, design; habit, practice, custom, manner; a regulation, institution, ordinance; instruction, agreement, stipulation.

Insto, āre, stĭti, —, *intr.* (in + sto), to stand in *or* on; to be at hand *or* near; to press upon, urge, harass, pursue; to insist upon, urge forward, ply with zeal.

Instrumentum, i, *n.* (instruo), an implement, instrument, utensil, tool; means, aid; apparatus, furniture: dress, apparel.

Instrŭo, ĕre, uxi, uctum, *tr.* (in + struo), to construct, erect, build; to set in order, dispose, arrange, draw up in battle array; to provide, procure, furnish; to teach, instruct.

Insŭla, ae, *f.*, an island.

Insulto, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr. and intr.* (insilio), to leap at *or* on; to revile, insult, taunt.

Insum, esse, fui —, *irr. intr.* (in + sum), to be in *or* upon; to belong to.

Intĕger, gra, grum, *adj.*, whole, entire, unbroken, undiminished; untouched, uninjured, sound, fresh; pure, upright, virtuous; undecided, undetermined, open. *De integro*, afresh, anew.

Intĕgre, *adv.* (integer), wholly, entirely; purely, irreproachably, uprightly, honestly.

Integrĭtas, ātis, *f.* (integer), soundness; integrity, uprightness, purity; the whole.

Intelligentia, ae, *f.* (intelligo), understanding, knowledge.

Intellĭgo, ĕre, lexi, lectum, *tr.* (inter + lego), to understand, know, comprehend, perceive, observe.

Intemperanter, *adv.* (intemperans), immoderately, extravagantly, intemperately.

Intempestus, a, um, *adj.* (in + tempestas), unseasonable. *Intempesta nox*, the dead of night.

Intendo, ĕre, di, tum *and* **sum,** *tr.* (in + tendo), to stretch *or* spread out, extend; to bend, aim at, direct, turn, apply, incite; to purpose, endeavor, intend; to be on the alert, intent upon.

Intento, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (intendo), to stretch out *or* extend, direct, turn; to threaten, attack.

Intentus, a, um, *adj.* (*and part. from* **intendo**), attentive to, fixed upon, intent upon, on the alert, engrossed; eager.

Inter, *prep. with the accus.*, between, in the midst of, among, amid, in, at, during, within; in the course of.

Interamna, ae, *f.* (inter + amnis), a city in Umbria.

Interamnas, ātis, *m.* (Interamna), an inhabitant of Interamna, an Interamnian.

Intercēdo, ĕre, cessi, cessum, *intr.* (inter + cedo), to come between, intercede; to happen, come to pass; to exist between, intervene; to interpose, interfere, oppose, withstand.

Intercessĭo, ōnis, *f.* (intercedo), intervention, interposition, protest.

Intercĭdo, ĕre, ĭdi, —, *intr.* (inter + cado), to fall out, happen; to fall, be lost, perish.

Intercludo, ĕre, ūsi, ūsum, *tr.*

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(inter + cludo), to shut up, cut off, separate, hinder, blockade.

Interdico, ĕre, xi, ctum, *tr.* (inter + dico), to forbid, prohibit, interdict; to contradict.

Interdum, *adv.* (inter + dum), sometimes, now and then, occasionally.

Interĕā, *adv.* (inter + ea), meanwhile, in the mean time.

Interĕo, ire, ii, ĭtum, *irr. intr.* (inter + eo), to perish, be destroyed, die, decay.

Interfector, ōris, *m.* (interficio), a slayer, murderer.

Interficĭo, ĕre, fēci, fectum, *tr.* (inter + facio), to kill, slay, destroy, murder.

Interĭm, *adv.* (inter + is), in the mean time, meanwhile.

Interĭmo, ĕre, ēmi, emptum, *tr.* (inter + emo), to take away, do away with; to abolish; to destroy, kill, slay.

Interĭor, ĭus, *adj.* (*sup.* **intĭmus**), the inner, interior, inside of; nearer; the more secret.

Interĭtus, ūs, *m.* (intereo), destruction, ruin, death.

Intermitto, ĕre, misi, missum, *tr. and intr.* (inter + mitto), to discontinue, intermit; to omit, neglect, let pass; to break off, interrupt; to cease, pause.

Intermortŭus, a, um, *adj.* (intermorior), dead, lifeless, powerless.

Internĕcĭo, ōnis, *f.* (interneco), massacre, slaughter, utter destruction.

Interpōno, ĕre, posui, positum, *tr.* (inter + pono), to place *or* put between, interpose, intermix; to oppose; to apply, pledge.

Interpres, ĕtis, *m. and f.*, a broker, factor; an explainer, interpreter, translator.

Interprĕtor, āri, ātus, *dep.* (interpres), to interpret, explain, expound; to translate.

Interrōgo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (inter + rogo), to ask, question, inquire, interrogate; to examine, bring to trial, arraign, prosecute.

Intersum, esse, fui, —, *irr. intr.* (inter + sum), to be between, be distant; to be different, to differ; to be present, attend; to import, concern, interest. **Interest,** *impers.*, it concerns, interests.

Intervallum, i, *n.* (inter + vallum), a space between, interval, distance, difference.

Interventus, ūs, *m.* (intervenio), intervention, interposition, interference, mediation.

Intestīnus, a, um, *adj.* (intus), inward, internal, intestine.

Intĭmus, a, um, *adj.* (*sup. from* **interior**), the inmost, innermost, the most secret, most intimate. **Intĭmus, i,** *m.*, a most intimate friend.

Intolerābĭlis, e, *adj.* (in + tolerabilis), intolerable, insupportable; impatient.

Intrā, *adv. and prep. with the accus.*, within, in; on the inside.

Introdŭco, ĕre, xi, ctum, *tr.* (intro + duco), to lead *or* bring in, introduce, conduct within.

Introĭtus, ūs, *m.* (introeo), an entrance, introduction.

Intuĕor, ēri, ĭtus, *dep.* (in + tueor), to look upon, behold, regard, consider, observe.

Intŭli. *See* **Infĕro.**

Intus, *adv.*, within, on *or* to the inside; from within.

Inultus, a, um, *adj.* (in + ultus), unrevenged; unpunished.

Inūro, ĕre, ussi, ustum, *tr.* (in + uro), to burn in, brand, imprint.

Inūsitātus, a, um, *adj.* (in + usitatus), unusual, uncommon, unwonted.

Inūtĭlis, e, *adj.* (in + utilis), useless, unserviceable, unprofitable.

Invādo, ĕre, si, sum, *tr. and intr.* (in + vado), to go into, enter, invade, attack, assail, rush upon; to seize, take possession of; to make inroads; to prevail, spread.

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Invĕnĭo, īre, vēni, ventum, *tr.* (in + venio), to find, find out, discover, invent, contrive, devise; to acquire, procure.

Investīgo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (in + vestigo), to track *or* trace out, investigate, discover.

Inveterasco, ĕre, āvi, —, *intr.* (in + veterasco), to grow old, become fixed *or* established; to become inveterate.

Invictus, a, um, *adj.* (in + victus), unconquered; unconquerable, invincible.

Invīdĕo, ēre, vīdi, vīsum, *tr. and intr.* (in + video), to envy, grudge; to be unwilling; to hinder, refuse, deny.

Invidĭa, ae, *f.* (invidus), envy, grudge, jealousy, ill-will; odium, unpopularity, hatred.

Invidiōse, *adv.* (invidiosus), enviously, invidiously; hatefully, odiously.

Invidiōsus, a, um, *adj.* (invidia), envious, invidious; enviable; hateful, odious.

Invĭdus, a, um, *adj.* (invideo), envious, invidious; unfavorable.

Invīsus, a, um, *adj.* (in + visus), unseen, unknown. *Also* (*invideo*), hated, hateful, odious.

Invītātĭo, ōnis, *f.* (invito), invitation, challenge.

Invīto, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.*, to invite; to entertain; to allure, attract; to summon, challenge.

Invītus, a, um, *adj.*, against one's will, unwilling, reluctant.

Ipse, ipsa, ipsum, *gen.* **ipsĭus,** *adj. and pers. pron.*, himself, herself, itself; myself, thyself; of itself; just, exactly, the very.

Īra, ae, *f.*, anger, wrath, rage, ire.

Iracunde, *adv.* (iracundus), angrily, passionately.

Iracundĭa, ae, *f.* (iracundus), irascibility, anger, wrath, rage.

Iracundus, a, um, *adj.* (ira), irascible, passionate, angry.

Irascor, i, irātus, *dep.* (ira), to be angry, in a rage; to be enraged.

Irātus, a, um, *adj.* (*and part. from* **irascor**), angry, enraged.

Irrĕpo, ĕre, psi, —, *intr.* (in + repo), to creep in; to steal into, come imperceptibly.

Irrētĭo, īre, īvi, ītum, *tr.* (in + rete), to catch in a net, ensnare, entangle.

Irrĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.*, to incite, instigate, stimulate; to irritate, provoke.

Irrŏgo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (in + rogo), to propose against; to impose, inflict, appoint, ordain.

Irrumpo, ĕre, rūpi, ruptum, *intr.* (in + rumpo), to break in *or* into; to burst into, rush in.

Irrŭo, ĕre, ui, —, *intr.* (in + ruo), to rush into, force one's way.

Irruptĭo, ōnis, *f.* (irrumpo), an irruption, inroad, incursion.

Is, ea, id, *gen.* **ejus,** *dem. adj. pron.*, this, that; the same; such. *Also pers. pron.*, he, she, it. *Id quod* = what.

Iste, ista, istud, *gen.* **istĭus,** *demon. adj. pron. of the second person*, that, that of yours; this, this of yours. *Also, pers. pron.*, he, she, it.

Ita, *adv.* (is), so, thus, in this manner, in such a manner, to such a degree.

Itălĭa, ae, *f.*, Italy.

Italĭcus, a, um, *adj.* (Italia), Italian. **Italĭcus, i,** *m.*, an Italian.

Ităque, *conj.* (ita + que), and so; therefore, then.

Item, *adv.* (is), just so, in like manner; likewise, also.

Iter, itinĕris, *n.* (eo), a journey, march, way; a road, path, course.

Itĕrum, *adv.*, again, a second time, anew.

J.

Jăcĕo, ēre, cui, cĭtum, *intr.*, to

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lie; to lie dead; to be indolent; to be cast down, be neglected.

Jăcĭo, ĕre, jēci, jactum, *tr.*, to throw, cast, hurl; to send forth, emit; to raise, erect; to intimate.

Jacto, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (jacio), to throw, cast; to toss about, drive about; to disquiet, disturb; to consider, discuss, propose, intimate; to boast, vaunt.

Jactura, ae, *f.* (jacto), a throwing overboard; loss, damage, expense, cost.

Jactus, ūs, *m.* (jacio), a throw, cast; a hurling, throwing.

Jam, *adv.*, now, already; presently; therefore, accordingly. *Jam non*, no longer. *Jam prĭdem*, long since, long ago, for a long time. *Jam tum*, even then, already. *Jam dūdum*, long since, long ago.

Jamdūdum. *See* **Jam.**

Jampridem. *See* **Jam.**

Janiculum, i, *n.*, one of the seven hills of Rome.

Janŭa, ae, *f.*, a door, a gate.

Januārĭus, a, um, *adj.* (Janus), of January, January. **Januārĭus, i,** *m.* (*sc.* mensis), January.

Jŏvis. *See* **Juppiter.**

Jŭbĕo, ēre, jussi, jussum, *tr.*, to order, bid, command, enjoin; to decree, ratify, approve.

Jucunde, *adv.* (jucundus), pleasantly, agreeably, delightfully.

Jucundĭtas, ātis, *f.* (jucundus), pleasantness, agreeableness, delightfulness.

Jūcundus, a, am, *adj.* (jocus), pleasant, agreeable, delightful.

Jūdex, ĭcis, *m. and f.* (judico), a judge.

Judicātus, ūs, *m.* (judico), the judgeship, office of judge.

Judiciālis, e, *adj.* (judicium), judicial, of a court *or* trial.

Judiciārĭus, a, um, *adj.* (judicium), judiciary, of the courts.

Judicĭum, i, *n.* (judex), a judgment, judicial investigation, trial; a judicial sentence; a court of justice; decision, opinion, judgment, discernment.

Jūdĭco, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (jus + dico), to judge, decide; to declare, determine, conclude; to adjudge.

Jugŭlo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (jugulum), to cut the throat; to kill, slay, murder.

Jŭgŭlum, i, *n., and* **Jŭgŭlus, i,** *m.* (jungo), the throat, neck.

Jŭgum, i, *n.* (jungo), a yoke; the yoke, *i. e.* two spears set upright and one across their top.

Jugurtha, ae, *m.*, Jugurtha.

Julĭus, i, *m.*, a Roman gentile name.

Julĭus, a, um, *adj.*, Julian.

Jungo, ĕre, nxi, nctum, *tr.*, to yoke, join, unite, bind, tie; to make, add to, contract.

Juniānus, a, um, *adj.* (Junius), Junian, of Junius.

Junĭus, a, um, *adj.* (Junius), 1, Junian; 2, of June, June. **Junius, i,** *m.* (*sc.* mensis), June.

Juppĭter, Jŏvis, *m.*, Jupiter, Jove.

Jurātus, a, um, *part.* (juro *or* juror), under oath, bound by oath; having sworn.

Jūro, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr., and* **Jūror, āri, ātus,** *dep.* (jus), to swear, take an oath.

Jūs, jūris, *n.*, right, law, justice, reason; a court of justice; legal right, power, authority. **Jūre,** with justice, justly. **Jure optimo,** with perfect justice.

Jusjurandum, jurisjurandi, *n.*, (jus + juro), an oath.

Jussum, i, *n.* (jubeo), an order, command, decree.

Jussus, ūs, *m.* (jubeo), an order, command.

Juste, *adv.* (justus), rightly, justly, equitably, duly.

Justĭtĭa, ae, *f.* (justus), justice.

Justus, a, um, *adj.* (jus), just, lawful, rightful, true; complete, proper, suitable.

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Juventus, ūtis, *f.* (juvenis), youth; young persons, youth.

Jŭvo, āre, jūvi, jūtum, *tr.*, to help, succor, aid, assist; to delight, gratify, please. **Jŭvat,** *impers.*, it delights, pleases.

K.

Kalendae, ārum, *f. pl.*, the first day of each Roman month.

Karthaginiensis, e, *adj.* (Karthago), Carthaginian. **Karthaginienses, ium,** *m. pl.*, the Carthaginians.

Karthāgo, ĭnis, *f.*, Carthage.

L.

L., *for* Lucius.

Labefăcio, ĕre, fēci, factum, *tr.* (labo + facio), to cause to totter, to shake, weaken, ruin, destroy, overthrow.

Labefacto, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (labefacio), to cause to totter, to shake, weaken, ruin, destroy, overthrow.

Lābes, is, *f.* (labor), a fall; ruin, destruction; blot, stain, disgrace.

Lăbo, āre, āvi, ātum, *intr.*, to totter, give way, waver, sink, go to ruin.

Lābor, i, lapsus, *dep.*, to fall, slip, slide, *or* glide down; to glide away; to err, mistake, miss.

Lăbor, ōris, *m.*, labor, toil; hardship, trouble.

Laboriōsus, a, um, *adj.* (labor), laborious, toilsome.

Labōro, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr. and intr.* (labor), to labor, toil, strive; to be distressed, troubled, hard pressed; to be concerned *or* anxious.

Lăcĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (lacer), to tear, lacerate, mangle; to censure, asperse, rail at; to ruin, dissipate, squander.

Lacesso, ĕre, īvi, ītum, *tr.* (lacio), to excite, provoke, exasperate, irritate; to urge, importune.

Lacrĭma, ae, *f.*, a tear.

Lactĕo, ēre, —, —, *intr.* (lac), to suck.

Lăcus, ūs, *m.*, a lake.

Laeca, ae, *m.*, a Roman surname.

Laedo, ĕre, si, sum, *tr.*, to strike *or* dash against; to injure, damage, hurt; to annoy, trouble, rail at, attack, offend.

Laelĭus, i, *m.*, a Roman gentile name.

Laete, *adv.* (laetus), joyfully, gladly.

Laetĭtia, ae, *f.* (laetus), joy, gladness, joyfulness.

Laetor, āri, ātus, *dep.* (laetus), to rejoice, be glad *or* joyful; to delight in, be delighted with.

Laetus, a, um, *adj.*, joyful, glad, joyous; favorable, propitious.

Lamentātio, ōnis, *f.* (lamentor), weeping, lamentation.

Lamentor, āri, ātus, *dep.*, to wail, lament, weep; to bewail, lament over.

Lamentum, i, *n.*, a wailing, lamentation, weeping.

Languĕo, ēre, —, —, *intr.*, to be faint, weary, languid, fatigued; to be dull, heavy, listless.

Languĭdus, a, um, *adj.* (langueo), faint, languid, weak; dull, sluggish, listless.

Lanuvīnus, a, um, *adj.* (Lanuvium), Lanuvian. **Lanuvini, ōrum,** *m. pl.*, the Lanuvians.

Lanuvĭum, i, *n.*, a town in Latium.

Lăpis, ĭdis, *m.*, a stone.

Lapsus, a, um, *part. from* **Labor.**

Lăquĕus, i, *m.*, a noose, halter; a snare, gin, trap.

Largĭor, īri, ītus, *dep.* (largus), to give bountifully, dispense, bestow, distribute; to give largesses, to bribe.

Largitĭo, ōnis, *f.* (largior), a giving freely; a bestowing, dispensing; bribery, corruption; profusion, prodigality.

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Largītor, ōris, *m.* (largior), a liberal giver, bestower; a briber.

Largus, a, um, *adj.*, abundant, plentiful, large, bountiful, liberal, profuse.

Lars, tis, *m.*, a praenomen.

Lāte, *adv.* (latus), widely, extensively, far and wide.

Latēbra, æ, *f.* (lateo), a hiding-place, lurking-place, covert, retreat.

Lātĕo, ēre, ŭi, —, *intr.*, to lurk, lie hid, lie concealed, skulk; to be concealed from, unknown to.

Latiāris, e, *adj.* (Latium), Latin, of Latium. *Juppiter Latiaris was the guardian deity of the Latin Confederacy, to whom the feriae Latinae were consecrated.*

Latiniensis, is, *m.*, a Roman surname.

Latīnus, a, um, *adj.* (Latium), Latin, of *or* belonging to Latium.

Lătĭum, i, *n.*, Latium.

Lātor, ōris, *m.* (fero), a proposer *of a law.*

Latro, ōnis, *m.*, a robber, highwayman, bandit.

Latrocinĭum, i, *n.* (latrocinor), robbery, highway robbery, piracy; fraud: a band of robbers.

Latrŏcĭnor, āri, ātus, *dep.* (latro), to practise highway robbery; to rob on the highway.

Lātus, ĕris, *n.*, the side, flank.

Lātus, a, um, *part. from* **Fĕro.**

Laudātĭo, ōnis, *f.* (laudo), a praising, laudation, eulogy; a funeral oration.

Laudicēa, æ, *f.* Laodicea.

Laudo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (laus), to praise, laud, extol, commend.

Laureātus, a, um, *adj.* (laurea), crowned *or* decked with laurel, laurelled. laureate.

Laus, laudis. *f.*, praise, glory, renown; merit, desert.

Lautus, a, um, *adj.* (*and part. from* **lavo**), neat, elegant, splendid, sumptuous.

Lăvo, āre, lāvi *and* **lăvāvi, lautum, lăvātum** *and* **lōtum,** *tr. and intr.*, to wash, bathe, lave; to wash away.

Lectŭlus, i, *m. dim.* (lectus), a bed, couch; lounge, sofa.

Lectus, a, um, *adj.* (*and part. from* **lego**), chosen, choice, select, excellent.

Lectus, i, *m.* (lĕgo), a bed.

Legātĭo, ōnis, *f.* (lĕgo), an embassy, legation, lieutenancy; the office of ambassador *or* deputy.

Legātus, i, *m.* (lĕgo), an ambassador, legate, deputy, lieutenant.

Legĭo, ōnis, *f.* (lĕgo), a legion.

Legitĭmus, a, um, *adj.* (lex), according to law, lawful, legal, legitimate.

Lĕgo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.*, to send as ambassador; to depute, dispatch; to appoint as deputy *or* lieutenant.

Lĕgo, ĕre, lēgi, lectum, *tr.*, to gather, collect, pick up; to read, peruse; to choose, select, elect.

Lemonĭa, æ, *f.* (*sc.* tribus), the name of a rustic tribe on the via Latina.

Lēnĭo, īre, īvi *or* **ii, ītum,** *tr.* (lenis), to soften, mollify, mitigate, alleviate, assuage, soothe, calm, allay.

Lēnis, e, *adj.*, soft, mild, gentle, easy, calm.

Lēnĭtas, ātis, *f.* (lenis), mildness, lenity, gentleness, smoothness.

Lēno, ōnis, *m.* (lenio), a pimp, panderer, procurer, seducer.

Lentŭlus, i, *m.*, a Roman surname.

Lentus, a, um, *adj.* (lenis), pliant, flexible, tough; slow, sluggish, immovable; long, lasting: indifferent, unfeeling, insensible.

Lepĭdus, a, um, *adj.* (lepos), pleasant, agreeable, charming; genteel, elegant, fine, neat.

Lepĭdus, i, *m.*, a Roman surname.

Leptīnes, is, *m.*, Leptines.

Leucopĕtra, æ, *f.* a promontory near Rhegium.

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Lĕvis, e, *adj.*, light; quick, nimble; slight, trifling, trivial, inconsiderable; mild, gentle.

Levĭtas, ātis, *f.* (levis), lightness; fickleness, levity, inconstancy.

Leviter, *adv.* (levis), lightly, slightly; softly, mildly, calmly.

Lĕvo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (levis), to lift up, raise, elevate, support; to lighten, relieve, lessen, alleviate.

Lex, lēgis, *f.*, a law, statute.

Libellus, i, *m. dim.* (liber), a little book, diary, memorandum-book, note-book.

Lĭbens, tis, *adj.* (libet), willing, glad, with pleasure; cheerful.

Libenter, *adv.* (libens), willingly, cheerfully, gladly, with pleasure.

Lĭber, bri, *m.*, a book.

Lĭber, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* (libet), free, unrestrained, unshackled; open, frank.

Liberālis, e, *adj.* (liber), befitting a freeman, liberal, generous, kind, bountiful.

Liberālĭtas, ātis, *f.* (liberalis), generosity, liberality.

Liberalĭter, *adv.* (liberalis), liberally, generously, kindly, graciously.

Liberātĭo, ōnis, *f.* (libero), a delivering, release, liberation, freeing.

Liberātor, ōris, *m.* (libero), a liberator, deliverer.

Libĕre, *adv.* (liber), freely, frankly, openly, boldly.

Libĕri, ōrum, *m. pl.* (liber), children.

Libĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (liber), to set free, free, liberate, release; to acquit.

Libertas, ātis, *f.* (liber), liberty, freedom; frankness, boldness; the goddess of Liberty.

Libertīnus, i, *m.* (libertus), a freedman, *in respect to condition.*

Libertus, i, *m.* (libero), a freedman, *with respect to the manumitter.*

Lĭbet, ēre, libuit *and* **libĭtum est,** *impers.*, it pleases, it is agreeable.

Libidinōse, *adv.* (libidinosus), according to one's pleasure, wilfully, wantonly, capriciously.

Libidinōsus, a, um, *adj.* (libido), wanton, wilful; licentious, lustful, sensual, luxurious.

Libīdo, ĭnis, *f.* (libet), pleasure, desire, passion, caprice, wilfulness, wantonness; sensual desire, lust.

Librārĭum, i, *n.* (liber), a bookcase, book-chest.

Licentĭa, ae, *f.* (licens), license, liberty, permission, leave; licentiousness, dissoluteness, presumption.

Licet, ēre, licuit *and* **licĭtum est,** *impers.*, it is allowable, allowed, permitted; one may, can. *Licet mihi,* I may, I can.

Licinĭus, i, *m.* a Roman gentile name.

Lictor, ōris, *m.* (ligo), a lictor.

Ligarĭus, i, *m.*, a Roman gentile name.

Lignum, i, *n.*, wood.

Limen, ĭnis, *n.*, a threshold.

Lingua, ae, *f.*, the tongue; a language, speech, tongue.

Linter, tris, *f.*, a boat, skiff.

Līnum, i, *n.*, flax; a thread.

Liquefăcio, ĕre, fēci, factum, *tr.* (liqueo + facio), to melt, liquefy.

Lis, lĭtis, *f.*, a strife, dispute, quarrel; a lawsuit; damages.

Littĕra, ae, *f.*, a letter of the alphabet. **Litterae,** letters, literature, learning; an epistle, letter.

Litterātus, a, um, *adj.* (littera), lettered; learned, liberally educated.

Litūra, ae, *f.* (lino), a smearing; a rubbing out, erasure, correction.

Lŏco, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (locus); to place, locate, dispose, station; to contract for.

Locrenses, ĭum, *m. pl.*, the Locrians.

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Locŭples, ētis, *adj.* (locus + pleo), rich, wealthy, opulent.

Locuplēto, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (locuples), to enrich, make rich.

Lŏcus, i, *m., pl.* **loci,** *m., and* **loca,** *n.*, a place, spot, locality; a topic, matter, point; room, time, occasion, opportunity; position, situation; degree, rank. **Loco,** at the right time, in the right place.

Longe, *adv.* (longus), far, far off, at a distance; long; very much, by far.

Longinquĭtas, ātis, *f.* (longinquus), length, extent, distance, duration.

Longinquus, a, um, *adj.* (longus), long, remote, distant, far off.

Longĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* (longus), length.

Longiusculus, a, um, *adj.* (longior), rather long.

Longus, a, um, *adj.*, long, lasting, enduring; distant, remote.

Lŏquor, i, cūtus, *dep.*, to speak, say, tell, talk, declare.

Lūcĕo, ēre, xi, —, *intr.* (lux), to shine, beam; to shine out, be conspicuous.

Luctuōsus, a, um, *adj.* (luctus), sorrowful, mournful, sad, lamentable.

Luctus, ūs, *m.* (lugeo), grief, mourning, sorrow, lamentation.

Lucullus, i, *m.*, a Roman family name.

Lūcus, i, *m.*, a wood, thicket, grove, *sacred to a deity.*

Lūdus, i, *m.*, play, sport, amusement; a school; a joke, jest. **Ludi,** public games, plays, shows, exhibitions.

Lūgĕo, ēre, xi, ctum, *tr. and intr.*, to mourn, lament; to be in mourning.

Lūmen, ĭnis, *n.* (luceo), light; a luminary; an ornament, honor.

Lŭo, ĕre, ui, —, *tr.*, to wash, cleanse, purge; to atone for, expiate; to pay, suffer, undergo.

Lŭpa, ae, *f.*, a she-wolf; a common prostitute.

Lupinus, a, um, *adj.* (lupus), of a wolf, a wolf's.

Lustro, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (lustrum), to purify; to review, survey, observe, examine; to traverse, wander over.

Lŭtum, i, *n.*, mud, mire, loam, clay.

Lux, lūcis, *f.*, light, daylight.

Luxŭria, ae, *f.* (luxus), luxury, excess, profusion, extravagance.

M.

M., *for* Marcus.

M'., *for* Manius.

Macedonĭa, ae, *f.*, Macedonia.

Machinātor, ōris, *m.* (machĭna), a machinist; contriver, inventor, architect.

Machĭnor, āri, ātus, *dep.* (machĭna), to contrive, devise, plan, design, project, plot.

Macto, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.*, to magnify, extol, honor; to offer, sacrifice, immolate; to ruin, destroy.

Macŭla, ae, *f*, a spot; stain, blot, blemish, fault.

Macŭlo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (macula), to spot, stain, defile, pollute.

Maelĭus, i, *m.*, a Roman gentile name.

Maerĕo, ēre, —, —, *tr. and intr.*, to be sad, mourn, grieve, lament; to mourn over, bewail.

Maeror, ōris, *m.* (maereo), mourning, sorrow, grief, lamentation.

Maestĭtia, ae, *f.* (maestus), sadness, sorrow, grief.

Măgis, *adv.* (*super.* **maxĭme**), more, rather.

Magistrātus, ūs, *m.* (magistro), an office, magistracy; a magistrate.

Magnanĭmus, a, um, *adj.* (magnus + animus), magnanimous, great-souled.

Magnifĭce, *adv.* (magnificus),

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magnificently, grandly, splendidly.

Magnĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* (magnus + facio), magnificent, splendid, grand.

Magnĭtudo, ĭnis, *f.* (magnus), greatness, size, magnitude, number, quantity.

Magnus, a, um, *adj.* (*comp.* **major,** *super.* **maxĭmus**), great, large, mighty, excellent.

Majestas, ātis, *f.* (magnus), greatness, grandeur, dignity, majesty.

Major, us. *See* **Magnus.**

Majŏres, um, *m. pl.* (major), ancestors, forefathers.

Mălĕ, *adv.* (*comp.* **pejus,** *super.* **pessĭme**), badly, ill, amiss; disastrously, unsuccessfully.

Maledictum, i, *n.* (maledico), invective, slander; a curse, imprecation.

Maleficĭum, i, *n.* (malefĭcus), an offence: mischief, injury, harm.

Malevŏlus, a, um, *adj.* (male + volo), ill disposed, malevolent, envious.

Malĭtĭa, ae, *f.* (malus), ill-will, spite, malice.

Malitiōse, *adv.* (malitiōsus), knavishly, maliciously.

Malleŏlus, i, *m. dim.* (malleus), a small hammer, a fire-dart.

Mălo, mālle, malui, —, *irr. tr.* (magis + volo), to prefer, choose rather, to be more willing.

Mălum, i, *n.* (malus), an evil, mischief, misfortune; injury, punishment.

Mălus, a, um, *adj.* (*comp.* **pejor,** *super.* **pessĭmus**), bad, evil, wicked, corrupt, vicious, mischievous; unlucky, injurious, unfavorable.

Mancus, a, um, *adj.,* maimed; infirm; defective.

Mandātum, i, *n.* (mando), a commission, order, charge, command, message.

Mando, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.,* to order, command; to commend, consign, intrust; to commit to one's charge, commission, enjoin.

Mane, *adv.,* in the morning, early in the morning.

Mănĕo, ēre, si, sum, *intr.,* to remain, stay, stop, tarry, abide; to last, endure, continue.

Manicātus, a, um, *adj.* (manicae), having long sleeves.

Manifesto, *adv.* (manifestus), clearly, openly, evidently, manifestly.

Manifestus, a, um, *adj.,* manifest, clear, evident, plain, apparent.

Manilĭus, a, um, *adj.,* Manilian, of Manilius.

Manilĭus, i, *m.,* a Roman gentile name.

Manipulāris, e, *adj.* (manipŭlus), of *or* belonging to a maniple or company, from the ranks, manipular. **Manipulāris, is,** *m.,* a common soldier, man from the ranks.

Manliānus, a, um, *adj.* (Manlius), Manlian, of Manlius.

Manlĭus, a, um, *adj.,* Manlian, of a Manlius.

Manlĭus, i, *m.,* a Roman gentile name.

Mano, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr. and intr.,* to flow, run, drip, diffuse itself; to proceed, emanate.

Mansuēte, *adv.* (mansuetus), gently, mildly, quietly, calmly.

Mansuetūdo, ĭnis, *f.* (mansuetus), gentleness, mildness, clemency.

Mansuētus, a, um, *adj.* (manus + suesco), tame; mild, gentle, quiet, soft.

Mansūrus. *See* **Maneo.**

Manŭbĭae, ārum, *f. pl.* (manus), money obtained from the sale of booty; booty, spoils.

Manūmitto, ĕre, isi, issum, *tr.* (manus + mitto), to emancipate, manumit. *The component parts are sometimes separated.*

Mānus, ūs, *f.,* a hand; art, labor, skill; a band, force. **Manu, by**

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hand; by force, forcibly, violently.

Marcellus, i, *m.*, a Roman family name.

Marcius, i, *m.*, a Roman gentile name.

Mare, is, *n.*, the sea.

Maritimus, a, um, *adj.* (mare), maritime, on *or* near the sea.

Maritus, i, *m.* (mas), a husband, married man.

Marius, i, *m.*, a Roman gentile name.

Marmor, oris, *n.*, marble.

Mars, Martis, *m.*, Mars, the god of war; war, battle.

Martialis, e, *adj.* (Mars), martial, of Mars. **Martiales, ium,** the soldiers of the legio Martia.

Martius, a, um, *adj.* (Mars), martial, of Mars; of March, March.

Massilia, ae, *f.*, the modern Marseilles.

Massiliensis, e, *adj.* (Massilia), Massilian. **Massilienses, ium,** *m. pl.*, the Massilians.

Mater, tris, *f.*, a mother.

Materies, ei, *f.* (mater), stuff, material; timber, wood; a cause, occasion, origin.

Maturе, *adv.* (maturus), early, soon, seasonably, opportunely.

Maturitas, atis, *f.* (maturus), ripeness, maturity.

Maturo, are, avi, atum, *tr. and intr.* (maturus), to ripen, mature; to accelerate, hasten, expedite, quicken.

Maturus, a, um, *adj.*, ripe, mature; timely, seasonable; early, speedy.

Maxime, *adv.* (*super. of* **magis**), most, in the highest degree, most of all, above all, particularly, especially, extremely.

Maximus, a, um, *adj.* (*super. of* **magnus**), greatest, very great, highest, most important.

Maximus, i, *m.*, Quintus Fabius Maximus, surnamed Cunctator.

Medea, ae, *f.*, Medea.

Medeor, eri, —, *dep.*, to cure, heal, remedy; to correct, amend, restore.

Medicina, ae, *f.* (medicinus), medicine; a remedy, relief, antidote.

Medicinus, a, um, *adj.* (medicus), medical, of medicine.

Medicus, i, *m.* (medeor), a physician, surgeon.

Mediocris, e, *adj.* (medius), middling, moderate, mediocre, ordinary.

Mediocriter, *adv.* (mediocris), moderately, ordinarily, not particularly.

Meditatio, onis, *f.* (meditor), meditation, contemplation; preparation, practice.

Meditor, ari, atus, *dep.*, to reflect upon, muse over, meditate, consider; to design, purpose, intend; to exercise, practise.

Medium, i, *n.* (medius), the middle, midst; the public.

Medius, a, um, *adj.*, mid, middle, middle of, in the middle, between, intervening; common to all; neutral; moderate.

Medius. *See* **Dius.**

Medulla, ae, *f.* (medius), the marrow, pith; the best part, quintessence.

Mehercule, me hercule, me hercules, *adv.*, by Hercules. "*Me* before the names of gods must be explained by an ellipsis: the complete expression was, *ita me* (e. g. *Hercules*) *juvet;* or with the vocative, *ita me Hercule juves*, so help me Hercules."

Melior, ius. *See* **Bonus.**

Melius, *adv.* (*comp. of* **bene**), better.

Membrum, i, *n.*, a member, limb.

Memini, *defect. verb*, I remember, recollect: I mention.

Memmius, i, *m.*, a Roman gentile name.

Memor, oris, *adj.* (memini), mindful, remembering, unforgetting.

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Memoria, ae, *f.* (memor), memory, recollection, remembrance; a narration, narrative.

Mendācium, i, *n.* (mendax), a lie, falsehood, untruth.

Mendicĭtas, ātis, *f.* (mendicus), beggary, mendicity, indigence.

Mens, mentis, *f.*, the mind, heart, soul; the understanding, intellect, judgment; thought, purpose, intention, disposition.

Mensis, is, *f.*, a month.

Mentĭo, ōnis, *f.* (memini), mention.

Mentĭor, īri, ītus, *dep.*, to lie, speak falsely; to deceive, feign, pretend, imitate.

Mercātor, ōris, *m.* (mercor), a merchant, trader; a buyer.

Mercenārĭus, a, um, *adj.* (merces), paid, hired, mercenary.

Merces, ēdis, *f.* (mereo), hire, wages, pay, reward, recompense; a price; a bribe.

Mĕrĕo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, *tr. and intr.*, **Mĕrĕor, ēri, ĭtus,** *dep.*, to deserve, merit, earn, gain, acquire.

Merĭtum, i, *n.* (meritus), merit, desert; reward; a kindness, favor. **Merĭto,** *ablat.*, according to merit, deservedly, justly, with reason.

Merĭtus, a, um, *adj.* (*and part. from* **mereo**), deserving, deserving well; deserved, due, just, right.

Merx, mercis, *f.*, goods, wares, merchandise, commodities.

Met, *a pronominal suffix attached to adjective and personal pronouns,* = *Eng.* self.

Metellus, i, *m.*, a Roman family name.

Mĕtŭo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, *tr. and intr.* (metus), to fear, be afraid, dread, apprehend.

Mĕtus, ūs, *m.*, fear, dread, terror, apprehension.

Mĕus, a, um, *poss. adj. pron.* (mei), my, my own; of me, mine.

Miles, ĭtis, *m. and f.*, a soldier.

Milia. *See* **Mille.**

Militāris, e, *adj.* (miles), military, warlike, martial; of war, of soldiers.

Militĭa, ae, *f.* (miles), military service, warfare, war. **Militiae,** *gen.*, in war, abroad.

Mille, *indec. num. adj.*, a thousand. *Also a noun. Plural,* **milia, ĭum, ibus,** etc.

Millĭes, *adv.* (mille), a thousand times.

Mĭlo, ōnis, *m.*, a Roman family name.

Mĭnae, ārum, *f. pl.*, threats, menaces.

Mĭnĭme, *adv.* (*super. of* **parum**), least, least of all, not at all, by no means.

Mĭnĭmus, a, um, *adj.* (*super. of* **parvus**), the least, least of all, the smallest; very small, very little.

Mĭnĭtor, āri, ātus, *dep.* (minor), to threaten, menace.

Mĭnor, āri, ātus, *dep.* (minae), to threaten, menace.

Mĭnor, us, *adj.* (comp. of **parvus**), less, smaller, inferior, less important.

Mĭnucĭus, i, *m.*, a Roman gentile name.

Mĭnŭo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, *tr.* (minus), to lessen, make less, diminish, impair; to cease, abate.

Mĭnus, *adv.* (*comp. of* **parum**), less; not. *Si minus* = if not.

Mirifice, *adv.* (mirificus), wonderfully, marvellously, exceedingly.

Mīror, āri, ātus, *dep.*, to wonder at, be astonished *or* amazed at; to admire.

Mīrus, a, um, *adj.*, wonderful, strange, marvellous, astonishing.

Miscĕo, ēre, miscui, mistum *and* **mixtum,** *tr.*, to mix, mingle, intermingle, blend, unite; to confuse, disturb, confound, embroil.

Misēnum, i, *n.*, a promontory, town, and harbor in Campania.

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Miser, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.*, wretched, miserable, unfortunate, pitiable.

Miserandus, a, um, *adj.* (*and part. from* **miseror**), pitiable, deplorable, lamentable.

Miserĕo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, *intr., and* **Miserĕor, ēri, ertus,** *and* **ertus,** *dep.* (miser), to feel pity; to pity, compassionate, commiserate.

Misĕrĭa, ae, *f.* (miser), misery, wretchedness, affliction, distress.

Misericordĭa, ae, *f.* (misericors), pity, compassion, mercy.

Misericors, ordis, *adj.* (misereo + cor), merciful, compassionate.

Mithridātes, is, *m.*, Mithridates.

Mithridatĭcus, a, um, *adj.* (Mithridates), Mithridatic.

Mītis, e, *adj.*, mild, tender, soft, ripe, calm, gentle, easy.

Mitto, ĕre, mīsi, missum, *tr.*, to send, dispatch; to lay aside, dismiss, let go; to throw, cast, hurl, discharge; to omit, pass over.

Mixtus, a, um. *See* **Misceo.**

Mobĭlis, e, *adj.* (moveo), movable, loose, pliable, flexible, excitable; quick, changeable, fickle, inconstant.

Moderāte, *adv.* (moderatus), moderately, with moderation.

Moderātĭo, ōnis, *f.* (moderor), moderation, regularity, government.

Moderātus, a, um, *adj.* (*and part. from* **modero**), moderated; moderate, temperate, well regulated.

Modeste, *adv.* (modestus), with moderation, moderately; modestly.

Modestĭa, ae, *f.* (modestus), moderation, modesty, discretion, sobriety.

Modestus, a, um, *adj.* (modus), moderate, modest, sober, discreet.

Modĭcus, a, um, *adj.* (modus), moderate, temperate, modest, middling, ordinary.

Mŏdo, *adv.* (modus), only, but; if only, provided that; just now, now, lately, but this moment. *Non modo*, not only. *Modo non*, all but, almost, nearly. *Si modo*, if only, provided that. *Dum modo*, provided that, if but. *Modo—modo*, sometimes—sometimes.

Mŏdus, i, *m.*, a measure, manner, way, method, means, mode; limit, moderation, order, bounds.

Moenĭa, ĭum, *n. pl.*, defensive walls, city walls, ramparts; a city.

Mōles, is, *f.*, a huge mass; a burden; a dam, pier, mole, foundation; difficulty, labor; greatness, might, power.

Moleste, *adv.* (molestus), with trouble, difficulty, *or* vexation.

Molestĭa, ae, *f.* (molestus), trouble, vexation, irksomeness.

Molestus, a, um, *adj.* (moles), troublesome, irksome, annoying.

Mōlĭor, īri, ītus, *dep.* (moles), to exert one's self; to endeavor, struggle, strive; to construct, attempt, undertake; to contrive, plot, prepare.

Mollis, e, *adj.*, soft, tender, delicate, pliant, susceptible, flexible, gentle, mild, pleasant.

Mōmentum, i, *n.* (moveo), a balance, equipoise; a part, point; a brief space, moment; weight, importance, influence.

Mŏnĕo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, *tr.*, to remind, admonish, warn, advise; to counsel, instruct.

Mons, montis, *m.*, a mountain, mount.

Monstrum, i, *n.* (moneo), an evil omen; a monster, monstrosity, prodigy.

Monumentum, i, *n.* (moneo), a memorial, monument.

Mŏra, ae, *f.*, delay, stay, hindrance, impediment.

Mōrātus, a, um, *adj.* (mos), mannered; constituted, conditioned, circumstanced; characteristic.

Morbus, i, *m.*, a disease, sickness.

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Mŏrĭor, i, mortŭus, *dep.*, to die, expire.
Mors, mortis, *f.*, death.
Mortālis, e, *adj.* (mors), mortal, human, perishable. **Mortālis, is,** *m. and f.*, a mortal, man.
Mortŭus, a, um, *adj.* (*and part. from* **morĭor**), dead, decayed, withered.
Mos, mōris, *m.*, manner, custom, way, fashion, usage, habit, practice; institution; conduct, behavior. **Mores,** character, morals.
Mōtus, ūs, *m.* (moveo), a motion, movement; a commotion, tumult, disturbance.
Mŏvĕo, ēre, mōvi, mōtum, *tr.*, to move, stir, disturb, remove; to excite, occasion, promote, produce; to ponder, undertake; to expel, reject.
Mox, *adv.*, soon, directly, immediately, presently, by and by.
Mucro, ōnis, *m.*, a sharp point *or* edge; a sword's point; a sword.
Mulco, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.*, to beat, cudgel; to maltreat, injure.
Muliĕbris, e, *adj.* (mulier), of *or* belonging to a woman, womanly, femdle, feminine; womanish, effeminate.
Mulier, ĕris, *f.*, a woman.
Muliercŭla, ae, *f. dim.* (mulier), a little woman.
Multa, ae, *f.*, a penalty, fine.
Multitūdo, ĭnis, *f.* (multus), a multitude, great number, crowd.
Multo, *adv.* (multus), by much, by far, much, a great deal.
Multo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (multa), to punish, fine.
Multum, *adv.* (*comp.* **plus,** *sup.* **plurĭmum**), much, very, very much, greatly, far, often; in many respects.
Multus, a, um, *adj.* (*comp.* **plus,** *super.* **plurĭmus**), many, much, numerous, frequent, great.
Mulvĭus, a, um, *adj.*, Mulvian.
Munĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr., and* **Munĕror, āri, ātus,** *dep.* (munus), to give, bestow, present.
Municeps, ĭpis, *m. and f.* (munus + capio), an inhabitant of a free town, a burgher, citizen.
Municipĭum, i, *n.* (municeps), a free town, particularly in Italy, which possessed the right of Roman citizenship, but was governed by its own laws.
Mūnĭo, īre, īvi, ītum, *tr.* (moenia), to fortify, defend, secure, protect, guard.
Mūnītus, a, um, *adj.* (*and part. from* **munio**), fortified, guarded, defended, safe, secured.
Mūnus, ĕris, *n.*, a gift, present; a service, favor; reward; an office, function, duty; a public show, exhibition, show of gladiators.
Murēna, ae, *m.*, a Roman surname.
Mūrus, i, *m.*, the wall of a town *or* city; a defence, safeguard.
Mūsa, ae, *f.*, a muse.
Mutātĭo, ōnis, *f.* (muto), a change, alteration, revolution; an exchange.
Mūto, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.*, to change, alter; to exchange, barter; to make worse.
Mūtus, a, um, *adj.*, dumb, mute, silent.
Mytilēnæus, a, um, *adj.* (Mytilēne), Mytilenian, of Mytilene.

N.

Nactus, a, um. *See* **Nanciscor.**
Nae *or* **Nē,** *adv.* certainly, surely, truly, really, indeed, verily, yes.
Nam *or* **Namque,** *conj.*, for.
Nanciscor, i, nactus, *dep.*, to obtain, receive, meet with, find, light upon.
Narro, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.*, to narrate, recount, relate, tell.
Nascor, i, nātus, *dep.*, to be born, produced; to arise, spring, grow.
Nasica, ae, *m.*, a Roman surname.
Nātĭo, ōnis, *f.* (nascor), a race,

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nation, people; breed, stock, kind, species.

Natūra, ae, *f.* (nascor), nature: natural disposition, inclination, bent, character, quality.

Naufragĭum, i, *n.* (navis + frango), a shipwreck; ruin, destruction.

Naufrăgus, a, um, *adj.* (navis + frango), shipwrecked, ruined, wrecked, shipwrecking.

Nauta, ae, *m.* (navis), a sailor.

Nautĭcus, a, um, *adj.* (nauta), nautical, of sailors *or* ships.

Navālis, e, *adj.* (navis), naval, ship, sea, of ships.

Naviculārĭus, i, *m.* (navicula), a shipowner, shipmaster.

Navigātĭo, ōnis, *f.* (navigo), sailing, navigation.

Navĭgo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr. and intr.* (navis + ago), to sail, sail over, navigate.

Nāvis, is, *f.*, a ship, vessel.

Nē, *adv. See* **Nae.**

Nĕ, *adv. and conj.*, not, that not, lest. *Ne — quidem*, not even.

Nĕ, *enclitic conj.*, whether. *In direct questions it is not translated.*

Neapolītāni, ōrum, *m. pl.* (Neāpŏlis), the Neapolitans.

Nec, *conj.*, neither, nor, and not; but not. *Nec — nec* or *Neque — neque*, neither — nor; either — or.

Necessārĭo, *adv.* (necessarius), necessarily, of necessity.

Necessārĭus, a, um, *adj.* (necesse), necessary, needful, unavoidable; related, connected. **Necessārĭus, i,** *m.*, a relation, relative, kinsman, friend.

Necesse, *adj., n. indecl.*, necessary, of necessity, needful.

Necessĭtas, ātis, *f.* (necesse), necessity, unavoidableness; relationship, friendship.

Necessĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* (necesse), necessity, want, need; relationship, intimacy, friendship.

Necnĕ, *conj.* (nec + ne), or not.

Nĕco, āre, āvi, ātum, *and* **necui, nectum,** *tr.* (nex), to kill, slay, put to death, destroy.

Necopĭnans, tis, *adj.* (nec + opinans), not expecting, unaware.

Nefandus, a, um, *adj.* (ne + fandus), impious, heinous, execrable, abominable.

Nefārĭe, *adv.* (nefarius), impiously, execrably, heinously, abominably.

Nefārĭus, a, um, *adj.* (nefas), impious, execrable, abominable, nefarious, heinous.

Nĕfas, *indecl. n.* (ne + fas), unlawful, criminal: a crime, sin, wrong, wicked deed.

Negligenter, *adv.* (negligens), heedlessly, carelessly, negligently.

Neglĭgo, ĕre, lexi, lectum, *tr.* (nec + lego), to neglect, disregard, slight, despise.

Nĕgo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr. and intr.*, to say no; to deny, refuse.

Negotiātor, ōris, *m.* (negotior), a trader, wholesale dealer; a money-lender, banker.

Negōtĭor, āri, ātus, *dep.* (negotium), to trade, traffic, carry on a business, to loan money, be a banker.

Negotĭum, i, *n.* (nec + otium), a business, occupation, affair; difficulty, trouble; a matter, thing.

Nĕmo, ĭnis, *m. and f.* (ne + homo), no one, nobody, no man, no.

Nempe, *conj.*, for indeed, certainly, truly, forsooth, to be sure, to wit, namely.

Nĕmus, ŏris, *n.*, a grove, wood.

Nĕpos, ōtis, *m.*, a grandson; a spendthrift, prodigal.

Nequam, *adj.* (ne + quis), worthless, good for nothing, wretched.

Nequāquam, *adv.* (ne + quisquam), in no wise, by no means, not at all.

Nĕque, *conj. See* **Nec.**

Nequĭtĭa, ae, *f.* (nequam), badness; worthlessness, vileness,

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negligence, remissness, wantonness.

Nervus, i, *m.*, a sinew, nerve; force, strength, energy.

Nescĭo, īre, īvi *or* **ĭi, ītum,** *tr.* (ne + scio), not to know, to be ignorant.

Nescĭus, a, um, *adj.* (nescio), unknowing, ignorant, unaware.

Nēve, *adv.* (ne+ve), nor, neither; and not; and that not, and lest.

Nex, nĕcis, *f.*, a death, violent death, murder, slaughter.

Nicaea, ae, *f.*, the modern Nice.

Nihil, *indecl.*, *n.* (nihilum), nothing. *In the accus.*, not, in no respect, in nothing, not at all.

Nihĭlum, i, *n.* (ne + hilum), nothing. **Nihilo,** *ablat.*, in nothing, in no respect, not at all. *Nihilo minus,* no less, nevertheless.

Nilus, i, *m.*, the Nile.

Nimirum, *adv.* (ne + mirum), doubtless, certainly, surely, truly, to be sure, forsooth.

Nimis, *adv.*, too much, excessively, too, exceedingly.

Nimium, *adv.* (nimius), too much, too, exceedingly, very much.

Nimĭus, a, um, *adj.* (nimis), excessive, too great, too much, immoderate.

Nisi, *conj.* (ne + si), if not, unless, except, *Nisi si,* unless. *Nisi tamen,* but yet.

Nĭtĕo, ēre, —, —, *intr.* (nix), to shine, look bright, glitter, glisten.

Nitĭdus, a, um, *adj.* (niteo), shining, glittering, bright; sleek, neat, spruce, elegant, trim.

Nītor, i, nīsus *and* **nixus,** *dep.*, to lean upon; to press forward, advance; to strive, exert one's self, labor, endeavor; to rely upon, depend upon.

Nix, nĭvis, *f.*, snow.

Nobĭlis, e, *adj.* (nosco), known, famous, noted, renowned; high-born, of noble birth, noble.

Nobilĭtas, ātis, *f.* (nobilis), celebrity, fame, renown; noble birth, nobility; the nobility; excellence.

Nŏcens, tis, *adj.* (noceo), hurtful, mischievous, injurious; criminal, culpable, guilty.

Nŏcĕo, ēre, cui, cĭtum, *intr.*, to hurt, harm, injure.

Noctū, *adv.* (nox), by night, in the night.

Nocturnus, a, um, *adj.* (noctu), nocturnal, by night, in the night.

Nōlo, nolle, nolui, —, *irr. tr. and intr.* (non + volo), not to wish, to be unwilling.

Nōmen, ĭnis, *n.* (nosco), a name; reputation; pretext, pretence; account, reason. *Hoc nomine,* on this account. *Meo nomine,* on my account, in my behalf.

Nomĭnātim, *adv.* (nomino), by name, expressly.

Nominātus, a, um, *adj.* (*and part. from* **nomino**), famed, renowned, celebrated.

Nomĭno, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (nomen), to name, call by name; to nominate; to render celebrated *or* famous.

Nōn, *adv.*, not, no. *Non nemo,* some one. *Non nihil,* something, somewhat.

Nondum, *adv.* (non + dum), not yet, not as yet.

Nonnĕ, *adv.* (non + ne), whether or not; not?

Nonnullus, a, um, *adj.* (non + nullus), some. **Nonnulli,** some, some persons.

Nonnumquam, *adv.* (non + numquam), sometimes, now and then, occasionally.

Nōnae, ārum, *f. pl.* (nonus), the nones, the *ninth* day before the ides, and the fifth day in every month except March, May, July, and October, in which it was the seventh.

Nosco, ĕre, nōvi, nōtum, *tr.*, to become acquainted with, learn. **Novi,** I have learned = I know.

Noster, tra, trum, *poss. adj. pron.* (nos), our, ours, our own.

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Nōta, ae, *f.* (nosco), a mark, sign, note; a brand, stigma, stamp; infamy, disgrace.

Nōto, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (nota), to mark; to signify, indicate, denote; to observe, note; to brand, censure.

Nōtus, a, um, *adj.* (*and part. from* nosco), known, well known, noted.

Novem, *num. adj.*, nine.

November, bris, bre, *adj.* (novem), of November, November.

November, bris, *m.* (*sc.* mensis), November.

Novĭtas, ātis, *f.* (novus), newness, freshness, novelty, strangeness; the being a "new man" (novus homo).

Novus, a, um, *adj.*, new, fresh, recent, young; novel, strange, singular. *Super.* **novissimus**, the latest, last, extreme.

Nox, noctis, *f.*, night.

Nūdius, *adv.* (nunc dies), = days ago, days since, *e. g. nudius tertius*, three days ago.

Nūdo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (nudus), to make naked, strip, lay bare; to deprive, spoil; to uncover, expose.

Nūdus, a, um, *adj.*, naked, bare, uncovered, unprotected; stripped, spoiled.

Nūgae, ārum, *f. pl.*, jokes, jests, trifles, trumpery, nonsense, stuff.

Nullus, a, um, *adj.*, *gen.* **nullius** (ne + ullus), not any, none, no; no one, nobody.

Num, *conj., in indirect questions*, whether. *In direct questions it is not translated.*

Numantĭa, ae, *f.*, a city in Spain.

Nūmen, ĭnis, *n.* (nuo), a nodding, nod; command, will; the divine will; divinity, deity.

Numĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (numerus), to count, reckon, number; to account, esteem, consider.

Numĕrus, i, *m.*, a number, quantity; rank, place, position, estimation, account.

Numidĭcus, a, um, *adj.* (Numidia), Numidian.

Numquam, *adv.* (ne + umquam), never, at no time.

Nunc, *adv.*, now, at present; now, then.

Nuntĭo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (nuntius), to announce, report, relate, inform.

Nuntĭus, i, *m.*, a reporter, messenger, courier; a message, news, tidings, intelligence.

Nūper, *adv.* (noviper, *from* novus), lately, recently, newly.

Nuptiae, ārum, *f. pl.* (nubo), a marriage, wedding, nuptials.

Nūtus, ūs, *m.* (nuo), a nod, beck; command, will, pleasure.

Nympha, ae, *f.* (νύμφη), a bride, mistress; a nymph.

O.

O, O! Oh!

Ob, *prep. with the accus.*, for, on account of, because of, in consequence of; for the purpose of, for the sake of.

Obduresco, ĕre, ui, —, *intr.* (ob + duresco), to grow hard, harden; to become obdurate, callous, *or* insensible.

Obēdĭo, īre, īvi *or* ii, ītum, *intr.* (ob + audio), to obey, be obedient; to listen, hearken.

Obĕo, īre, īvi *or* ii, ĭtum, *tr. and intr.* (ob + eo), to go *or* come to, go against; to wander through, traverse; to go over, survey, review; to engage in, attend to; to discharge, perform, execute, accomplish; to die.

Obfundo, ĕre, fūdi, fūsum, *tr.* (ob + fundo), to pour before *or* around; to spread, extend, surround, cover, fill.

Objĭcio, ĕre, jēci, jectum, *tr.* (ob + jacio), to throw before *or* toward, throw to; to offer, pre-

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sent, expose; to oppose, set against; to reproach, upbraid.

Oblātus, a, um. *See* **Offĕro.**

Oblecto, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (ob + lecto), to delight, please, divert, amuse, entertain.

Obligo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (ob + ligo), to bind *or* tie around, bind up; to oblige, engage; to pledge, pawn, mortgage; to impede, embarrass.

Oblĭno, ĕre, lēvi, lĭtum, *tr.* (ob + lino), to daub, bedaub, smear, besmear; to stain, defile, befoul.

Oblĭtus, a, um, *from* **Obliviscor.**

Oblĭtus, a, um, *from* **Oblĭno.**

Oblivĭo, ōnis, *f.* (obliviscor), forgetfulness, oblivion.

Obliviscor, i, lītus, *dep.*, to forget.

Obmutesco, ĕre, tui, —, *intr.* (ob + mutesco), to become dumb, be speechless, mute, *or* silent.

Obŏrĭor, īri, ortus, *dep.* (ob + orior), to arise, appear, spring up.

Obrŏgo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.*, (ob + rogo), to partially repeal an existing law, to invalidate, abrogate.

Obrŭo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, *tr.* (ob + ruo), to cover over, overwhelm, bury, sink, oppress.

Obscūre, *adv.* (obscurus), darkly, obscurely, indistinctly, covertly.

Obscurĭtas, ātis, *f.* (obscurus), darkness, obscurity, indistinctness, uncertainty.

Obscūro, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (obscurus), to obscure, darken; to hide, conceal, cover, make indistinct.

Obscūrus, a, um, *adj.*, dark, dusky, shady, obscure, hidden, indistinct, ignoble.

Obsĕcro, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (ob sacro), to beseech, entreat, implore, conjure, supplicate.

Obsecundo, āre, āvi, ātum, *intr.* (ob + secundo), to comply with, fellow implicitly; to obey, be compliant, humor.

Observo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (ob + servo), to watch, note, mark, guard; to observe, regard, heed; to esteem.

Obses, ĭdis, *m. and f.* (ob + sedeo), a hostage; security, pledge, surety.

Obsĭdĕo, ēre, ēdi, essum, *tr.* (ob + sedeo), to sit around, sit down before, besiege, invest, blockade; to occupy, possess.

Obsĭdĭo, ōnis, *f.* (obsideo), a siege, blockade; imminent danger

Obsido, ēre, —, —, *tr.* (ob + sido), to beset, invest, besiege, blockade.

Obsigno, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (ob + signo), to seal, sign and seal; to stamp, impress.

Obsisto, ĕre, stĭti, stĭtum, *intr.* (ob + sisto), to station one's self; to oppose, resist, withstand.

Obsolesco, ĕre, lēvi, lētum, *intr.* (obsoleo), to grow old, decay, fall into disuse, lose value, become obsolete.

Obstĭti. *See* **Obsisto** *and* **Obsto.**

Obsto, āre, stĭti, stātum, *intr.* (ob + sto), to stand in the way, withstand, thwart, oppose, hinder, obstruct; to stand opposed.

Obstrĕpo, ĕre, ui, ĭtum, *intr.* (ob + strepo), to make a noise at, to clamor at *or* against; to sound; to interrupt *or* disturb with a noise; to drown with clamor; to molest, impede.

Obstupefăcĭo, ĕre, fēci, factum, *tr.* (ob + stupefacio), to astonish, amaze, astound, stupefy.

Obstupesco, ĕre, pui, —, *intr.* (ob + stupesco), to be astonished, amazed, astounded; to be stupefied, benumbed.

Obsum, esse, fui, *intr.* (ob + sum), to be against *or* prejudicial; to hinder, hurt, injure.

Obtempĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (ob + tempero), to comply with, conform to, submit to, obey.

Obtestor, āri, ātus, *dep.* (ob + testor), to call solemnly to wit-

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ness; to protest; to entreat, beseech, implore, conjure.

Obtĭgi. *See* **Obtingo.**

Obtĭnĕo, ēre, tinui, tentum, *tr. and intr.* (ob + teneo), to have, hold, possess; to preserve, keep, maintain; to acquire, obtain; to prevail, be current, obtain.

Obtingo, ĕre, tĭgi, —, *tr. and intr.* (ob + tango), to touch; to fall to one's lot; to happen, befall, turn out.

Obtrecto, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr. and intr.* (ob + tracto), to detract from, disparage, underrate, decry; to thwart, injure.

Obtŭli. *See* **Offĕro.**

Obvĭam, *adv.* (obvius), in the way, so as to meet, toward, against, to meet.

Obvĭus, a, um, *adj.* (ob + via), in the way, so as to meet, meeting, to meet; against, to encounter, opposing.

Occaeco, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (ob + caeco), to blind, make blind, darken.

Occāsĭo, ōnis, *f.* (occido), an occasion, opportunity, fit time.

Occasūrus. *See* **Occĭdo.**

Occāsus, ūs, *m.* (occido), a going down, setting, the west; downfall, ruin, destruction.

Occĭdens, tis, *m.* (occido), the west, the occident.

Occĭdo, ĕre, cĭdi, cāsum, *intr.* (ob + cado), to fall, fall down; to go down, set; to fall, perish.

Occīdo, ĕre, cīdi, cīsum, *tr.* (ob + caedo), to beat, strike down; to cut down, kill, slay, murder.

Occlūdo, ĕre, si, sum, *tr.* (ob + cludo), to shut *or* close up; to restrain, stop.

Occultātor, ōris, *m.* (occulto), a hider, concealer, secreter.

Occulte, *adv.* (occultus), secretly, in secret, privately, in private.

Occulto, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (occulo), to hide, conceal, secrete.

Occultus, a, um, *adj.* (occulo), hidden, secret, concealed.

Occŭpo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (ob + capio), to seize upon, take possession of, occupy, invade, engross; to attack.

Occurro, ĕre, curri, cursum, *intr.* (ob + curro), to go *or* come up to; to meet, go against, rush upon, attack; to meet with; to obviate, oppose; to reply, object; to present itself, occur.

Occursātĭo, ōnis, *f.* (occurso), a running to meet one; attention, officiousness.

Oceănus, i, *m.*, the ocean.

Ocrĭculānus, a, um, *adj.* (Ocrĭculum), Ocriculan, of Ocriculum.

Octavĭus, i, *m.*, a Roman gentile name.

Octāvus, a, um, *num. adj.* (octo), the eighth.

Octo, *num. adj.*, eight.

Oculus, i, *m.*, the eye.

Ōdi *or* **Ōsus sum,** *defect. verb,* I hate, dislike, detest, abhor.

Odiōsus, a, um, *adj.* (odium), hateful, odious, vexatious.

Odĭum, i, *n.* (odi), hatred, dislike, odium, ill-will, animosity, enmity.

Offendo, ĕre, di, sum, *tr.* (ob + fendo), to hit, strike *or* dash against; to come upon, meet with; to shock, offend, displease.

Offensĭo, ōnis, *f.* (offendo), a striking against, stumbling; offence, disfavor, dislike, aversion; misfortune, mishap.

Offĕro, ferre, obtŭli, oblātum, *irr. tr.* (ob + ferro), to bring before, present, offer; to show, exhibit; to cause, occasion.

Officiōsus, a, um, *adj.* (officium), obliging, ready to serve, courteous; dutiful.

Officĭum, i, *n.* (ob + facio), a service, kindness, favor, courtesy; a duty, office, part, charge; employment, business.

Ōlim, *adv.* (ollus), some time ago, once, formerly; long ago; hereafter.

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Ōmen, ĭnis, *n.*, an omen, sign, token, prognostic; a solemn assurance.

Omitto, ĕre, mīsi, missum, *tr.* (ob + mitto), to lay aside, leave off, omit, let go; to cease, pass over.

Omnīno, *adv.* (omnis), wholly, entirely, altogether, at all; in all, in general; by all means.

Omnis, e, *adj.*, all, every, the whole.

Ŏnus, ĕris, *n.*, a burden, load, weight; a charge, trouble.

Opĕra, æ, *f.*, work, labor, pains, exertion; care, attention; service, aid, assistance; a laborer, workman.

Opīmĭus, i, *m.*, a Roman gentile name.

Opīmus, a, um, *adj.* (ops), fat, rich, abundant, copious.

Opīnĭo, ōnis, *f.* (opinor), opinion, belief, expectation, impression.

Opīnor, āri, ātus, *dep.*, to be of opinion, suppose, think, believe, judge.

Opĭtŭlor, āri, ātus, *dep.* (ops + tulo), to help, aid, assist, succor, relieve.

Oportet, ēre, uit, *impers.*, it behooves, is meet, fit, proper, right. *Oportet me* = I ought.

Oppĕto, ĕre, īvi *or* **ĭi, ītum,** *tr.* (ob + peto), to go to meet, encounter; to perish, die.

Oppĭdum, i, *n.*, a town.

Oppōno, ĕre, osui, ositum, *tr.* (ob + pono), to set *or* place against, oppose; to place before, set before; to pledge.

Opportunĭtas, ātis, *f.* (opportunus), fitness, convenience, suitableness; opportunity, advantage, use.

Opportūnus, a, um, *adj.*, fit, convenient, suitable, seasonable, opportune; advantageous, serviceable; exposed, liable, subject.

Oppositus, ūs, *m.* (oppono), an opposing, interposition, opposition.

Opprĭmo, ĕre, pressi, pressum, *tr.* (ob + premo), to press *or* weigh down, oppress; to put down, suppress; to overpower, overthrow, crush; to surprise; to cover, conceal.

Oppugnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* (oppugno), a storming, assaulting, besieging; an assault, attack, siege.

Oppugno, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (ob + pugno), to fight against, attack, assault, storm, besiege, assail.

Ops, opis, *f.*, power, might, strength; means, property, substance, riches, wealth; resources, influence; aid, help, assistance, succor; the goddess Ops. *Summa ope,* with all one's might *or* power.

Optabĭlis, e, *adj.* (opto), desirable, to be wished for.

Optātus, a, um, *adj.* (*and part. from* **opto**), wished for, desired, agreeable, pleasant.

Optimātes, ium *and* **um,** *m. pl.* (optimus), the aristocratic party, the aristocrats.

Optĭme, *adv.* (*super. of* **bene**), very well, best, best of all, excellently, admirably.

Optĭmus, a, um, *adj.* (*super. of* **bonus**), very good, the best, best of all, most excellent, bravest. *Optimus quisque,* all the best *or* good.

Opto, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.*, to choose, select; to wish, wish for, desire.

Ŏpus, ĕris, *n.*, work, labor, toil; a fortification; a deed. *Tanto opere,* so greatly. *Quanto opere,* how greatly.

Ōra, æ, *f.*, the extremity, border, edge, margin, coast, end, boundary; a region.

Orātĭo, ōnis, *f.* (oro), speech; language, discourse; an oration; eloquence.

Orātor, ōris, *m.* (oro), a speaker, orator; an ambassador, deputy.

Orbis, is, *m.*, a circle, ring, orb,

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disk, orbit. *Orbis terrae* or *terrarum*, the earth, the whole world.

Orbus, a, um, *adj.*, bereft, bereaved, destitute, deprived; parentless.

Ordĭor, īri, orsus, *dep.*, to begin, commence, undertake.

Ordo, ĭnis, *m.*, a row, series, arrangement; a line, rank *of soldiers;* a company *of soldiers;* rank, class, degree, condition. *Ordine*, in order, regularly.

Orĭens, tis, *adj.* (*and part. from* **orior,** *sc.* sol,) the rising sun, the east; the East, Orient.

Orĭor, īri, ortus, *dep.*, to rise, arise, spring; to originate, appear, begin, commence; to be born.

Ornamentum, i, *n.* (orno), equipment, furniture; ornament, decoration, embellishment; a distinction, a grace.

Ornāte, *adv.* (ornatus), ornately, elegantly.

Ornātus, a, um, *adj.* (*and part. from* **orno**), splendidly furnished, equipped; adorned, embellished; accomplished, excellent, illustrious.

Orno, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.*, to fit out, furnish, provide, equip, prepare; to ornament, adorn, embellish; to honor, distinguish, commend, praise.

Ōro, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (os), to pray, beg, beseech, to entreat, ask.

Orsus, a, um. *See* **Ordior.**

Ortus, ūs, *m.* (orior), a rising; origin.

Ōs, ōris, *n.*, the mouth; language, speech; the face, countenance; an entrance.

Oscĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, *intr., and* **Oscĭtor, āri, ātus,** *dep.* (os + cieo), to open the mouth wide, gape, yawn.

Ostendo, ĕre, di, sum *and* **tum,** *tr.* (ob + tendo), to show, stretch out, spread out, exhibit, display, expose, disclose; to make known, point out, indicate.

Ostento, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (ostendo), to show, exhibit, present, offer; to display, boast of, vaunt; to proffer, promise; to threaten, menace; to indicate, signify, disclose.

Ostiensis, e, *adj.* (Ostia), Ostian, of Ostia.

Ostĭum, i, *n.* (os), a door; an entrance, mouth.

Otiōsus, a, um, *adj.* (otium), at leisure, unoccupied, disengaged; tranquil, quiet, peaceful, unconcerned, neutral.

Otĭum, i, *n.*, ease, leisure; inactivity; peace, quiet; rest, repose. *Per otium*, in time of peace.

P.

P., *for* Publius.

Pacātus, a, um, *adj.* (paco), peaceful, peaceable, quiet, tranquil, undisturbed.

Paciscor, i, pactus, *dep.* (paco), to covenant, agree, stipulate, bargain, contract; to make a contract or agreement.

Pāco, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (pax), to quiet, pacify, subdue, make peaceful.

Paconĭus, i, *m.*, a Roman gentile name.

Pactum, i, *n.* (paciscor), an agreement, covenant, contract, compact. **Pacto,** *ablat.*, manner, way, means.

Pactus, a, um. *See* **Paciscor** *and* **Pango.**

Paene, *adv.*, almost, nearly.

Paenŭla, ae, *f.*, a woolen outer garment covering the whole body, a kind of cloak *or* mantle, worn on journeys and in the city in rainy weather.

Paenulātus, a, um, *adj.* (paenula), wearing the paenula *or* cloak.

Pălam, *adv.*, openly, publicly.

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Palātĭum, i, *n.*, one of the seven hills of Rome.

Palladĭum, i, *n.* (Pallas), an image *or* statue of Pallas.

Palma, ae, *f.*, the palm *of the hand;* the hand; a palm-tree; a palm-branch; the palm, victory.

Pamphylĭa, ae, *f.*, Pamphylia.

Pansa, ae, *m.*, a Roman surname.

Papirĭus, i, *m.*, a Roman gentile name.

Papĭus, a, um, *adj.*, Papian, of Papius.

Păr, păris, *adj.*, equal, like, alike, same, a match for. *Par est,* it is suitable, proper, right.

Parātus, a, um, *adj.* (*and part. from* **paro**), prepared, ready.

Parco, ĕre, pĕperci *and* **parsi, parcĭtum** *and* **parsum,** *tr. and intr.* (parcus), to spare, be sparing, use carefully; to forbear, refrain, abstain, omit.

Părens, tis, *m. and f.* (pario), a parent, father, mother.

Parentālĭa, ĭum, *n.* (parentalis), a festival in honor of dead relations.

Parento, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (parens), to offer a solemn sacrifice in honor of deceased parents, relatives, *or* other beloved persons; to revenge a person's death by that of another, to make therewith an offering to his manes.

Părĕo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, *intr.*, to appear, be visible; to attend, obey, submit to, comply with, depend on; to indulge, gratify. **Paret,** *impers.*, it appears, is evident.

Parĭes, ētis, *m.*, the wall *of a house or other edifice.*

Părĭo, ĕre, pĕpĕri, partum, *tr.*, to bear, bring forth; to produce, yield; to cause, occasion; to acquire, procure, obtain.

Păro, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.*, to make ready, prepare, furnish, provide; to contrive, design; to procure, acquire, obtain; to buy, purchase.

Parricida, ae, *m. and f.* (pater + caedo), a parricide, assassin.

Parricidĭum, i, *n.* (parricida), parricide; murder.

Pars, partis, *f.*, a part, portion, share; direction; a side, party; a part, function, duty. *Multis partibus,* in many ways, in many respects.

Partĭceps, ĭpis, *adj.* (pars + capio), partaking of, sharing in, privy to. **Partĭceps, ĭpis,** *m. and f.*, a sharer, partaker, accomplice, partner.

Partim, *adv.* (pars), partly, in part. *It is sometimes used as a noun,* a part, some. *Partim — partim,* some — others.

Partĭor, īri, ītus, *dep.* (pars), to part, divide, distribute.

Părum, *adv.* (*comp.* **minus,** *super.* **minĭme**), little, too little, not enough, not sufficiently.

Parvŭlus, a, um, *adj.* (parvus), very small, little, petty, slight, young.

Parvus, a, um, *adj.* (*comp.* **minor,** *super.* **minĭmus**), little, small, young.

Passus, ūs, *m.* (pando), a pace, step; a Roman measure of length = five Roman feet.

Pastĭo, ōnis, *f.* (pasco), a pasturing, grazing; a pasture.

Pastor, ōris, *m.* (pasco), a shepherd.

Patefăcio, ĕre, fēci, factum, *tr.* (pateo + facio), to open, lay *or* throw open; to disclose, expose, detect, discover, bring to light.

Patĕfĭo, fĭĕri, factus, *irreg. pass.* of **Patefacio.**

Pătĕo, ēre, ui, —, *intr.*, to be open, lie open, extend, stretch; to be attainable; to be clear, plain, evident.

Păter, tris, *m.*, a father.

Paternus, a, um, *adj.*, fatherly, paternal, of a father.

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Patiens, tis, *adj.* (patior), patient, capable of enduring, bearing, able to bear.

Patientĭa, æ, *f.* (patior), patience, endurance, forbearance; tameness.

Patīna, æ, *m.*, a Roman surname.

Patĭor, i, passus, *dep.*, to bear, undergo, suffer, endure; to permit, allow, suffer.

Patrĭa, æ, *f.* (patrius), native country, city, land, fatherland.

Patricĭus, a, um, *adj.* (pater), patrician, of patrician rank. **Patricĭus, i,** *m.*, a patrician.

Patrimonĭum, i, *n.* (pater), a patrimony, paternal estate; inheritance.

Patrĭus, a, um, *adj.* (pater), 1, fatherly, paternal, of a father; 2, native, of one's native land.

Patrōnus, i, *m.* (pater), a protector, defender, patron; an advocate.

Paucus, a, um, *adj., generally* **Pauci, paucæ, pauca,** a few; few.

Paulisper, *adv.* (paulus), for a little while, a little while.

Paulo, *adv.* *See* **Paulus.**

Paulum, *adv.* (paulus), a little, somewhat.

Paulus, a, um, *adj.*, little, small. **Paulo,** *ablat.*, by a little, a little, somewhat.

Paulus, i, *m.*, a Roman surname.

Pāvĕo, ēre, pāvi, —, *tr. and intr.*, to tremble, quake with fear; to fear, be afraid, *or* terrified.

Pax, pācis, *f.*, peace, quiet.

Peccātum, i, *n.* (pecco), a fault, error, offence, sin.

Pecco, āre, āvi, ātum, *intr.*, to do wrong, commit a fault; to err, sin, offend.

Pecto, ĕre, pexi, pexum *and* **pectĭtum,** *tr.*, to comb, dress.

Pectus, ŏris, *n.*, the breast; the heart, mind, soul.

Pecuārĭus, a, um, *adj.* (pecus), of cattle. **Pecuārĭus, i,** *m.*, a grazier, raiser of cattle.

Peculātus, ūs, *m.* (peculor), embezzlement, peculation.

Pecūnĭa, æ, *f.* (pecus), money; property, riches, wealth.

Pecuniōsus, a, um, *adj.* (pecunia), moneyed, rich, wealthy.

Pĕcus, ŭdis, *f.*, a head of cattle; a beast, animal, sheep.

Pedester, tris, tre, *adj.* (pes), on foot, going on foot, foot, pedestrian.

Pedetemptim, *adv.* (pes + tendo), step by step; cautiously.

Pēĭum, i, *n.*, the treasure-house of Deiotarus.

Pello, ĕre, pepŭli, pulsum, *tr.*, to drive out, expel; to push, impel, drive back, rout; to strike, affect, impress.

Penātes, ĭum, *m. pl.*, the penates, household gods.

Pendĕo, ēre, pependi, —, *intr.*, to hang, be suspended; to rest, depend upon.

Pĕnes, *prep. with the accus.*, with, in the power of, in the hands *or* possession of.

Penĕtro, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr. and intr.*, to penetrate, enter, reach.

Penĭtus, *adv.*, inwardly, in the inside, internally; deeply, far within; thoroughly, entirely, wholly, utterly.

Pensĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (penso), to weigh, weigh out; to pay.

Pepĕri. *See* **Pario.**

Per, *prep. with the accus.*, through, throughout, during; by, by means of; for, on account of, for the sake of: along, over, about, in, at; between; with, in the name of.

Peradolescens, tis, *adj.* (per + adolescens), very young.

Perăgro, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (per + ager), to wander *or* travel through, traverse, go through.

Perbrĕvis, e, *adj.* (per + brevis), very short, very brief.

Percallesco, ĕre, lui, —, *intr.* (per callesco), to become very hardened, callous, *or* insensible.

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Percello, ĕre, cŭli, culsum, *tr.* (per + cello), to beat, throw, *or* strike down; to smite, overthrow, destroy; to daunt, dispirit, discourage.

Percĭpio, ĕre, cēpi, ceptum, *tr.* (per + capio), to seize, occupy, assume; to obtain, receive, gather; to perceive, feel, learn, understand, conceive.

Percĭtus, a, um, *adj.* (*and part. from* **percieo**), excited, greatly moved.

Percommŏde, *adv.* (percommodus), very conveniently, suitably, opportunely.

Percrebresco, ĕre, brui, —, *intr.* (per + crebresco), to become frequent *or* prevalent; to be noised *or* spread abroad.

Percŭli. *See* **Percello.**

Percussor, ōris, *m.* (percutio), a stabber, murderer, assassin.

Percŭtio, ĕre, cussi, cussum, *tr.* (per + quatio), to strike, smite, cut, *or* thrust through; to kill, slay; to shock, move, astound, affect deeply.

Perdĭdi. *See* **Perdo.**

Perdĭtus, a, um, *adj.* (*and part. from* **perdo**), ruined, desperate, lost, abandoned, profligate.

Perdo, ĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum, *tr.* (per + do), to ruin, destroy, lose; to squander, dissipate.

Perdūco, ĕre, xi, ctum, *tr.* (per + duco), to lead *or* bring through; to lead, bring, conduct, accompany, convey; to bring over, persuade, induce.

Perduellio, ōnis, *f.* (perduellis), treason.

Perdŭim, is, it, etc., *archaic forms for* perdam, as, at, etc.

Peregrinor, āri, ātus, *dep.* (peregrinus), to be *or* live in foreign parts, to sojourn abroad; to travel about, go abroad.

Peregrinus, a, um, *adj.* (peregre), foreign, strange, alien. **Peregrinus, i,** *m.*, a foreigner, stranger, alien.

Perennis, e, *adj.* (per + annus), unceasing, perennial, perpetual.

Pĕrĕo, ire, ĭvi *or* **ii, ĭtum,** *intr.* (per + eo), to perish, be ruined; to die, be lost, undone.

Perexigŭus, a, um, *adj.* (per + exiguus), very small, very little, very short.

Perfectio, ōnis, *f.* (perficio), a finishing; perfection.

Perfectus, a, um, *adj.* (*and part. from* **perficio**), finished, perfect, exquisite.

Perfĕro, ferre, tŭli, lātum, *irr. tr.* (per + fero), to bear *or* carry through, bring, convey; to bear, suffer, undergo, endure. *Perferre legem,* to carry a law through.

Perficio, ĕre, fēci, fectum, *tr.* (per + facio), to finish, complete, accomplish, perform, execute; to bring about, cause, effect.

Perfringo, ĕre, frēgi, fractum, *tr.* (per + frango), to break through, break in pieces; to shiver, shatter; to violate, infringe.

Perfrŭor, i, fructus, *dep.* (per + fruor), to enjoy fully *or* thoroughly.

Perfŭgium, i, *n.* (perfugio), a refuge, asylum; a shelter.

Perfungor, i, functus, *dep.* (per + fungor), to fulfill, perform, discharge; to undergo, endure.

Pergo, ĕre, perrexi, perrectum, *intr.* (per + rego), to go on, continue, proceed; to pursue, prosecute; to go *or* come.

Perhorresco, ĕre, rui, —, *tr. and intr.* (per + horresco), to tremble *or* shudder greatly; to shudder at, dread.

Periclĭtor, āri, ātus, *dep.* (periculum), to try, attempt, make trial of, test; to endanger, risk, jeopardize; to incur danger.

Periculōse, *adv.* (periculosus), dangerously, with danger, perilously.

Periculōsus, a, um, *adj.* (peri-

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culum), dangerous, perilous, hazardous.

Periculum, i, *n.*, a trial, experiment, attempt, proof; risk, danger, peril.

Perinde, *adv.* (per + inde), in the same manner, just as, quite as, equally; in like manner, just so.

Periniquus, a, um, *adj.* (per + iniquus), very unjust, very unfair.

Peritus, a, um, *adj.*, experienced, practised, skilled, expert, skillful.

Perjūrium, i, *n.* (perjuro), perjury, a false oath.

Perlātus, a, um. *See* **Perfĕro.**

Permagnus, a, um, *adj.* (per + magnus), very great.

Permănĕo, ēre, **mansi**, **mansum**, *intr.* (per + maneo), to hold out, last, continue, endure, remain; to persist, persevere.

Permitto, ĕre, **misi**, **missum**, *tr.* (per + mitto), to send away; to permit, grant, allow, suffer; to commit, intrust, deliver.

Permodestus, a, um, *adj.* (per + modestus), very modest, very moderate.

Permoleste, *adv.* (permolestus), with much trouble *or* vexation.

Permŏvĕo, ēre, **mōvi**, **mōtum**, *tr.* (per + moveo), to move greatly, rouse up, excite; to induce, persuade, prevail on.

Permultum, *adv.* (permultus), very much.

Permultus, a, um, *adj.* (per + multus), very much, very many.

Pernĭcĭes, ēi, *f.* (perněco), destruction, ruin, disaster, calamity; a bane, pest.

Perniciōsus, a, um, *adj.* (pernicies), pernicious, destructive, ruinous, baleful.

Pernocto, āre, āvi, ātum, *intr.* (per + nocto), to stay all night, pass the night.

Perōro, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (per + oro), to plead *or* argue through-out; to bring to an end, conclude.

Perparvus, a, um, *adj.* (per + parvus), very small, very little.

Perpaucus, a, um, *adj.* (per + paucus), very little, very few.

Perpĕtior, i, **pessus**, *dep.* (per + patior), to suffer, endure, bear, undergo, submit to.

Perpetŭus, a, um, *adj.* (per + peto), continuous, unbroken, uninterrupted; universal, general. *In perpetuum*, sc. *tempus*.

Persaepe, *adv.* (per + saepe), very often, very frequently.

Persapienter, *adv.* (persapiens), very wisely.

Perscribo, ĕre, ipsi, iptum, *tr.* (per + scribo), to write out; to enter, register, record; to describe, relate.

Persĕquor, i, **cūtus**, *dep.* (per + sequor), to follow after, pursue, press upon; to revenge, punish; to overtake; to strive after, seek to obtain; to perform, accomplish; to treat of, describe.

Perses, ae, *m.*, king of Macedonia.

Perseverantĭa, ae, *f.* (persevero), perseverance, steadfastness, constancy.

Persevĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr. and intr.* (perseverus), to persist, persevere, proceed with.

Persolvo, ĕre, **solvi**, **solūtum**, *tr.* (per + solvo), to release, discharge; to pay, pay off; to unravel, solve, explain.

Persōna, ae, *f.* (per + sŏno), a mask; a personage, character; a person.

Perspĭcio, ĕre, exi, ectum, *tr.* (per + specio), to see *or* look through; to view, examine; to perceive, observe, ascertain.

Perspĭcŭe, *adv.* (perspicuus), evidently, clearly, perspicuously.

Perspicŭus, a, um, *adj.* (perspicio), clear, evident, perspicuous.

Persuadĕo, ēre, **suāsi**, **suāsum**,

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tr. (per + suadeo), to persuade, induce, prevail upon, convince.

Pertenŭis, e, *adj.* (per + tenuis), very thin, very fine *or* small; very slight, slender, *or* weak.

Perterrĕo, ere, ui, ĭtum, *tr.* (per + terreo), to frighten greatly, terrify, alarm.

Pertimesco, ĕre, ui, —, *tr. and intr.* (per + timesco), to fear greatly, be greatly afraid.

Pertinācĭa, ae, *f.* (pertinax), perseverance, constancy; obstinacy, pertinacity.

Pertĭnĕo, ēre, ui, —, *intr.* (per + teneo), to extend, reach, stretch; to tend, pertain to, concern.

Pertŭli. *See* **Perfĕro.**

Perturbātĭo, ōnis, *f.* (perturbo), confusion, disorder, disturbance.

Perturbo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (per + turbo), to throw into confusion; to confuse, disturb, disquiet, embarrass, confound.

Pervādo, ĕre, si, sum, *intr.* (per + vado), to go, come *or* pass through; to spread through, pervade, penetrate; to arrive at, reach.

Pervagātus, a, um, *adj.* (*and part. from* **pervagor**), wide spread, well known.

Pervăgor, āri, ātus, *dep.* (per + vagor), to wander through, rove about; to spread through, pervade, overrun.

Pervĕnĭo, īre, vēni, ventum, *intr.* (per + venio), to come to, arrive at, reach, attain to.

Pēs, pĕdis, *m.*, the foot; a foot.

Pestĭfer *and* **Pestĭfĕrus, a, um,** *adj.* (pestis + fero), pestilential, destructive, baleful, pestiferous.

Pestis, is, *f.*, a pest, plague, pestilence, infection; ruin, destruction, bane.

Petilĭus, i, *m.*, a Roman gentile name.

Petītĭo, ōnis, *f.* (peto), an attack, thrust, blow; a request, petition; an application *for office.*

Pĕto, ĕre, ivi *or* **ii, ītum,** *tr.*, to ask, seek, request, entreat; to canvass for; to aim at, assail, assault, attack; to go to, repair to.

Petulantĭa, ae, *f.* (petŭlans), petulance, wantonness, insolence.

Pexus, a, um. *See* **Pecto.**

Pharnăces, is, *m.*, Pharnaces.

Pharsālĭcus, a, um, *adj.* (Pharsalus), Pharsalian, of Pharsalus.

Phidippus, i, *m.*, Phidippus.

Philippĭcus, a, um, *adj.* (Philippus), Philippic, of Philip.

Philippus, i, *m.*, Philip.

Philosŏphus, i, *m.* (φιλόσοφος), a philosopher.

Picēnus, a, um, *adj.* (Picenum), Picene, of Picenum.

Pictus, a, um. *See* **Pingo.**

Pĭe, *adv.* (pius), piously, religiously, dutifully, affectionately.

Piĕtas, ātis, *f.* (pius), dutiful conduct; piety, duty, a sense of duty; affection, love, patriotism.

Pignus, ŏris *and* **ĕris,** *n.*, a pledge, security; a wager, stake; a token, assurance.

Pĭla, ae, *f.*, a ball.

Pĭlum, i, *n.*, the heavy javelin *of the Roman infantry.*

Pingo, ĕre, pinxi, pictum, *tr.*, to paint; to embroider; to adorn, decorate.

Pinguis, e, *adj.*, fat, rich, fertile; dull, gross, heavy, stupid.

Pīrāta, ae, *m.*, a pirate, corsair.

Pīso, ōnis, *m.*, a Roman surname.

Pius, i, *m.*, a Roman surname.

Plăcĕo, ēre, ui *and* **ĭtus, ĭtum,** *intr.*, to please, be agreeable; to satisfy. **Placet,** *impers.*, it pleases, is agreeable.

Plăco, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.*, to appease, pacify, soothe, calm, assuage, quiet, reconcile.

Plāne, *adv.* (planus), plainly, clearly; wholly, entirely, quite;

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certainly, to be sure, by all means.

Plānus, a, um, *adj.*, plain, even, level, smooth; clear, evident.

Plaudo, ēre, si, sum, *tr. and intr.*, to clap, stamp, strike; to applaud, clap, approve.

Plausus, ūs, *m.* (plaudo), applause, a clapping.

Plebēius, a, um, *adj.* (plebs), plebeian, of the plebs.

Plēbes, is, ēi *and* **i,** *or* **Plebs, is,** *f.*, the plebeians, the plebs.

Plēnus, a, um, *adj.* (pleo), full, filled, abounding in, replete.

Plerumque, *adv.* (plerusque), for the most part, generally, commonly.

Plerusque, ăque, umque, *adj.*, most, most of, the greatest part.

Plōtĭus, i, *m.*, a Roman gentile name.

Plōtĭus, a, um, *adj.*, Plotian, of Plotius.

Plurĭmum, *adv.* (*super. of* **multum**), very much, most; for the most part, generally; especially, particularly.

Plurĭmus, a, um, *adj.* (*super. of* **multus**), very much, very many, most, the greatest part.

Plus, *adv.* (*comp. of* **multum**), more.

Plus, plūris, *adj.* (*comp. of* **multus**), more. **Plūres,** several.

Poena, ae, *f.*, punishment, penalty. *Dare* (*solvere, reddere*) *poenas,* to suffer punishment.

Poeni, ōrum, *m. pl.*, the Carthaginians.

Poenĭtĕo, ēre, ui, —, (poena), to make repent *or* regret. **Poenitet,** *impers.*, it repents. *Poenitet me* = I repent, regret.

Poēta, ae, *m.*, a poet.

Pŏlĭo, īre, īvi *or* **ii, ītum,** *tr.*, to polish, furbish, adorn, embellish; to refine, improve.

Pollĭcĕor, ēri, ĭtus, *dep.*, to promise, make promises.

Pollŭo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, *tr.*, to pollute, defile, corrupt, violate, dishonor.

Pompa, ae, *f.*, a solemn procession; a train, retinue; display, pomp, ostentation.

Pompēius, i, *m.*, a Roman gentile name.

Pompēius, a, um, *adj.*, Pompeian, of Pompey.

Pomptĭnus, i, *m.*, a Roman family name.

Pondus, ĕris, *n.* (pendo), a weight, load, burden; influence.

Pōno, ĕre, posui, positum, *tr.*, to put, place, set, lay, post, station; to erect, build; to lay aside, lay down; to propose; to appoint, constitute; to account, esteem; to dismiss, forego.

Pons, pontis, *m.*, a bridge.

Pontĭfex, ĭcis, *m.*, a high priest, pontiff.

Pontus, i, *m.*, Pontus.

Pŏpa, ae, *m.*, an inferior priest, a priest's assistant.

Popilĭus, i, *m.*, a Roman gentile name.

Popīna, ae, *f.*, a cookshop, eating-house.

Poposci. *See* **Posco.**

Populāris, e, *adj.*, popular, of *or* belonging to the people, agreeable to the people, devoted to the people. **Populāris, is,** *m.*, a countryman, associate, partner, accomplice.

Popŭlo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr., and* **Popŭlor, āri, ātus,** *dep.* (populus), to lay waste, ravage, devastate; to plunder, spoil, pillage.

Popŭlus, i, *m.*, a people, nation.

Porrĭgo, ĕre, rexi, rectum, *tr.* (porro + rego), to stretch, reach, *or* spread out; to extend, offer, present.

Porro, *adv.*, forward, onward, farther on, far off, far; hereafter; moreover, besides.

Porta, ae, *f.*, a gate, door, outlet.

Portentum, i, *n.* (portendo), a sign, token, omen, portent.

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Portus, ūs, *m.*, a harbor, haven, port.

Posco, ĕre, pŏposci, —, *tr.*, to ask, demand, importune, require.

Possessĭo, ōnis, *f.* (possideo), a possession, property, estate.

Possĭdĕo, ēre, ēdi, essum, *tr.* (po + sedeo), to have, hold, own, possess, occupy.

Possido, ĕre, ēdi, essum, *tr.* (po + sido), to take possession of; to occupy.

Possum, posse, potui, —, *irr. intr.* (potis + sum), to be able, I can. *Potest*, it is possible.

Post, *adv. and prep. with the accus.*, after, afterward, behind; since, in. **Post quam,** after, after that, when, as soon as.

Postĕā, *adv.* (post + is), afterward, after that, hereafter; farther. **Postea quam,** after, after that.

Posterĭtas, ātis, *f.* (posterus), posterity, after ages, futurity, after time.

Postĕrus, a, um, *adj.* (post), *comp.* **posterĭor,** *super.* **postrēmus** *or* **postŭmus,** coming after, next, following, ensuing. **Postĕri, ōrum,** *m. pl.*, posterity, descendants.

Posthac, *adv.* (post + hic), after this, hereafter, henceforth, in future.

Postrēmo, *adv.* (postremus), finally, lastly; in fine, in short.

Postrēmus, a, um, *adj.* (*super. of* **posterus**), last, the last, the lowest.

Postrĭdie, *adv.* (posterus + dies), on the next day, day after.

Postulātĭo, ōnis, *f.* (postulo), a demand, request; a complaint, application *for redress*.

Postŭlo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (posco), to demand, request, require; to arraign, accuse, prosecute.

Pŏtens, tis, *adj.* (possum), able, capable, powerful, influential.

Potentĭa, æ, *f.* (potens), power, force; authority, influence.

Potestas, ātis, *f.* (possum), power, ability, force; authority, rule; opportunity, permission, liberty.

Pōtĭo, ōnis, *f.* (poto), a drinking, drink, draught.

Potĭor, īri, ītus, *dep.* (potis), to become master of, take possession of; to acquire, obtain, possess, occupy.

Potissĭmum, *adv.* (potis), chiefly, principally, especially, above all, most of all.

Potĭus, *adv.* (potior), rather, more.

Pōto, āre, āvi, ātum, *and* **pōtum,** *tr. and intr.*, to drink, tope, tipple, be drunken.

Pōtus, a, um, *part. from.* **Poto,** that has drunk, drunken, intoxicated.

Prae, *prep. with the ablat.*, before, for, on account of, by reason of, in comparison with.

Praebĕo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, *tr.* (prae + habeo), to afford, furnish, provide, offer, proffer, supply.

Praeceps, ĭpĭtis, *adj.* (prae + caput), headforemost, headlong, hasty, precipitate; steep; hasty, rash, inconsiderate; dangerous, hazardous, critical.

Praeceptum, i, *n.* (praecipio), an order, direction, command, precept; instruction: a maxim.

Praecĭpĭo, ĕre, cēpi, ceptum, *tr.* (prae + capio), to take *or* seize beforehand, anticipate; to admonish, inform, instruct, teach; to order, enjoin, command.

Praecĭpŭe, *adv.* (praecipuus), especially, particularly, peculiarly, principally.

Praecĭpŭus, a, um, (praecipio), particular, peculiar, especial; principal, excellent, distinguished.

Praeclāre, *adv.* (praeclarus), very clearly, very plainly; excellently, admirably.

Praeclārus, a, um, *adj.* (prae + clarus), very clear, very bright; splendid, beautiful, excellent, distinguished, illustrious.

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Praeco, ōnis, *m.*, a public crier, herald.

Praecōnĭus, a, um, *adj.* (praeco), of a herald *or* public crier. **Praecōnĭum, i,** *n.*, a heralding, proclaiming, celebrating; commendation.

Praecurro, ĕre, cŭcurri *or* **curri, cursum,** *tr. and intr.* (prae + curro), to run before, precede, anticipate; to surpass, excel, outstrip.

Praeda, ae, *f.*, prey, booty, spoil, plunder, pillage.

Praedātor, ōris, *m.* (praedor), a plunderer, pillager.

Praedicātĭo, ōnis, *f.* (praedĭco), a proclamation, publication; praise, commendation.

Praedico, ĕre, xi, ctum, *tr.* (prae + dĭco), to say beforehand, premise; to foretell, predict; to advise, admonish, charge, enjoin, command.

Praedĭco, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (prae + dĭco), to publish, proclaim, declare; to praise, commend, extol.

Praeditus, a, um, *adj.* (prae + datus), endowed *or* provided with, possessed of, endued with.

Praedĭum, i, *n.*, a farm, estate.

Praedo, ōnis, *m.* (praeda), a robber, plunderer.

Praedor, āri, ātus, *dep.* (praeda), to rob, pillage, plunder, spoil.

Praĕo, īre, īvi *or* **ii, ĭtum,** *irr. tr. and intr.* (prae + eo), to go before, precede; to dictate.

Praefectūra, ae, *f.* (praefectus), a prefecture; an Italian city governed by Roman authorities, a prefecture.

Praefectus, i, *m.* (praeficio), a superintendent, overseer; a prefect, a commander *of the cavalry of the Roman allies;* a governor, prefect.

Praefĕro, ferre, tŭli, lātum, *irr. tr.* (prae + fero), to carry before *or* past; to prefer, choose rather; to display, exhibit, expose.

Praefĭcio, ĕre, fēci, fectum, *tr.* (prae + facio), to set over, appoint to the command of; to appoint.

Praefĭnio, īre, īvi *or* **ii, ītum,** *tr.* (prae + finio), to determine *or* appoint beforehand; to prescribe.

Praeire. *See* **Praeeo.**

Praemitto, ĕre, misi, missum, *tr.* (prae + mitto), to send before *or* forward, send in advance.

Praemĭum, i, *n.*, profit, advantage; reward, recompense.

Praemŏnĕo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, *tr.* (prae + moneo), to forewarn, admonish beforehand.

Praeneste, is, *n.*, a town in Latium.

Praepōno, ĕre, sui, sĭtum, *tr.* (prae + pono), to set *or* place over, intrust with the command of; to prefer.

Praerogātīvus, a, um, *adj.* (praerogo), that votes first. **Praerogātīva, ae,** *f.*, the tribe *or* century to which it fell by lot to vote first in the comitia; a sure sign, token, omen.

Praescrĭbo, ĕre, ipsi, iptum, *tr.* (prae + scribo), to prefix in writing; to order, appoint, direct, prescribe, command.

Praesens, tis, *adj.* (prae + ens), present, at hand, in person; immediate, instant, ready; collected, resolute. *In praesens,* at present, for the present.

Praesentĭa, ae, *f.* (praesens), presence. *In praesentĭa,* at present.

Praesentĭo, īre, sensi, sensum, *tr.* (prae + sentio), to feel *or* perceive beforehand; to have a presentiment, divine.

Praesertim, *adv.* (prae + sero), especially, particularly.

Praesĭdĕo, ēre, ēdi, essum, *intr.* (prae + sedeo), to guard, protect, defend; to preside over, superintend, direct, command.

Praesidĭum, i, *n.* (praesideo), a defence, protection, safeguard,

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security; help, aid, assistance; a guard, garrison, reserve.

Praestabilis, e, *adj.* (praesto), pre-eminent, excellent, distinguished.

Praestans, tis, *adj.* (*and part. from* **praesto**), excellent, pre-eminent, distinguished, remarkable.

Praesto, āre, īti, ĭtum *and* **ātum,** *tr. and intr.* (prae + sto), to stand before, be superior to; to surpass, exceed, excel; to warrant, vouch for, answer for; to perform, discharge, execute; to show, exhibit; to offer, furnish. **Praestat,** *impers.*, it is better.

Praesto, *adv.*, at hand, ready, present. **Praesto esse,** to be at hand, ready to serve.

Praestōlor, āri, ātus, *dep.* (praesto), to wait for, expect.

Praesum, esse, fui, —, *irr. intr.* (prae + sum), to be set over, preside over, have charge of, superintend, direct.

Praeter, *prep. with the accus.*, before, along, by, past; near; over, beyond, above, more than; besides, except; against.

Praeter, *adv.*, past, by, beyond; before, above, more than; except, unless.

Praeterĕā, *adv.* (praeter + is), besides, moreover, elsewhere; hereafter, thereafter.

Praeterĕo, ire, ivi *or* **ii, ĭtum,** *irr. intr.* (praeter + eo), to go by, pass by; to leave out, omit, pass over.

Praeterĭtus, a, um, *adj.* (*and part. from* **praetereo**), gone by, past, departed. **Praeterĭta, ōrum,** *n. pl.*, things gone by, the past.

Praetermitto, ĕre, misi, missum, *tr.* (praeter + mitto), to let pass, omit, neglect, leave out, overlook.

Praeterquam, *adv.* (praeter + quam), beyond, besides, except.

Praetexta, ae, *f.* (praetexo), the outer garment, bordered with purple, worn by the higher magistrates and by freeborn children till they assumed the *toga virilis*.

Praetextātus, a, um, *adj.* (praetexta), wearing the toga praetexta).

Praetor, ōris, *m.* (praeeo), a praetor: a Roman judicial officer.

Praetorĭus, a, um, *adj.* (praetor), praetorian, of *or* befitting a praetor. *Cohors praetoria*, the praetorian cohort, general's body-guard.

Praetŭli. *See* **Praefĕro.**

Praetūra, ae, *f.* (praetor), the praetorship, office of praetor.

Pransus, a, um, *adj.* (*and part. from* **prandeo**), that has breakfasted, having breakfasted.

Prāvĭtas, ātis, *f.* (pravus), crookedness, deformity; perverseness, depravity, viciousness.

Prĕcor, āri, ātus, *dep.* (prex), to beg, pray, beseech, entreat, supplicate.

Prehendo, ĕre, di, sum, *tr.*, to lay hold of, grasp, seize, catch, take; to comprehend, apprehend.

Prĕmo, ĕre, pressi, pressum, *tr.*, to press, press upon, weigh down, oppress, overwhelm; to pursue closely; to hold, grasp; to repress, conceal, hide.

Prĕtĭum, i, *n.*, price, worth, value; money, pay, reward, wages.

Prex, prĕcis, *f.*, a prayer, entreaty; a curse, imprecation.

Pridem, *adv.*, long since, long ago. *See* **Jam.**

Pridie, *adv.* (prior + dies), on the day before.

Prilĭus, i, *m.*, a small lake in Etruria.

Primo, *adv.* (primus), at first, in the first place, first of all.

Primum, *adv.* (primus), first, in the first place, for the first time. **Quam primum,** as soon as possible. **Cum** (*or* **ubi**) **primum,** when first, as soon as.

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Primus, a, um, *adj.* (*super. of* **prior**), first, the first, the foremost. **In primis,** above all, particularly, especially.

Princeps, ĭpis, *adj.* (primus + capio), first, the first, in front, in advance, foremost, most eminent. **Princeps, ĭpis,** *m.*, a chief, leading man, promoter, director, author, adviser.

Principĭum, i, *n.* (princeps), a beginning, commencement.

Prĭor, us, *gen.* **ōris,** *adj.* (*super.* **primus**), former, previous, prior, first, superior. **Priōres, um,** *m. pl.*, forefathers, ancestors.

Pristĭnus, a, um, *adj.* pristine, former, early, primitive.

Prĭus, *adv.* (prior), before, sooner, before that, rather; first, previously. **Prius quam,** before, before that, sooner than, rather than.

Privātus, a, um, *adj.* (privo), private, particular, one's own. **Privātus, i, um,** a private person, one not in any public office.

Privo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (privus), to deprive, bereave; to free, release, deliver.

Prō, *prep. with the ablat.*, before, in front of, in presence of, in; on; according to, in proportion to, considering, befitting; for, on account of, by reason of, in consideration of; in place of, instead of; as, as if; in behalf of, in favor of; in comparison with.

Prō, *interj.*, O! ah! alas!

Prŏăvus, i, *m.* (pro + avus), a great-grandfather; an ancestor.

Probātus, a, um, *adj.* (*and part. from* **probo**), tried, tested, approved, good, excellent, agreeable.

Probĭtas, ātis, *f.* (probus), probity, honesty, uprightness, goodness.

Prŏbo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (probus), to try, test, examine; to approve; to make acceptable, recommend; to show, prove, demonstrate.

Prŏbus, a, um, *adj.*, good, upright, virtuous, honest, worthy.

Procella, ae, *f.* (procello), a storm, tempest, hurricane.

Processĭo, ōnis, *f.* (procedo), an advance, marching on.

Prŏcrĕo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (pro + creo), to bring forth, beget, generate, procreate, produce.

Prŏcul, *adv.*, far, far off, aloof, at a distance; from afar.

Procurātĭo, ōnis, *f.* (procūro), a charge, superintendence, management, administration, care.

Prodigĭum, i, *n.*, a prodigy, portent, omen, token.

Prōdĭgus, a, um, *adj.* (prodigo), wasteful, lavish, prodigal.

Prodĭtor, ōris, *m.* (prodo), a betrayer, traitor.

Prōdo, ĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum, *tr.* (pro + do), to give *or* bring forth, publish, proclaim, appoint, elect; to report, disclose, discover, betray; to surrender, abandon, desert; to transmit, hand down.

Produco, ĕre, xi, ctum, *tr.* (pro + duco), to lead out, bring before, draw out, extend; to prolong, defer, protract; to produce, bring forth.

Proelĭor, āri, ātus, *dep.* (proelium), to join battle, engage, fight, contend, combat.

Proelĭum, i, *n.*, a battle, fight, engagement, combat, contest.

Profectĭo, ōnis, *f.* (proficiscor), a departure, setting out.

Profecto, *adv.* (pro + factus), certainly, surely, assuredly, truly, indeed.

Profĕro, ferre, tŭli, lātum, *irr. tr.* (pro + fero), to carry *or* bring out; to publish, reveal, discover, produce; to lengthen out, prolong, put off, defer, postpone.

Professĭo, ōnis, *f.* (profiteor), a declaration, expression, profession, promise; a public declaration: a business.

Proficĭo, ĕre, fēci, fectum, *tr.* (pro + facio), to advance, make

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progress; to profit, derive advantage; to perform, effect, promote; to be useful, serviceable; to contribute, conduce.

Proficiscor, i, fectus, *dep.* (pro + facio), to set out, depart, go, proceed; to arise, spring.

Profĭtĕor, ēri, fessus, *dep.* (pro + fateor), to declare openly, profess, own, acknowledge, avow; to declare *one's self a candidate.*

Profligātus, a, um, *adj.* (*and part. from* **profligo**), corrupt, dissolute, profligate.

Profligo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (pro + fligo), to dash to the ground, cast down; to overthrow, overcome, rout; to ruin, destroy.

Profŭgio, ĕre, fūgi, fugĭtum, *intr.* (pro + fugio), to flee, fly, run away, escape, avoid.

Profundo, ĕre, fūdi, fusum, *tr.* (pro + fundo), to pour out; to lavish, squander, waste, consume; to expend, employ.

Progĕnies, ēi, *f.* (progigno), descent, lineage; offspring, progeny, descendants.

Progrĕdĭor, i, gressus, *dep.* (pro + gradior), to come *or* go forth, go on, advance, proceed.

Prohĭbĕo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, *tr.* (pro + habeo), to hold back, restrain, hinder, prevent, debar; to forbid, prohibit; to defend, protect.

Prōinde, *conj. and adv.* (pro + inde), just so, in the same manner, in like manner, equally, just, even; hence, therefore, then. *Proinde quasi,* just as if.

Projĭcio, ĕre, jēci, jectum, *tr.* (pro + jacio), to throw forth *or* away; to project, stretch out; to drive out, expel, banish; to yield, renounce, reject.

Prolāto, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (profero), to lengthen, extend; to prolong, delay, defer, put off, postpone.

Prolātus, a, um. *See* **Profĕro.**

Promissum, i, *n.* (promitto), a promise, proposal, proposition.

Promitto, ĕre, misi, missum, *tr.* (pro + mitto), to promise, engage.

Promontōrium, i, *n.* (pro + mons), a promontory, headland.

Promptus, a, um, *adj.* (*and part. from* **promo**), evident, manifest; ready, quick, prompt; inclined, disposed, easy, at hand.

Promulgātio, ōnis, *f.* (promulgo), promulgation, proclamation.

Promulgo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.*, to make known, proclaim, publish, promulgate.

Pronuntĭo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (pro + nuntio), to publish, proclaim, announce; to recite, pronounce, deliver; to relate, report.

Propāgo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.*, to propagate; to extend, enlarge, increase, prolong.

Prŏpe *adv.* (*comp.* **propĭus,** *super.* **proxĭme**), near, nigh, close by; near by, almost.

Propensus, a, um, *adj.* (*and part. from* **propendeo**), inclined, disposed, prone, favorable; weighty, important.

Propĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr. and intr.* (properus), to make haste, hasten, accelerate; to prepare, make, *or* do in haste.

Propinquus, a, um, *adj.* (prope), near, neighboring; kindred, related. **Propinquus, i,** *m.*, a relation, relative, kinsman.

Propĭus, *adv.* (*comp. of* **prope**), more nearly, nearer, closer.

Propōno, ĕre, posui, positum, *tr.* (pro + pono), to put forth, expose to view; to propose, offer, present, display; to declare, represent, report; to purpose, design.

Proprie, *adv.* (proprius), specially, peculiarly, properly, for one's self.

Prŏprĭus, a, um, *adj.*, one's own,

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special, peculiar, particular, proper; lasting, permanent.

Propter, *adv.* (prope), near.

Propter, *prep. with the accus.* (prope), near, close to; for, on account of, by reason of, through; for the sake of.

Propterĕā, *conj.* (propter + is), therefore, for that reason, on that account.

Propugnācŭlum, i, *n.* (propugno), a bulwark, rampart, fortress.

Propugnātor, ōris, *m.* (propugno), a defender, champion.

Propulso, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (propello), to drive back, repel, repulse; to ward off, avert.

Proscriptĭo, ōnis, *f.* (proscribo), a written public notice *of sale,* an advertisement; proscription, outlawry, confiscation.

Prosĕquor, i, cūtus, *dep.* (pro + sequor), to follow, accompany, attend, pursue; to continue, proceed.

Prosper *and* **Prospĕrus, a, um,** *adj.* (pro + spero), favorable, fortunate, prosperous, lucky.

Prospĕre, *adv.* (prosperus), favorably, prosperously.

Prospĭcĭo, ĕre, exi, ectum, *tr. and intr.* (pro + specio), to look forward, look out, watch; to look out for, take care of, provide for; to foresee.

Prosterno, ĕre, strāvi, strātum, *tr.* (pro + sterno), to strew before, throw to the ground, throw down, overthrow, prostrate, destroy.

Prosum, prodesse, fui, —, *irr. intr.* (pro + sum), to do good, be useful *or* serviceable; to benefit, avail, be profitable.

Protrăho, ĕre, xi, ctum, *tr.* (pro + trahо), to draw *or* drag forth *or* before; to disclose, reveal.

Protŭli, *from* **Profĕro.**

Provĕho, ĕre, xi, ctum, *tr.* (pro + veho), to carry *or* conduct forward; to conduct, convey, transport.

Providentĭa, ae, *f.* (providco), foresight, forethought, forecast, prudence, providence.

Provĭdĕo, ēre, vīdi, vīsum, *tr. and intr.* (pro + video), to look forward, foresee; to provide, guard against, prepare; to perceive.

Provincĭa, ae, *f.* (provinco), a province; charge, office, duty.

Provinciālis, e, *adj.* (provincia,) provincial, of a province.

Provocātĭo, ōnis, *f.* (provoco), an appeal.

Provŏco, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr. and intr.* (pro + voco), to call forth *or* out, challenge, summon; to appeal to; to incite, provoke.

Proxĭme, *adv.* (proximus), *sup. of* **prope,** nearest, next, next to.

Proxĭmus, a, um, *adj.* (*super. of* **propior**), very near, nearest, next, last; nearly related, very intimate. **Proxĭmus, i,** *m.,* one's nearest relative, intimate friend.

Prūdens, tis, *adj.* (*contracted from* providens), prudent, foreseeing, discreet, judicious; experienced, versed, skilled.

Prudentĭa, ae, *f.* (prudens), prudence, discretion, sagacity, judgment; knowledge, intelligence.

Pruīna, ae, *f.,* hoar-frost, rime.

Pūbes, is, *f.,* the youth, young men.

Publicānus, i, *m.,* a publican, farmer-general of the Roman revenues.

Publicātĭo, ōnis, *f.* (publico), confiscation.

Publĭce, *adv.* (publicus), publicly, in public; in behalf, at the expense, in the name, *or* by order of the State; generally.

Publĭcĭus, i, *m.,* a Roman gentile name.

Publĭco, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (publicus), to confiscate; to make public.

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Publĭcus, a, um, *adj.* (populus), public, common, of *or* belonging to the State, general. **Publĭcum, i,** *n.*, a public place, publicity.

Publĭus, i, *m.*, a praenomen.

Pŭdĕo, ēre, uit *or* **pudĭtum est,** *tr.*, to be ashamed. **Me pudet** = I am ashamed.

Pudicĭtĭa, ae, *f.* (pudĭcus), modesty, chastity, virtue.

Pŭdor, ōris, *m.* (pudeo), shame, a sense of shame, modesty.

Pŭer, ĕri, *m.*, a boy, a child; a servant, a slave.

Puerĭlis, e, *adj.* (puer), boyish, childish, youthful.

Pueritĭa, ae, *f.* (puer), boyhood, childhood, youth.

Pugno, āre, āvi, ātum, *intr.* (pugnus), to fight, combat, contend, engage.

Pulcher, chra, chrum, *adj.*, beautiful, handsome, fair, excellent, noble, glorious.

Pulvĭnar, āris, *n.* (pulvinus), a couch *or* cushioned seat of the gods, *placed for the gods before their statues and altars in the* lectisternium.

Punctum, i, *n.* (pungo), a point, puncture, prick; a moment.

Punĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, Punic, Carthaginian.

Pungo, ĕre, pŭpŭgi, punctum, *tr.*, to prick, puncture, pierce; to sting, bite.

Pūnĭo, īre, īvi *or* **ii, ītum,** *tr.*, *and* **Pūnĭor, īri, ītus,** *dep.* (poena), to punish, inflict punishment on.

Punītor, ōris, *m.* (punio), a punisher, avenger.

Purgo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (purum + ago), to clean, cleanse, purify, purge; to excuse, exculpate, justify.

Purpŭra, ae, *f.*, the purple-fish; purple color, purple; a purple garment.

Purpurātus, i, *m.* (purpŭra), 1, *adj.*, clad in purple; 2, *subst.*, a high officer at court, *so called because clothed in purple.*

Pūrus, a, um, *adj.*, pure, clean, unstained, undefiled; plain, unadorned.

Pŭto, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.*, to think, consider, regard, believe, judge, suppose, estimate.

Pyrrhus, i, *m.*, king of Epirus.

Q.

Q., *for* Quintus.

Quă, *adv.* (qui), where, wherever, in what way, how.

Quadraginta, *num. adj.* (quattuor), forty.

Quadrĭdŭum *or* **Quatridŭum, i,** *n.* (quattuor + dies), four days.

Quadringentĭes, *num. adv.* (quadringenti), four hundred times.

Quaero, ĕre, sīvi, sītum, *tr.*, to seek, look for; to procure, acquire, obtain; to examine into, inquire into judicially, investigate; to inquire, ask, require.

Quaesītor, ōris, *m.* (quaero), an examiner, investigator, inquirer, inquisitor.

Quaesītus, a, um. *See* **Quaero.**

Quaeso, ĕre, sivi *or* **ii, —,** *tr.*, to beg, pray, beseech, entreat.

Quaestĭo, ōnis, *f.* (quaero), an inquiry, investigation, examination; a question; a trial, prosecution.

Quaestor, ōris, *m.* (quaero), a quaestor.

Quaestōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* (quaestor), quaestorian, of a quaestor.

Quaestuōsus, a, um, *adj.* (quaestus), gainful, profitable, lucrative.

Quaestūra, ae, *f.* (quaestor), the quaestorship.

Quaestus, ūs, *m.* (quaero), gain, profit, acquisition; a business, occupation.

Quālis, e, *adj.*, of what kind *or* sort, what, what kind of a; of such a sort as, such as.

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Quam, *adv. and conj.*, how, how much, as, as much; than; as. **Tam—quam,** so—as. **Quam primum,** as soon as possible. **Quam diu,** how long, as long as. **Ante quam,** before.

Quamōbrem, *conj.* (quis + ob + res), why, wherefore, therefore.

Quamquam, *conj.*, although, though, however.

Quamvis, *adv. and conj.* (quam + vis), as much as you will, very much, ever so, however; though, although.

Quando, *adv. and conj.*, when, since.

Quantum, *adv.* (quantus), how much, as much, so much, as much as.

Quantus, a, um, *adj.*, how great, how much, so much; as. **Quanto — tanto,** by how much — by so much = the — the. **Quanto,** *ablat.*, by how much, how much.

Quantuscumque, tăcumque, tumcumque, *adj.*, how great soever, however great, however many.

Quapropter, *conj.* (qui + propter), why, wherefore, therefore.

Quāre, *conj.* (qui + res), wherefore, why, for which reason.

Quartus, a, um, *num. adj.* (quattuor), the fourth.

Quăsi, *conj.*, as, as if, as it were, just as if, like. *With numerals,* about, nearly, almost.

Quasso, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (quatio), to shake, toss violently, shatter, shiver, batter, impair, weaken.

Quattŭor, *num. adj.*, four.

Quĕ, *enclit. conj.*, and, also, both. **Que — et** *or* **et — que,** both — and.

Quĕo, īre, īvi *or* **ii, ītum,** *irr. intr.*, to be able; I can.

Querēla, ae, *f.* (queror), a complaint.

Querimōnĭa, ae, *f.* (queror), a complaint.

Quĕror, i, questus, *dep.*, to complain, lament, bewail.

Qui, quae, quod, *relat. and adj. pron.*, who, which, what. **Quo — eo,** in what degree — in that degree = the — the.

Qui, *adv.* (*old ablat.*), how, in what way, why.

Quĭa, *conj.*, because.

Quicumque, quaecumque, quodcumque, *rel. pron.*, whoever, whatever, whosoever, whatsoever; every one who, everything that, all that.

Quĭdam, quaedam, quoddam *or* quiddam, *indef. pron.*, a certain one, some one, one. **Quiddam,** something, a certain thing.

Quĭdem, *adv.*, indeed, truly, certainly, assuredly, at least. **Nequidem,** not even.

Quĭes, ētis, *f.*, rest, repose, ease, peace, quiet.

Quiesco, ĕre, ēvi, ētum, *intr.* (quies), to rest, repose, keep quiet.

Quiēte, *adv.* (quietus), quietly, calmly.

Quiētus, a, um, *adj.* (quiesco), at rest, quiet, tranquil, calm, peaceful; neutral.

Quin, *conj.* (qui + ne = non), that not, but that, but; indeed, really; *with the indic.*, why not? **Quin etiam,** moreover, besides, nay even.

Quīnam *or* **Quisnam,** quaenam, quodnam *or* quidnam, *inter. pron.* (qui + nam), who? which? what? The **nam** has the force of "pray."

Quindĕcim, *num. adj.* (quinque + decem), fifteen.

Quingentesĭmus, a, um, *num. adj.* (quingenti), the five hundredth.

Quingenti, ae, a, *num. adj.* (quinque + centum), five hundred.

Quinquaginta, *num. adj.*, fifty.

Quinque, *num. adj.*, five.

Quintus, a, um, *num. adj.* (quinque), the fifth.

Quintus, i, *m.*, a praenomen.

Quippe, *conj. and adv.*, surely, certainly, to be sure, by all means,

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in fact; for, because, since, as. *Quippe qui*, because he.

Quirītes, ĭum, *m. pl.*, Romans. *See note to line* 1, *page* 26.

Quis, quae, quid, *interr. and indef. pron.*, who? which? what? one, any one, some one. **Quid**, *accus. of specification*, why, wherefore, how. **Si quis**, if any one. **Ne quis**, that no one, lest any one.

Quisnam. *See* **Quinam**.

Quispiam, quaepiam, quodpiam *or* quidpiam *or* quippiam, *indef. pron.*, any, any one, anybody, some one, something, anything.

Quisquam, quaequam, quidquam *or* quicquam, *indef. pron.* (quis + quam), any, any one, anybody, anything, something.

Quisque, quaeque, quodque *or* quidque *or* quicque, *indef. pron.* (quis + que), every one, everybody, each, every, everything. *Optimus quisque*, all the good, all the best.

Quisquis, quaequae, quodquid *or* quidquid *or* quicquid, *indef. rel. pron.* (quis + quis), whoever, whosoever, whatever, whatsoever; any one who.

Quivis, quaevis, quodvis *or* quidvis, *indef. pron.* (qui + vis), any one you please, whoever, any one, anything, anything whatever.

Quŏ, *adv.* (qui), whither, where; to what end, why.

Quŏ, *conj.* (qui), wherefore, why, whence, on which account, for which reason; because; that, in order that, by which, that by this (= **ut eo**, *especially after comparatives*). **Quo minus** (*lit.*, by which the less), that not, in order that not.

Quŏad, *conj.* (quo + ad), as long as, till, until; how far, as far as.

Quŏcirca, *conj.*, wherefore, for which reason, therefore.

Quocumque, *adv.*, wherever, whithersoever, to whatever place.

Quod, *conj.* (qui), because, that, in that, as, since; in regard to; why; so far as.

Quondam, *adv.*, once, formerly; sometimes.

Quoniam, *conj.* (quum + jam), since, as, because, whereas.

Quŏque, *conj.* (quo + que), also, too.

Quŏquŏversus, *adv.* (quoquo + versus), in every direction, every way.

Quŏt, *adj. plur. indecl.*, how many, as many as; each, every.

Quotannis, *adv.* (quot + annus), yearly, every year.

Quotidiānus, a, um, *adj.* (quotidie), daily, every day.

Quotīdie, *adv.* (quot + dies), daily, every day

Quŏtĭes, *or* **Quotiens**, *adv.* (quot), how often, how many times, as often as.

Quotiescumque, *adv.*, as often as; however often.

Quŏtus, a, um, *adj.* (quot), what in number, order, etc.; of what number, how many. **Quotus quisque**, how few.

Quŏusque, *adv.* (quo + usque), how long, how far.

R.

Rādix, ĭcis, *f.*, a root.

Rapīna, ae, *f.* (rapio), robbery, rapine, plundering, pillage.

Răpio, ĕre, ui, tum, *tr.*, to seize and carry off; to snatch, tear, drag away; to rob, ravish, plunder, pillage, steal.

Rătĭo, ōnis, *f.* (reor), an account, calculation; an affair, business, transaction; relation, respect, regard, care; course, mode, method, measure, plan; a ground, motive, reason.

Ratiocĭnor, āri, ātus, *dep.* (ratio), to reckon, compute; to reason, argue, infer, conclude.

Reatīnus, a, um, *adj.* (Reāte), Reatine, of Reate.

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Rĕcens, tis, *adj.*, fresh, young, recent.

Recensĭo, ōnis, *f.* (recenseo), an enumeration, review, recension; the register *of the censor*.

Receptor, ōris, *m.* (recipio), a receiver, shelterer, harborer.

Recessus, ūs, *m.* (recedo), a retreat, departure, receding; a nook, retreat, recess.

Recĭdo, ĕre, cĭdi, cāsum, *intr.* (re + cado), to fall back, recoil, relapse.

Recĭpĭo, ĕre, cēpi, ceptum, *tr.* (re + capio), to take back, retake, regain, recover, receive; to undertake, engage, promise. *Se recipere,* to betake one's self.

Recĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (re + cito), to read out, read aloud, recite.

Reclamātĭo, ōnis, *f.* (reclamo), a cry of opposition *or* disapprobation.

Reclāmo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr. and intr.* (re + clamo), to cry out against, exclaim against, loudly contradict; to resound.

Recognosco, ĕre, nōvi, nĭtum, *tr.* (re + cognosco), to know again, recollect, recognize; to review, examine, investigate.

Recŏlo, ĕre, colui, cultum, *tr.* (re + colo), to cultivate again; to practise again, resume, renew; to think over, consider, recall to mind.

Reconciliātĭo, ōnis, *f.* (reconcilio), a restoration, renewal; reconciliation.

Reconcĭlĭo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (re + concilio), to bring together again, reconcile, reunite; to conciliate; to re-establish, restore.

Recondo, ĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum, *tr.* (re + condo), to put up again; to lay up, stow away, hoard, shut up; to hide, conceal, bury.

Recordor, āri, ātus, *dep.* (re + cor), to remember, recollect, call to mind.

Rĕcrĕo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (re + creo), to make anew, restore, renew, refresh, revive, recruit, invigorate.

Recte, *adv.* (rectus), in a straight line; rightly, correctly, properly, duly, well.

Rectus, a, um, *adj.* (rego), right, correct, proper; straight, right.

Recumbo, ĕre, cubŭi, —, (re + cumbo), to lie down again; to settle, fall, *or* sink down; to lie, recline.

Recupĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (re + capio), to regain, recover.

Recurro, ĕre, curri, —, *intr.* (re + curro), to run *or* hasten back; to come back, return, revert, recur; to have recourse to, resort to.

Recusātĭo, ōnis, *f.* (recuso), a declining, refusal.

Recūso, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (re + causa), to decline, refuse, deny, object.

Redactus, a, um. *See* **Redigo.**

Redargŭo, ĕre, ui, —, *tr.* (re + arguo), to disprove, confute, refute, contradict.

Reddo, ĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum, *tr.* (re + do), to give back, return, restore, render, give, deliver, resign; to cause; to repay.

Redemptĭo, ōnis, *f.* (redimo), a buying up, buying off; redemption, release.

Redemptor, ōris, *m.* (redimo), a contractor; purveyor, farmer.

Rĕdĕo, īre, ii, ĭtum, *irr. intr.* (re + eo), to come back, return, come again.

Redĭgo, ĕre, ēgi, actum, *tr.* (re + ago), to drive, lead, *or* bring back; to bring, reduce, render; to collect, raise.

Redĭmĭo, īre, īvi *or* **ii, ītum,** *tr.*, to bind round, encircle, gird, crown, wreathe.

Redĭmo, ĕre, ēmi, emptum, *tr.* (re + emo), to buy back, ransom, release, redeem; to buy off, buy up; to acquire, procure.

Redĭtus, ūs, *m.* (redeo), a return.

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Redūco, ĕre, xi, ctum, *tr.* (re + duco), to lead, bring, *or* conduct back; to accompany; to draw off, withdraw.

Redundo, āre, āvi, ātum, *intr.* (re + unda), to overflow, abound, flow forth; to redound.

Rĕdux, ŭcis, *adj.* (reduco), led back, brought back, returned.

Refello, ĕre, felli, —, *tr.* (re + fallo), to disprove, confute, refute, repel, prove to be false.

Refercĭo, īre, si, tum, *tr.* (re + farcio), to fill up, cram, stuff.

Rĕfĕro, ferre, rettŭli *and* **relātum,** *irr. tr.* (re + fero), to bring *or* carry back; to return, restore, repay, deliver; to report; bring back word, relate; to withdraw, retire, retreat; to resemble, repeat; to propose, refer to, lay before.

Rĕfert, rĕtŭlit, *impers.* (res + fero), it concerns, profits, is the interest of.

Refertus, a, um, *adj.* (*and part. from* **refercio**), stuffed, crammed, filled full.

Reficĭo, ĕre, fēci, fectum, *tr.* (re + facio), to make anew, repair, restore, renew, rebuild, refit; to recruit, refresh, reinvigorate, reassure.

Reformido, āre, —, **ātum,** *tr.* (re + formido), to fear greatly, dread, stand in awe of.

Refrigĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (re + frigero), to cool, cool off; to grow cool *or* languid.

Refŭgĭo, ĕre, fūgi, —, *tr. and intr.* (re + fugio), to flee back, run away, take refuge with, escape, avoid, shun.

Refūto, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.*, to check, repress, restrain; to refute, confute, disprove.

Regālis, e, *adj.* (rex), regal, kingly, royal, of a king.

Rēgie, *adv.* (regius), tyrannically; royally, regally.

Reginus, a, um, *adj.* (Rēgium), Rhegian, of Rhegium. **Regini, ōrum,** *m. pl.*, the inhabitants of Rhegium.

Rēgĭo, ōnis, *f.* (rego), a direction; a region, district, territory; a border, limit.

Rēgĭus, a, um, *adj.* (rex), regal, royal, kingly, of a king. **Rēgĭa, ae,** *f.* (*sc.* domus), a royal palace; *espec.* the royal castle of Numa.

Regno, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr. and intr.* (regnum), to rule, reign, govern.

Regnum, i, *n.* (rex), kingly power, sovereignty; a kingdom.

Rĕgo, ĕre, xi, ctum, *tr.*, to guide, conduct, direct; to rule, govern, regulate, manage, control.

Rejectĭo, ōnis, *f.* (rejicio), a rejecting, challenging.

Rejĭcĭo, ĕre, jēci, jectum, *tr.* (re + jacio), to throw back *or* over; to drive back, repel; to cast off, remove, reject, set aside, challenge; to refer to, remand to; to defer, postpone.

Relaxo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (re + laxo), to unloose, loosen, open; to slacken, relax, lighten, enliven, alleviate.

Relĕvo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (re + levo), to lift up, lighten, relieve, alleviate, lessen, assuage, ease, refresh.

Religĭo, ōnis, *f.* (religo), religion, piety; religious scruples *or* rites, superstition, religious awe, conscientiousness.

Religiōse, *adv.* (religiosus), piously, religiously, conscientiously.

Religiōsus, a, um, *adj.* (religio), religious, pious, devout; scrupulous, conscientious.

Relinquo, ĕre, liqui, lictum, *tr.* (re + linquo), to leave behind, forsake, desert, abandon, relinquish, neglect, omit.

Reliquĭae, ārum, *f. pl.* (relinquo), the remains, relics, remainder, remnant.

Relĭquus, a, um, *adj.* (relinquo),

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the remaining, the other, the rest, the rest of. *Reliquum est*, it remains.

Remănĕo, ēre, mansi, mansum, *intr.* (re + maneo), to remain behind, stay, abide, continue.

Remansĭo, ōnis, *f.* (remaneo), a remaining, staying behind.

Rēmex, ĭgis, *m.* (remus + ago), a rower.

Reminiscor, i, —, *dep.*, to recall to mind, recollect, remember.

Remissĭo, ōnis, *f.* (remitto), a lowering; relaxing, remission, slackness.

Remissus, a, um, *adj.* (*and part. from* **remitto**), slack, loose, relax, remiss, negligent.

Remitto, ĕre, mīsi, missum, *tr.* (re + mitto), to send back, throw back; to return, restore, to slacken, relax, remit, abate; to concede, grant, yield.

Remŏror, āri, ātus, *dep.* (re + moror), to stop, delay, obstruct, hinder, detain, retard; to stay.

Remōtus, a, um, *adj.* (*and part. from* **removeo**), distant, remote, retired, removed.

Remŏvĕo, ēre, ōvi, ōtum, *tr.* (re + moveo), to remove, withdraw, take away.

Rēmus, i, *m.*, an oar.

Renŏvo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (re + novo), to renew, restore, refresh, revive, recreate.

Renuntĭo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (re + nuntio), to bring back word, report, announce; to retract, renounce, throw up, reject, refuse.

Repello, ĕre, pŭli, pulsum, *tr.* (re + pello), to drive back, repel, repulse; to reject, remove.

Repente, *adv.* (repens), suddenly.

Repentīnus, a, um, *adj.* (repens), sudden, unexpected.

Repĕrĭo, īre, pĕri *and* **pperi, pertum,** *tr.* (re + pario), to find, discover, learn, ascertain; to find out, invent, devise.

Repĕto, ĕre, īvi *or* **ii, ītum,** *tr.* (re + peto), to demand back, claim; to trace back, retrace, review; to seek again, return to, revisit; to recommence, resume, repeat; to recall.

Repĕtundae (*usually* **pecuniae repetundae**), **ārum,** *f. pl.* (repeto), extortion; *lit.*, money *or* other things extorted by a provincial governor and that are to be restored.

Reporto, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (re + porto), to bear *or* carry back; to carry off, obtain.

Reppŭli. *See* **Repello.**

Reprehendo, ĕre, di, sum, *tr.* (re + prehendo), to blame, censure, reprove, rebuke, reprehend.

Reprehensĭo, ōnis, *f.* (reprehendo), blame, censure, reproof, reprehension.

Reprimo, ĕre, pressi, pressum, *tr.* (re + premo), to press back, check, curb, restrain, repress.

Repŭdĭo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (repudium), to repudiate, refuse, reject; to cast off, divorce.

Repugno, āre, āvi, ātum, *intr.* (re + pugno), to fight against, resist, oppose, contend against.

Repŭto, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (re + puto), to reckon, calculate, compute; to meditate, consider.

Requĭes, ētis, *f.* (re + quies), rest, repose, relaxation, recreation.

Requiesco, ĕre, ēvi, ētum, *intr.* (re + quiesco), to rest, repose, find rest, take rest.

Requīro, ĕre, sīvi, sītum, *tr.* (re + quaero), to seek again, look for; to ask, demand, inquire; to require, look in vain for, miss.

Rēs, rei, *f.*, a thing, object, matter, affair, event, circumstance; effects, property; benefit, interest, advantage; cause, reason, ground, account. **Res publica,** the State, commonwealth. **Res militaris,** military affairs, the art of war.

Rescindo, ĕre, scĭdi, scissum, *tr.* (re + scindo), to cut off, cut

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loose, destroy; to rescind, annul, repeal, abrogate.

Resĕco, āre, cui, ctum, *tr.* (re + seco), to cut off, cut loose; to check, restrain.

Reservo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (re + servo), to keep back, reserve; to save, preserve.

Resĭdĕo, ēre, ēdi, —, *intr.* (re + sedeo), to remain behind, rest, reside; to remain, be left.

Resīdo, ĕre, ēdi, —, *intr.* (re + sido), to settle, sink down, subside.

Resigno, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (re + signo), to unseal, open; to annul, cancel, invalidate, destroy.

Resisto, ĕre, stĭti, —, *intr.* (re + sisto), to stand still, halt, stop; to withstand, oppose, resist; to remain, continue.

Respicĭo, ĕre, exi, ectum, *tr. and intr.* (re + specio), to look back *or* behind; to look back upon, regard, respect.

Respīro, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr. and intr.* (re + spiro), to respire, exhale; to take breath, recover breath, breathe freely, revive.

Respondĕo, ēre, di, sum, *tr. and intr.* (re + spondeo), to answer, reply; to correspond.

Responsum, i, *n.* (respondeo), an answer, reply, response.

Restinguo, ĕre, inxi, inctum, *tr.* (re + stinguo), to quench, extinguish, assuage; to destroy, exterminate.

Restĭti. *See* **Resisto** *or* **Resto.**

Restĭtŭo, ĕre, ui, utum, *tr.* (re + statuo), to set up again, replace, restore; to give back, return.

Restitūtor, ōris, *m.* (restituo), a restorer.

Resto, āre, stĭti, —, *intr.* (re + sto), to remain, be left.

Retardo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (re + tardo), to hinder, delay, detain, retard.

Retĭcĕo, ēre, ui, —, *tr. and intr.* (re + taceo), to be silent; to keep secret, conceal.

Retĭnĕo, ēre, ui, tentum, *tr.* (re + teneo), to keep *or* hold back, detain, retain, restrain, repress; to keep, preserve, maintain.

Retorquĕo, ēre, torsi, tortum, *tr.* (re + torqueo), to twist, bend, cast, *or* turn back.

Rettŭli. *See* **Refĕro.**

Retundo, ĕre, rettŭdi *or* **retŭdi, tūsum,** *tr.* (re + tundo), to blunt, dull, weaken, restrain, repress.

Rĕus, i, *m.*, **Rĕa, ae,** *f.*, a person accused, defendant, culprit, criminal. *Fieri reus,* to be accused.

Reversĭo, ōnis, *f.* (reverto), a return.

Reverto, ĕre, ti, sum, *intr., and* **Revertor, i, sus,** *dep.* (re + verto), to turn back, come back, return.

Revinco, ĕre, vici, victum, *tr.* (re + vinco), to convict, refute, disprove.

Revivisco, ĕre, vixi, —, *intr.* (re + vivisco), to come to life again, revive.

Revŏco, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (re + voco), to call back, recall.

Rex, rēgis, *m.* (rego), a king.

Rhēda, ae, *f.*, a carriage.

Rhedārĭus, i, *m.* (rheda), a coachman, driver.

Rhēnus, i, *m.*, the Rhine.

Rhŏdii, ōrum, *m. pl.*, the Rhodians.

Ridicŭlus, a, um, *adj.* (rideo), laughable, funny, amusing, ridiculous.

Ripa, ae, *f.*, the bank *of a stream.*

Rōbur, ōris, *n.*, a very hard kind of oak; firmness, strength, power.

Robustus, a, um, *adj.* (robur), oaken, of oak; hard, strong, hardy, robust.

Rogātĭo, ōnis, *f.* (rogo), a bill, which, when approved by the people, became a law, *lex.*

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Rogātus, ūs, *m.* (rogo), a request, entreaty.

Rŏgo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.*, to ask, question, beg, solicit; to call for, demand. *Rogare legem,* to propose a law.

Rōma, ae, *f.*, Rome.

Romānus, a, um, *adj.* (Roma), Roman. **Romāni, ōrum,** *m. pl.*, the Romans.

Romilĭus, a, um, *adj.* (Roma), Roman, Romilian. **Romilia, ae,** *f.* (*sc.* tribus), the Romilian tribe.

Romŭlus, i, *m.*, Romulus.

Roscĭus, i, *m.*, a Roman gentile name.

Rostrum, i, *n.* (rodo), the bill, beak, snout *of animals*; a ship's beak *or* prow. **Rostra,** the Rostra, a stage for speakers and the space about it in the Forum.

Rudinus, a, um, *adj.* (Rudiae), Rudian, of Rudiae; the Rudian, an appellation of Ennius.

Rŭdis, e, *adj.*, unwrought, raw; rude, unpolished, ignorant, uncultivated, unacquainted, untaught.

Rufĭo, ōnis, *m.*, a slave's name.

Rūfus, i, *m.*, a Roman surname.

Ruina, ae, *f.* (ruo), a fall, downfall, ruin, disaster, destruction.

Rūmor, ōris, *m.*, a rumor, report, hearsay, talk.

Rumpo, ĕre, rūpi, ruptum, *tr.*, to break, burst, rend, tear; to break asunder, force; to violate, destroy.

Rŭo, ĕre, ui, ŭtum, *tr. and intr.*, to rush, tumble down, go to ruin; to hasten, hurry, run; to fall, sink; to cast down, dash down, hurl to the ground, prostrate, ruin.

Rursus, *adv.* (revorsus), again, afresh, anew; back; on the other hand.

Rusticor, āri, ātus, *dep.* (rusticus), to live in the country, rusticate.

Rustĭcus, a, um, *adj.* (rus), rural, rustic, country. **Rustĭcus, i,** *m.*, a countryman, rustic; a clown, a boor.

S.

Sabini, ōrum, *m. pl.*, the Sabines.

Sabĭnus, a, um, *adj.*, Sabine.

Sācer, cra, crum, *adj.*, sacred, consecrated, holy; accursed.

Sacramentum, i, *n.* (sacro), a civil suit, process; the military oath.

Sacrārĭum, i, *n.* (sacer), a shrine, sacristy, chapel.

Sacrificĭum, i, *n.* (sacrifico), a sacrifice.

Sacrosanctus, a, um, *adj.* (sacer + sancio), sacred, inviolable, sacrosanct.

Sacrum, i, *n.* (sacer), a sacred rite, sacrifice, worship, a sacred vessel, holy thing.

Saecŭlum, i, *n. dim.* (secus), a generation, lifetime, age (33⅓ years); a century.

Saepe, *adv.*, often, frequently.

Saepio, īre, psi, ptum, *tr.* (saepes), to hedge in, fence in, inclose, surround.

Saeptum, i, *n.* (saepio), an inclosure, hedge, fence. **Saepta,** the great inclosure in the Campus Martius where the Roman people assembled for voting.

Săgax, ācis, *adj.* (sagio), sagacious, shrewd, acute.

Salaminĭi, ōrum, *m. pl.*, the inhabitants of Salamis.

Saltātor, ōris, *m.* (salto), a dancer.

Saltem, *adv.*, at least.

Salto, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr. and intr.* (salio), to dance.

Saltus, ūs, *m.*, forest-pasture, woodland-pasture; a defile, narrow pass.

Sălus, ūtis, *f.* (salvus), safety; health, welfare; a greeting, salutation.

Salutāris, e, *adj.* (salus), healthful, salutary, serviceable. *Salutaris littera,* the letter A, written

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on voting tablets, for "absolvo."

Salūto, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (salus), to salute, greet, bid good-day.

Salvus, a, um, *adj.*, safe, unhurt, unimpaired, sound, uninjured.

Sămus *or* **Sămos, i,** *f.*, Samos.

Sancĭo, īre, xi, ctum, *tr.*, to render sacred *or* inviolable; to establish, ordain; to confirm, decree, ratify, sanction.

Sancte, *adv.* (sanctus), solemnly, conscientiously, scrupulously, religiously.

Sanctĭtas, ātis, *f.* (sanctus), inviolability, sacredness, sanctity, purity.

Sanctus, a, um, *adj.* (sancio), sacred, inviolable; venerable, august; pure, pious, conscientious.

Sāne, *adv.* (sanus), certainly, to be sure, by all means; well, forsooth, truly, assuredly.

Sanguis, ĭnis, *m.*, blood; kindred, race, offspring, stock.

Sanĭtas, ātis, *f.* (sanus), health; sanity, soundness; right reason.

Sāno, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (sanus), to heal, cure, restore.

Sānus, a, um, *adj.*, sound, whole, healthy, well; rational, sane, sensible, sober.

Sapiens, tis, *adj.* (sapio), wise, sensible, judicious, discreet.

Sapiens, tis, *m.*, a wise man.

Sapienter, *adv.* (sapiens), wisely, prudently, sensibly, judiciously.

Sapientĭa, ae, *f.* (sapiens), wisdom, prudence, good sense.

Săpio, ĕre, ĭvi *or* **ii,** —, *intr.*, to be wise, sensible, prudent.

Sarcĭo, īre, sarsi, sartum, *tr.*, to mend, repair; to make good, make amends for.

Sardinĭa, ae, *f.*, Sardinia.

Satelles, ĭtis, *m. and f.*, an attendant, satellite, body-guard; an accomplice, partner.

Satiĕtas, ātis, *f.* (satis), satiety, disgust, loathing; abundance.

Sătĭo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (satis), to fill, satisfy, sate, satiate, cloy.

Sătis, *adv.*, enough, sufficiently, quite. *Comp.* **satius**, better.

Satisfăcio. *See* **Satis** *and* **Facio.**

Saturnalĭa, iōrum, *n. pl.* (Saturnus), the Saturnalia *or* festival of Saturn.

Saturnīnus, i, *m.*, a Roman surname.

Saucĭus, a, um, *adj.*, wounded, hurt, injured.

Saxum, i, *n.*, a rock, stone.

Scaevŏla, ae, *m. dim.* (*of* Scaeva, *the left-handed*), a Roman surname.

Scāla, ae, *f.* (scando), a staircase, steps; a scaling ladder.

Scantĭa, ae, *f.*, a woman's name.

Scaurus, i, *m.*, a Roman surname.

Sceleratē, *adv.* (sceleratus), impiously, wickedly, nefariously.

Scelerātus, a, um, *adj.* (scelero), polluted, impious, accursed, infamous. **Scelerātus, i,** *m.*, a wretch, miscreant.

Scĕlus, ĕris, *n.*, crime, villany, wickedness.

Scēna, ae, *f.* (σκηνή), the stage, scene; the public stage, the public.

Scenĭcus, a, um, *adj.* (scena), scenic, dramatic, theatrical.

Schŏla, ae, *m.*, a Roman surname.

Sciens, tis, *adj.* (*and part. from* **scio**), knowing, skilled, expert, versed; with full knowledge.

Scientĭa, ae, *f.* (sciens), knowledge, science, skill, expertness.

Scilĭcet, *adv.* (scire + licet), one may be sure, of course, certainly, evidently, doubtless, to be sure, by all means; namely, to wit, that is to say.

Scĭo, īre, īvi *or* **ii, ītum,** *tr.*, to know, understand; to be aware.

Scipio, ōnis, *m.*, a Roman family name.

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Scisco, ĕre, īvi, ītum, *tr.* (scio), to appoint, enact, decree, ordain.
Scortum, i, *n.*, a harlot, prostitute, courtesan; a mistress.
Scrība, ae, *m.* (scribo), a clerk, secretary, scribe.
Scrībo, ĕre, psi, ptum, *tr.*, to write, describe, compose; to enlist, enroll, levy.
Scriptor, ōris, *m.* (scribo), a writer, author.
Scriptūra, ae, *f.* (scribo), a writing; a tax paid on public pastures.
Scūtum, i, *n.*, a shield, buckler.
Secēdo, ĕre, cessi, cessum, *intr.* (se + cedo), to go apart, withdraw, retire, secede, remove.
Secerno, ĕre, crēvi, crētum, *tr.* (se + cerno), to sever, separate, set apart; to distinguish.
Secessĭo, ōnis, *f.* (secedo), secession, withdrawal, separation.
Secundum, *prep. with the accus.* (secundus), after, behind; near, next to, along; according to, in accordance with.
Secundus, a, um, *adj.* (sequor), the second; following, next; favorable, prosperous, successful. **Res secundae,** prosperity.
Secūris, is, *f.* (seco), an axe; **secūres,** the axes, *as emblems of authority or dominion.*
Sĕcus, *adv.*, otherwise, differently. *Comp.* **sēcĭus,** otherwise, differently.
Sĕd, *conj.*, but; yet.
Sĕdĕo, ēre, sēdi, sessum, *intr.*, to sit; to remain, stay; to settle, subside.
Sēdes, is, *f.* (sedeo), a seat, abode, habitation, residence.
Seditĭo, ōnis, *f.* (se + eo), sedition, insurrection, civil discord, mutiny.
Seditiōse, *adv.* (seditiosus), seditiously.
Seditiōsus, a, um, *adj.* (seditio), seditious, turbulent, factious.
Sēdo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (sedeo), to allay, assuage, calm, appease, quiet.
Sedūco, ĕre, xi, ctum, *tr.* (se + duco), to lead *or* draw aside.
Sedulĭtas, ātis, *f.* (sedŭlus), assiduity, zeal, diligence.
Sēges, ĕtis, *f.*, a cornfield; a crop; ground, soil, field.
Segne *or* **Segnĭter,** *adv.* (segnis), sluggishly, slothfully, lazily.
Segrĕgo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (se + grex), to separate, remove.
Sejungo, ĕre, nxi, nctum, *tr.* (se + jungo), to separate, disjoin.
Sella, ae, *f.* (sedeo), a seat, chair.
Sĕmel, *num. adv.*, once, once for all.
Sēmen, ĭnis, *n.* (sero), seed; stock, race; origin, cause.
Seminārĭum, i, *n.* (semen), a nursery; seminary.
Seminstĭlo, āre, —, ātum, *tr.* (semi + ustilo), to half burn.
Semper, *adv.*, always, ever.
Sempiternus, a, um, *adj.* (semper), everlasting, eternal.
Sempronĭus, a, um, *adj.*, Sempronian.
Senātor, ōris, *m.* (senex), a senator.
Senatorĭus, a, um, *adj.* (senator), senatorial, of the senate.
Senātus, ūs, *n.* (senex), a senate.
Senectus, ūtis, *f.* (senex), old age.
Sĕnex, is, *adj.*, old, aged. *Subst.*, an old man, an old woman.
Senĭum, i, *n.* (seneo), grief, affliction; peevishness; old age.
Sensus, ūs, *m.* (sentio), perception, feeling, sense, sensation; consciousness.
Sententĭa, ae, *f.* (sentio), opinion, sentiment; purpose, decision, sentence, judgment, vote, question, resolution; purport, sense. *Ex sententia,* to one's mind *or* liking.
Sentina, ae, *f.*, bilge-water; a sink; the mob, rabble, dregs.
Sentĭo, īre, sensi, sensum, *tr.*, to feel, perceive, see, notice, know,

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hear; to think, entertain a sentiment, suppose.

Sepăro, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (se + paro), to separate, distinguish.

Sepĕlio, īre, īvi *or* **ii, ultum,** *tr.*, to bury, inter; to destroy, ruin.

Septem, *num. adj.*, seven.

Septimius, i, *m.*, a Roman gentile name.

Sepulcrum, i, *n.* (sepelio), a grave, tomb, sepulchre.

Sepultūra, ae, *f.* (sepelio), a burial, funeral, sepulture.

Sequester, tris, *m.* (sequor), a depositary, agent, mediator.

Sĕquor, i, cūtus, *dep.*, to follow, pursue, attend; to result; to imitate; to strive for, aim at.

Ser., *for* Servius.

Sergĭus, i, *m.*, a Roman gentile name.

Sermo, ōnis, *m.* (sero), talk, conversation, discourse, speech.

Sermuncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* (sermo), common, idle, *or* petty talk.

Sĕro, *adv.* (serus), late, too late. *Comp.* **serius.**

Serpo, ĕre, psi, ptum, *intr.*, to creep, crawl; to move *or* spread imperceptibly.

Serta, ōrum, *n. pl.* (sero), garlands, wreaths.

Sertorianus, a, um, *adj.* (Sertorius), Sertorian, of Sertorius.

Sĕrus, a, um, *adj.*, late, too late.

Servilis, e, *adj.* (servus), slavish, servile, of slaves.

Servilius, i, *m.*, a Roman gentile name.

Servio, īre, īvi *or* **ii, ītum,** *intr.* (servus), to be a slave, to serve, be subservient, serve for.

Servitium, i, *n.* (servus), slavery, servitude. **Servitia,** slaves.

Servĭtus, ūtis, *f.* (servus), slavery, servitude, subjection.

Servius, i, *m.*, a praenomen.

Servo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.*, to keep, save, preserve, reserve; to watch, guard, observe.

Servus, i, *m.*, a slave, a servant.

Sestertius, i, *m.* (semis + tertius), a sesterce, a silver coin = 2½ asses, worth from 3½ to 4 1-10 cents.

Sestertium, i, *n.* (*contracted from* **sestertiorum,** *gen. plural of* sestertius, **mille** *being understood*), a thousand sesterces.

Sestius, i, *m.*, a Roman gentile name.

Seu, *conj.* *See* **Sive.**

Sevēre, *adv.* (severus), gravely, austerely, severely, rigidly.

Severĭtas, ātis, *f.* (severus), gravity, sternness, austerity, severity, strictness.

Sevērus, a, um, *adj.*, grave, severe, austere, strict, stern, harsh.

Sex., *for* Sextus.

Sexagesĭmus, a, um, *num. adj.* (sexaginta), the sixtieth.

Sexaginta, *num. adj.*, sixty.

Sextilis, is, *m.* (sextus, *sc.* mensis), August, the sixth month of the old Roman year, counting from March.

Sextus, a, um, *num. adj.* (sex), the sixth.

Sextus, i, *m.*, a praenomen.

Si, *conj.*, if; whether.

Sibyllinus, a, um, *adj.* (sibylla), sibylline, of the sibyl.

Sic, *adv.*, so, thus, in this manner, in such a manner.

Sica, ae, *f.*, a dagger, poniard.

Sicārĭus, i, *m.* (sica), an assassin, murderer.

Sicilĭa, ae, *f.*, Sicily.

Siciliensis, e, *adj.* (Sicilia), Sicilian, Sicily. **Siculenses, ium,** *m. pl.*, the Sicilians.

Sicŭlus, a, um, *adj.* (Siculi), Sicilian, of Sicily. **Siculi, ōrum,** *m. pl.*, the Sicilians.

Sicut *or* **Sicuti,** *adv.* (sic + ut), so as, just as, as; as if, just as if.

Sigēum, i, *n.*, a promontory and town in Troas.

Signĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* (signum + fero), bearing the constellations, starry. **Signifer, ĕri,** *m.*, a standard-bearer.

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Significātio, ōnis, *f.* (significo), an intimation, indication; a mark, sign; signification.

Significo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (signum + facio), to give a signal, signify, indicate, intimate, notify; to mean, portend.

Signum, i, *n.*, a mark, sign; a military standard, ensign; a signal, watchword; an image, statue; a seal, signet.

Silānus, i, *m.*, a Roman surname.

Silentium, i, *n.* (sileo), silence.

Sileo, ēre, ui, —, *intr.*, to be silent, keep silence; to disregard.

Silva, ae, *f.*, a wood, forest, woodland, grove.

Silvānus, i, *m.*, a Roman surname.

Silvester, tris, tre, *adj.* (silva), woody; wild; rural.

Similis, e, *adj.*, like, similar.

Similiter, *adv.* (similis), in like manner, similarly.

Simpliciter, *adv.* (simplex), simply, plainly; openly.

Simul, *adv.*, together, at the same time, at once, in company. **Simul ac (atque),** as soon as.

Simulācrum, i, *n.* (similis), an image, likeness, figure, statue.

Simulātio, ōnis, *f.* (simulo), pretence, deceit, simulation.

Simulo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (similis), to feign, pretend, counterfeit, simulate.

Simultas, ātis, *f.* (simul), enmity, animosity, grudge, jealousy.

Sin, *conj.* (si + ne), but if.

Sine, *prep. with ablat.*, without.

Singulāris, e, *adj.* (singuli), single, solitary, singular; unique, remarkable, excellent, matchless.

Singŭli, ae, a, *distr. num. adj.*, one by one, single, one each, every; separate, individual.

Sino, ĕre, sīvi, sītum, *tr.*, to let, permit, allow, suffer.

Sinope, es, *f.*, a town in Paphlagonia on the Euxine.

Sinus, ūs, *m.*, the bosom, lap; the heart, midst, inmost part; a bay, gulf; a fold.

Sis, *for* si vis, *from* **volo.**

Sitis, is, *f.*, thirst, dryness.

Situs, a, um, (*part. from* **sino**), situated, placed, lying, set. **Situs esse,** to be placed, rest with, depend upon.

Sive *or* **Seu,** *conj.*, or, or if. **Sive — sive** *or* **seu — seu,** whether — or, whether — or whether.

Smyrnaei, ōrum, *m. pl.*, the inhabitants of Smyrna.

Sōbrius, a, um, *adj.* (se + ebrius), sober, temperate, continent; sensible.

Socer, ĕri, *m.*, a father-in-law.

Sociĕtas, ātis, *f.* (socius), fellowship, society, union; a league, alliance, community, participation.

Sōcius, a, um, *adj.*, sharing in, partaking, united. **Socius, i,** *m.*, a companion, associate, partner, sharer; an ally, confederate.

Sodālis, is, *m. and f.*, a companion, comrade, mate, crony.

Sol, sōlis, *m.*, the sun.

Solātium, i, *n.* (solor), consolation, comfort, solace.

Sŏlĕo, ēre, solĭtus, *half dep.*, to be wont, usual, *or* customary; to be accustomed.

Solitūdo, ĭnis, *f.* (solus), a desert, wilderness; solitude, loneliness.

Sollemnis, e, *adj.* (solus + annus), stated, appointed; festive, solemn; wonted, common, usual, customary. **Sollemne, is,** *n.*, a religious *or* solemn rite, ceremony, feast, sacrifice; a festival, solemnity.

Sollicitātio, ōnis, *f.* (sollicito), an incitement, instigation.

Sollicito, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.*, to stir up, rouse, excite, disturb, molest; to incite, instigate, tempt, provoke.

Sollicitūdo, ĭnis, *f.* (sollicitus), care, anxiety, solicitude.

Sollicĭtus, a, um, *adj.*, uneasy, anxious, troubled, solicitous.

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Sŏlum, i, *n.*, the bottom, base, foundation; ground, soil, land, earth.

Sōlum, *adv.* (solus), only, alone, merely. *Non solum — sed etiam,* not only — but also.

Sōlus, a, um, *gen.* **solīus,** *adj.*, alone, only, single, sole; solitary, lonely.

Solūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* (solvo), a loosening: payment.

Solūtus, a, um, *adj.* (*and part. from* **solvo**), loose, lax, free, unrestrained, unbridled, dissolute.

Solvo, ĕre, solvi, solūtum, *tr.*, to loose, loosen, untie, unbind; to set sail, put to sea; to pay; to unfold, explain, solve; to free, release, acquit; to suffer, atŏne for.

Somnus, i, *m.*, sleep, slumber.

Sŏno, āre, ui, ĭtum, *tr. and intr.*, to sound, utter, speak, pronounce.

Sŏnus, i, *m.* (sono), a noise, sound, tone, note.

Sordes, is, *f.* (sordeo), dirt, filth, nastiness; a mourning garment; meanness, baseness; niggardliness, sordidness.

Sordĭdus, a, um, *adj.* (sordes), filthy, foul, dirty; low, base, mean: sordid, niggardly.

Sŏror, ōris, *f.*, a sister.

Sors, tis, *f.* (sero), a lot: a casting *or* drawing of lots; fate, destiny, chance, fortune.

Sortĭor, īri, ītus, *dep.* (sors), to cast *or* draw lots, appoint, assign, receive, *or* obtain by lot.

Sortītĭo, ōnis, *f.* (sortior), a casting *or* drawing of lots.

Sp., *for* Spurĭus.

Spargo, ĕre, si, sum, *tr.*, to strew, scatter, sprinkle; to spread, extend.

Spartăcus, i, *m*, Spartacus.

Spatĭum, i, *n.*, a space, distance, interval: a path, course; time.

Spĕcĭes, ēi, *f.* (specio), the outward appearance, outside, exterior; form, figure, look, show, seeming, semblance, pretence, pretext, color.

Spectacŭlum, i, *n.* (specto), a sight, show, spectacle; a public show.

Spectātus, a, um, *adj.* (*and part. from* **specto**), tried, tested, proved; worthy, esteemed, excellent.

Specto, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (speclo), to look at, behold; to see, observe, watch, regard; to try, test, examine.

Specŭla, ae, *f.* (specio), a lookout, watch-tower. *In speculis esse.* to be on the watch.

Speculātor, ōris, *m.* (speculor), a scout, spy; an investigator.

Specŭlor, āri, ātus, *dep.* (specula), to spy out, watch, observe, examine, explore.

Spēro, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.*, to hope, trust; to expect.

Spes, ēi, *f.*, hope, expectation.

Spīrĭtus, ūs, *m.* (spiro), a breathing; breath; breeze; spirit, haughtiness; mind.

Spīro, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr. and intr.*, to breathe.

Splendĭdus, a, um, *adj.* (splendeo), bright, shining, brilliant, splendid; illustrious, distinguished.

Splendor, ōris, *m.* (splendeo), brightness, splendor; lustre, honor, dignity.

Spŏlĭo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (spolium), to strip, rob, plunder, pillage: to deprive, despoil.

Spolĭum, i, *n.*, the arms *or* armor stripped from an enemy; booty, plunder, spoil.

Sponte, *ablat.*, of one's free will, own accord, freely, willingly, voluntarily.

Spurĭus, i, *m.*, a praenomen.

Squālĕo, ēre, ui, —, *intr.*, to be stiff *or* rough; to be filthy, squalid, neglected; to mourn in soiled garments.

Squālor, ōris, *m.* (squaleo), filthiness, squalor; soiled garments, *as a sign of mourning.*

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Stabĭlĭo, īre, īvi, ītum, *tr.* (stabilis), to fix, stay, establish, make firm.

Stabĭlis, e, *adj.* (sto), firm, steadfast, stable, unwavering.

Stabilĭtas, ātis, *f.* (stabilis), steadfastness, firmness, stability.

Statilĭus, i, *m.*, a Roman name.

Stătim, *adv.* (sto), forthwith, immediately, instantly, at once.

Stător, ōris, *m.* (sisto), a stayer, supporter.

Stătŭa, ae, *f.* (statuo), an image, statue.

Stătŭo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, *tr.* (sto), to set up, raise, build, erect; to put, place, station, establish; to conclude, determine, resolve, decide; to appoint, assign.

Stătus, a, um, *adj.* (*and part. from* **sisto**), set, fixed, appointed, stated.

Stătus, ūs, *m.* (sto), standing, position, posture; condition, state, situation; station, rank.

Sterno, ĕre, strāvi, strātum, *tr.*, to spread out, stretch out, extend; to strew, cover, cover over; to throw down, overthrow, prostrate.

Stimŭlus, i, *m.*, a goad; spur, incentive, stimulus.

Stipendĭum, i, *n.* (stips + pendo), a tax, impost, tribute; the pay of soldiers; military service; a campaign. *Stipendia merere,* to perform military service.

Stipo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.*, to crowd *or* press together, stow away; to press, pack, cram; to encompass, surround, attend, accompany.

Stirps, is, *f.*, a root, stem, stalk; source, origin; stock, family, race, lineage.

Sto, āre, stĕti, stātum, *intr.*, to stand; to endure, remain, continue.

Strātus, a, um. *See* **Sterno.**

Strepĭtus, ūs, *m.* (strepo), a clashing, rustling; a clamor, din, uproar, shouting, noise.

Stŭdĕo, ēre, ui, —, *tr. and intr.*, to be eager, zealous, apply one's self, be devoted to; to favor, desire, aim at, strive after, pursue.

Studiōse, *adv.* (studiosus), eagerly, zealously, carefully, studiously.

Studiōsus, a, um, *adj.* (studium), eager, zealous, fond *or* studious of; attached *or* devoted to.

Stŭdĭum, i, *n.* (studeo), zeal, ardor, eagerness, fondness, inclination, desire, endeavor; devotion, favor, good-will; a pursuit, study.

Stultĭtĭa, ae, *f.* (stultus), folly, foolishness, silliness.

Stultus, a, um, *adj.*, foolish, silly.

Stŭprum, i, *n.*, defilement, disgrace; debauchery, lewdness, unchastity.

Suādĕo, ēre, si, sum, *tr. and intr.*, to advise, persuade, exhort.

Suāsor, ōris, *m.* (suadeo), an adviser, persuader, counsellor.

Sub, *prep. with the accus. or ablat.*, under; towards; near, by, during.

Sŭbĕo, īre, īvi *or* **ii, ĭtum,** *tr. and intr.* (sub + eo), to come *or* go under; to come up to, advance, proceed; to follow, succeed; to occur, suggest itself; to undergo, endure, suffer.

Subĭgo, ĕre, ēgi, actum, *tr.* (sub + ago), to put down, overcome, subdue, subjugate, reduce; to impel, incite; to force, compel, constrain.

Subĭto, *adv.* (subitus), suddenly, unexpectedly.

Subĭtus, a, um, *adj.* (subeo), sudden, unexpected.

Subjector, ōris, *m.* (subjicio), a forger, substitutor.

Subjĭcio, ĕre, jēci, jectum, *tr.* (sub + jacio), to place *or* bring under; to forge, counterfeit; to subject; to submit, propose, append.

Sublātus, a, um, *part. from* **Tollo.**

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Sublĕvo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (sub + levo), to lift up, raise up, support; to assist, aid, sustain; to lighten, alleviate, relieve, lessen.

Subministro, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (sub + ministro), to furnish, supply, afford, give.

Sŭbŏles, is, *f.* (sub + olesco), a sprout, shoot; offspring, posterity.

Suborno, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (sub + orno), to fit out, furnish, equip, provide; to instigate, suborn, incite.

Subsellium, i, *n.* (sub + sella), a bench, seat.

Subsĕquor, i, secūtus, *dep.* (sub + sequor), to follow closely after; to follow, succeed, ensue.

Subsidium, i, *n.* (subsideo), a reserve, reinforcement; support, aid, assistance, protection.

Subsīdo, ĕre, sēdi, sessum, *tr. and intr.* (sub + sido), to sit down, crouch down; to sink, settle, subside; to remain, abide, stay; to lie in wait, lie in ambush, waylay.

Subsortior, īri, ītus, *dep.* (sub + sortior), to choose by lot as a substitute.

Substructio, ōnis, *f.* (substruo), a foundation, substructure.

Subsum, esse, —, —, *irr. intr.* (sub + sum), to be under, among, *or* behind; to be near *or* at hand.

Subterfŭgio, ĕre, fūgi, —, *tr. and intr.* (subter + fugio), to escape, avoid, shun.

Succēdo, ĕre, cessi, cessum, *tr. and intr.* (sub + cedo), to mount, ascend; to approach, advance, march up; to follow, succeed.

Succensĕo, ēre, sui, sum, *intr.* (succendo), to be angry, enraged, irritated.

Succumbo, ĕre, cubui, cubĭtum, *intr.* (sub + cumbo), to yield, succumb, submit, surrender, be overcome.

Succurro, ĕre, curri, cursum, *intr.* (sub + curro), to run *or* hasten to; to help, aid, assist, succor, relieve; to occur.

Sŭessa, ae, *f.*, a town in Latium.

Sufffĕro, ferre, sustŭli, sublātum, *tr.* (sub + fero), to bear, support; to suffer, endure.

Suffragātio, ōnis, *f.* (suffrāgor), a voting for; favor, support, recommendation; suffrage.

Suffragātor, ōris, *m.* (suffrāgor), a voter for another, supporter, favorer, partisan.

Suffrāgium, i, *n.*, a voting-tablet, ballot, vote; suffrage.

Sui, sibi, se, *intens. pers. pron.*, of himself, herself, itself; of themselves.

Sulla, ae, *m.*, a Roman surname.

Sulpicius, i, *m.*, a Roman gentile name.

Sum, esse, fui, —, *irr. intr.*, to be, exist, live, stay, continue.

Summa, ae, *f.* (summus), the main thing, main point, summit, pre-eminence; the amount, sum, the whole; authority, supreme power, chief command, management.

Summum, *adv.* (summus), at most, at the farthest.

Summus, a, um, *adj.* (*super. of* **superus**), highest, very high, topmost, uppermost; the last; the greatest, supreme; most eminent, illustrious, distinguished.

Sūmo, ĕre, sumpsi, sumptum, *tr.*, to take, receive, assume, maintain; to undertake; to consume, expend.

Sumptuōse, *adv.* (sumptuosus), expensively, sumptuously.

Sumptus, ūs, *m.* (sumo), expense, cost, charge.

Sŭper, *prep. with accus. or ablat.*, above, over, beyond.

Superbe, *adv.* (superbus), haughtily, proudly.

Superbus, a, um, *adj.* (super), proud, haughty, arrogant.

Superĭor, us, *adj.* (*comp. of* **su-**

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pĕrus), upper, higher, superior; preceding, former, past, previous; more eminent *or* illustrious.

Supĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr. and intr.* (super), to surmount, surpass, exceed, excel; to overcome, conquer, subdue; to remain over, abound.

Supersum, esse, fui, —, *irr. intr.* (super + sum), to be left, remain; to exist still, survive.

Supĕrus, a, um, *adj.* (super), above, upper, higher. *Comp.* **superior,** *sup.* **suprēmus,** *or* **summus.**

Suppedĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr. and intr.* (suppeto), to be at hand *or* in store; to have in abundance, abound in; to furnish, afford, supply.

Suppĕto, ĕre, īvi *or* **ii, ītum,** *tr.* (sub + peto), to be at hand *or* in store, to be present; to suffice, be sufficient.

Supplex, ĭcis, *adj.* (sub + plico), suppliant, submissive, humble. *Subst.*, a suppliant, supplicant.

Supplicātio, ōnis, *f.* (supplico), a public prayer *or* supplication; a thanksgiving.

Supplicium, i, *n.* (supplex), a public prayer, supplication; punishment; distress.

Supplĭco, āre, āvi, ātum, *intr.* (supplex), to kneel down; to pray, beseech, implore, supplicate; to worship.

Suppōno, ĕre, osui, ositum, *tr.* (sub + pono), to put *or* place under; to substitute; to falsify, forge, counterfeit; to annex, subjoin.

Sŭprā, *adv.* (superus), above, before, previously; beyond, over, more than.

Suprēmus, a, um, *adj.* (*sup.* of **superus**), highest, loftiest; last, latest, extreme, final; the greatest, most exalted, supreme.

Surgo, ĕre, surrexi, surrectum, *intr.* (sub + rego), to rise, arise, stand up; to spring up.

Surrĭpio, ĕre, ipui, eptum, *tr.* (sub + rapio), to snatch *or* take away secretly; to steal.

Suscĭpio, ĕre, cēpi, ceptum, *tr.* (sub + capio), to take, receive; to undertake, assume, incur; to undergo, submit to, suffer.

Suspectus, a, um, *adj.* (*and part. from* **suspicio**), mistrusted, suspected, suspicious, exciting suspicion.

Suspĭcio, ĕre, pexi, pectum, *tr.* (sub + specio), to look up *or* upward; to look up to, admire, regard, esteem; to mistrust, suspect.

Suspĭcio, ōnis, *f.* (suspicio), mistrust, distrust, suspicion.

Suspiciōse, *adv.* (suspiciosus), suspiciously.

Suspĭcor, āri, ātus, *dep.* (suspicio), to mistrust, suspect, apprehend, surmise, suppose.

Sustento, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (sustineo), to hold up, uphold, support, sustain, maintain, preserve; to hold out, endure; to defer, delay.

Sustĭnĕo, ēre, ui, tentum, *tr.* (sub + teneo), to uphold, bear up, support, maintain, sustain; to check, restrain, hold back; to undergo, endure, withstand; to defer, delay.

Sustŭli. *See* **Suffĕro** *or* **Tollo.**

Sŭus, a, um, *poss. adj. pron.* (sui), his, her, its, their; his own, etc.; hers, theirs.

Symphoniăcus, a, um, *adj.* (συμφωνιακός), of *or* belonging to concerts *or* music. *Symphon. pueri,* singing boys, choristers.

Syracūsae, ārum, *f. pl.,* Syracuse.

Syrĭa, ae, *f.,* Syria.

T.

T., *for* Titus.

Tabella, ae, *f. dim.* (tabula), a tablet, writing-tablet; a letter.

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Taberna, æ, *f.*, a shop, stall, inn, tavern, booth, shed.

Tabesco, ĕre, ui, —, *intr.* (tabeo), to melt away; to waste, dwindle away; to decay, languish, decline, fade.

Tabŭla, æ, *f.*, a board, plank; a tablet, writing-tablet; a picture, painting. **Tabulae,** writings, records, accounts; *tabulae novae,* new accounts, an abolition of debts.

Tabularĭum, i, *n.* (tabula), a record-office, the archives.

Tăcĕo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, *intr.*, to be silent, keep secret.

Tacĭte, *adv.* (tacitus), silently, in silence; secretly, in secret.

Taciturnĭtas, ātis, *f.* (taciturnus), silence, taciturnity.

Tacĭtus, a, um, *adj.* (taceo), silent, still, mute; unobserved.

Taedet, ēre, duit *or* **taesum est,** *impers.*, it disgusts, wearies. **Taedet me** = I am weary of, disgusted with.

Taeter, tra, trum, *adj.*, foul, loathsome, offensive, hideous.

Talāris, e, *adj.* (talus), relating to the ankles; reaching to the ankles.

Tālis, e, *adj.*, such, of such a kind, sort, *or* quality, such-like.

Tam, *adv.*, so, so much, so very.

Tămen, *conj.*, notwithstanding, for all that, yet, still, however.

Tametsi, *conj.* (tamen + etsi), though, although, however.

Tamquam, *adv.* (tam + quam), as if, as, just as, as it were, so to speak.

Tandem, *adv.* (tam + dem), at length, at last, finally; pray, then.

Tango, ĕre, tĕtĭgi, tactum, *tr.*, to touch; to reach, arrive at; to move, affect; to touch upon, mention.

Tantum, *adv.* (tantus), only, alone, merely; so, so much, so long, so greatly, to such a degree.

Tantummŏdo, *adv.* (tantum + modo), only, alone, merely.

Tantus, a, um, *adj.*, so great, so much, so many, such. **Tanto, quanto** = the — the.

Tarde, *adv.* (tardus), slowly, tardily.

Tardĭtas, ātis, *f.* (tardus), slowness, tardiness, dullness.

Tardo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr. and intr.* (tardus), to hinder, delay, retard, impede; to tarry, linger.

Tarentini, ōrum, *m. pl.* (Tarentum), the Tarentines.

Tarrăco, ōnis, *f.*, a town in Spain.

Taurus, i, *m.*, a mountain range in Lycia.

Tectum, i, *n.* (tego), a roof, house, dwelling, abode, shelter.

Tectus, a, um, *adj.* (*and part. from* **tego**), hidden, concealed; reserved, cautious, guarded.

Tĕgo, ĕre, texi, tectum, *tr.*, to cover, hide, conceal, disguise; to defend, protect, shelter.

Tellus, ūris, *f.*, the earth; Earth.

Tēlum, i, *n.*, a missile, dart, spear, javelin, weapon.

Temerārius, a, um, *adj.* (temere), rash, heedless, thoughtless, imprudent.

Tĕmĕre, *adv.*, by chance, at random, without reason; casually, rashly, thoughtlessly.

Temerĭtas, ātis, *f.* (temere), rashness, temerity, foolhardiness.

Temperantĭa, æ, *f.* (temperans), moderation, temperance.

Tempĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr. and intr.* (tempus), to temper, mix; to mitigate, regulate, moderate, restrain; to be moderate.

Tempestas, ātis, *f.* (tempus), time, occasion, period; a storm, tempest; a commotion, disturbance.

Tempestīvus, a, um, *adj.* (tempestas), seasonable, opportune, timely.

Templum, i, *n.*, a temple.

Tempto, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (tendo), to attack, assail; make an attempt upon; to try, examine,

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prove, put to the test; to attempt, essay; to urge, incite; to tempt, sound.

Tempus, ŏris, *n.*, time; an occasion, season, opportunity.

Tendo, ĕre, tĕtendi, tensum *or* **tentum,** *tr. and intr.*, to stretch out, spread out, extend; to go, march, direct one's course; to exert one's self, contend, endeavor, strive, aim at, tend.

Tenĕbrae, ārum, *f. pl.*, darkness.

Tenĕdos (us), i, *f.*, Tenedos.

Tĕnĕo, ēre, ui, tum, *tr.*, to hold, keep, possess, occupy; to detain, delay, restrain, abstain; to guard, defend, maintain; to reach, attain; to hold out, last, endure; to grasp, comprehend.

Tĕner, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.*, tender, delicate, soft.

Tĕnŭis, e, *adj.*, thin, fine, slender, narrow; trifling, insignificant; poor, mean, low; nice, exact.

Tĕnus, *prep. with gen. or ablat.*, as far as, up *or* down to.

Ter, *num. adv.*, three times, thrice.

Tergiversātio, ōnis, *f.* (tergiversor), a shift, subterfuge, tergiversation.

Tergum, i, *n.*, the back. *A tergo,* behind, in the rear.

Termĭno, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (terminus), to set bounds to, bound, limit; to fix, define, determine; to end, terminate.

Termĭnus, i, *m.*, a boundary, limit, bound; end, term.

Terra, ae, *f.*, the earth, land, country. *Orbis terrarum,* the earth.

Terrĕo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, *tr.*, to terrify, alarm, affright, frighten.

Terror, ōris, *m.* (terreo), terror, alarm, affright, dread, dismay.

Tertĭo, *adv.* (tertius), for the third time; thirdly.

Tertĭus, a, um, *num. adj.* (ter), the third, third.

Testamentum, i, *n.* (testor), a testament, last will.

Testificātio, ōnis, *f.* (testificor), evidence, attestation, witness.

Testimōnĭum, i, *n.* (testor), witness, evidence, testimony.

Testis, is, *m. and f.*, a witness.

Testor, ari, ātus, *dep.* (testis), to testify, witness, attest, prove, declare; to call to witness, appeal to.

Tetĭgi. *See* **Tango.**

Tetrarches, ae, *m.*, a tetrarch.

Tetrārchia, ae, *f.*, a tetrarchy.

Teutŏni, ōrum, *m. pl.*, the Teutons, a people of Germany.

Theātrum, i, *n.* (θέατρον), a theatre.

Themistŏcles, i *and* **is,** *m.*, Themistocles.

Theophănes, is, *m.*, Theophanes.

Ti. *or* **Tib.,** *for* Tiberius.

Tiberīnus, a, um, *adj.* (Tiberis), Tiberine, of the Tiber.

Tibĕris, is, *m.*, the Tiber.

Tigrānes, is, *m.*, Tigranes.

Tĭmĕo, ēre, ui, —, *tr. and intr.*, to fear, be afraid, dread; to fear for, be fearful for.

Timidĭtas, ātis, *f.* (timidus), fearfulness, cowardice, timidity.

Timide, *adv.* (timidus), fearfully, timidly.

Timĭdus, a, um, *adj.* (timeo), timid, fearful, afraid.

Tĭmor, ōris, *m.* (timeo), fear, dread, apprehension, alarm.

Titus, *m.*, a praenomen.

Tŏga, ae, *f.* (tego), the outer garment of the Romans, long, broad, and flowing, and consisting of a single piece of stuff; the toga.

Togātus, a, um, *adj.* (toga), wearing the toga. **Togātus, i,** *m.*, a Roman citizen.

Tolerābĭlis, e, *adj.* (tolero), supportable, tolerable.

Tŏlĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.*, to bear, endure, tolerate; to maintain, support, sustain.

Tollo, ĕre, sustŭli, sublātum, *tr.*, to lift up, raise, elevate; to take away, remove, kill, destroy.

Tolumnĭus, i, *m.*, king of Veii.

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Tongilĭus, i, *m.*, Tongilius.

Tormentum, i, *n.* (torqueo), a hurling-engine; a missile; a rack; torture, torment.

Torquātus, i, *m.*, a Roman surname.

Tortor, ōris, *m.* (torqueo), a torturer, tormenter, executioner.

Tot, *indecl. adj.*, so many.

Totĭes, *adv.* (tot), so often.

Tōtus, a, um, *gen.* **totĭus,** *adj.*, all, the whole, total, entire.

Tracto, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (traho), to touch, handle, manage, wield; to exercise, transact; to treat, discuss.

Trādo, ĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum, *tr.* (trans + do), to give over, consign, deliver; to give up, surrender; to betray; to intrust, commit, transmit, hand down: to leave.

Tragoedĭa, ae, *f.* (τραγῳδία), a tragedy; commotion, disturbance.

Trăho, ĕre, xi, ctum, *tr.*, to draw, drag, haul; to draw together, contract; to carry off, plunder; to draw off, divert; to derive, deduce; to put off, protract, delay.

Tranquillĭtas, ātis, *f.* (tranquillus), quietness, stillness, tranquillity.

Tranquillus, a, um, *adj.*, tranquil, still, calm, quiet, peaceful.

Trans, *prep. with the accus.*, across, over, beyond.

Transalpīnus, a, um, *adj.* (trans + Alpes), transalpine.

Transcendo, ĕre, di, sum, *tr. and intr.* (trans + scando), to climb over, overstep, surmount: to pass over, exceed, surpass, transcend, transgress.

Transfĕro, ferre, tŭli, lātum, *tr.* (trans + fero), to carry *or* bring over, convey, transport, transfer; to put off, postpone, defer; to translate.

Transĭgo, ĕre, ēgi, actum, *tr.* (trans + ago), to drive through, stab, pierce; to finish, conclude, complete; to transact, settle, adjust: to pass, spend, lead.

Transmarīnus, a, um, *adj.* (trans + marinus), transmarine, foreign.

Transmissĭo, ōnis, *f.* (transmitto), a passage.

Transmitto, ĕre, mīsi, missum, *tr.* (trans + mitto), to send, carry, *or* convey across, to transmit, transfer; to cross *or* pass over, traverse.

Tremellĭus, i, *m.*, Tremellius.

Trepidātĭo, ōnis, *f.* (trepido), consternation, trepidation, alarm; bustle, confusion.

Trēs, tría, *num. adj.*, three.

Tribūnal, ālis, *n.* (tribunus), a tribunal, judgment-seat.

Tribunātus, ūs, *m.* (tribunus), the tribuneship.

Tribunicĭus, a, um, *adj.* (tribunus), tribunitial, of the tribunes.

Tribūnus, i, *m.* (tribus), a tribune; *properly*, the representative of a tribe. **Tribuni plebis,** tribunes of the plebeians, who defended the rights and interests of the plebeians against the patricians. **Tribuni militares** *or* **militum,** military tribunes, officers of the army, six to each legion. **Tribuni aerarii,** tribunes of the treasury or paymasters, who assisted the quaestors.

Tribŭo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, *tr.*, to give, assign, impart, allot, bestow, attribute; to grant, concede, allow.

Trĭbus, ūs, *f.*, a tribe, a division of the Roman people. There were in all thirty-five tribes.

Tricĭes, *num. adv.* (triginta), thirty times.

Trīdŭum, i, *n.* (tres + dies), three days.

Triennĭum, i, *n.* (tres + annus), three years.

Triginta, *num. adj.*, thirty.

Tristis, e, *adj.*, sorrowful, sad, mournful, dismal; glum, gloomy, stern, harsh, sullen.

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Tritus, a, um, *adj.* (*and part. from* **tero**), oft-trodden; beaten, frequented, common, familiar, trite.

Triumpho, āre, āvi, ātum, *intr.* (triumphus), to triumph, to hold *or* celebrate a triumph.

Triumphus, i, *m.*, a triumph, triumphal procession; the triumphal entrance of a general into Rome after having obtained an important victory.

Tropaeum, i, *n.* (τρόπαιον), a trophy; a victory; a memorial, token.

Trucidātĭo, ōnis, *f.* (trucido), massacre, butchery.

Trucido, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.*, to butcher, slaughter, massacre, kill.

Tū, tui, *pers. pron.*, thou, you. **Tute**, you yourself.

Tūba, ae, *f.*, a trumpet.

Tubĕro, ōnis, *m.*, a Roman surname.

Tuĕor, ēri, tuĭtus *and* tūtus, *dep.*, to look upon, behold, view, watch, regard, consider; to maintain, guard, protect, defend.

Tullĭus, i, *m.*, a Roman gentile name.

Tullus, i, *m.*, a praenomen.

Tum, *adv. and conj.*, then, at that time; next, besides. **Tum — tum** *or* **cum — tum**, both — and, not only — but also. **Cum — tum maxime**, both — and particularly, not only — but especially.

Tumultus, ūs, *m.* (tumeo), an uproar, commotion, disturbance, tumult; insurrection, sedition, rebellion.

Tumŭlus, i, *m.* (tumeo), a mound, hillock; a barrow, tumulus.

Tunc, *adv.*, then, at that time.

Tunĭca, ae, *f.*, an under garment worn by both sexes, a tunic.

Turba, ae, *f.*, an uproar, commotion, disturbance, tumult; a crowd, multitude, throng.

Turbulentus, a, um, *adj.* (turba), restless, boisterous, stormy; turbulent, factious, seditious.

Turma, ae, *f.*, a troop *or* squadron of thirty horsemen.

Turpis, e, *adj.*, ugly, unsightly, foul; shameful, disgraceful, base, infamous.

Turpĭter, *adv.* (turpis), basely, shamefully, disgracefully.

Turpitūdo, ĭnis, *f.* (turpis), foulness, deformity; baseness, shamefulness, disgrace, infamy, turpitude.

Tūto, *adv.* (tutus), safely, securely, in security, in safety.

Tūtor, āri, ātus, *dep.* (tueor), to watch, guard, keep, defend, protect, ward off, avert.

Tūtus, a, um, *adj.* (tueor), safe, secure, sure; watchful, cautious.

Tŭus, a, um, *poss. adj. pron.* (tu), thy, thine, thine own; your, yours, your own.

Tyrannus, i, *m.* (τύραννος), a ruler; a tyrant, despot.

U.

Über, ĕris, *n.*, an udder, teat.

Über, ĕris, *adj.*, rich, productive, fruitful, fertile.

Ubertas, ātis, *f.* (uber), fertility, fruitfulness, productiveness.

Ŭbi, *adv.*, where; wherever; when, whenever, as soon as. **Ubi gentium**, where in the world.

Ubinam, *adv.* (ubi + nam), where.

Ubique, *adv.* (ubi + que), everywhere, wherever, wheresoever.

Ulciscor, i, ultus, *dep.*, to avenge, revenge, punish.

Ullus, a, um, *gen.* **ullĭus**, *adj.*, any, any one.

Ultĭmus, a, um, *adj.* (*sup. of* **ulterĭor**), the farthest, most distant, most remote, the uttermost, extreme, last, latest, final.

Ultor, ōris, *m.* (ulciscor), a punisher, avenger, revenger.

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Ultrā, *prep. with the accus.*, beyond, on the farther side of, over.

Ultrō, *adv.*, of one's own accord, voluntarily, unasked, without provocation; besides, moreover.

Umbrēnus, i, *m.*, Umbrenus.

Umquam, *adv.*, ever, at any time.

Ūnā, *adv.* (unus), together, along with, in company, at once, at the same time.

Uncus, i, *m.*, a hook, barb.

Unde, *adv.*, whence, from which, from whom, by whom; why.

Undecĭmus, a, um, *num. adj.* (undecim), the eleventh.

Undequinquagesĭmus, a, um, *num. adj.* (undequinquaginta), the forty-ninth.

Undĭque, *adv.* (unde + que), from all sides, parts, *or* quarters, on all sides, everywhere.

Unguentum, i, *n.* (unguo), ointment, unguent, perfume.

Unĭce, *adv.* (unicus), alone, singularly, in an extraordinary degree.

Unĭcus, a, um, *adj.* (unus), only, sole, single; unique.

Universus, a, um, *adj.* (unus + verto), all together, all taken collectively, universal, collective, whole, entire.

Ūnus, a, um, *gen.* **unius,** *num. adj.*, one, alone, only, sole, single, uniform.

Urbānus, a, um, *adj.* (urbs), of the city, polished, refined, elegant, urbane.

Urbs, urbis, *f.*, a city; the city, *i. e.* Rome.

Urgĕo *or* **Urguĕo, ēre, ursi,** —, *tr.*, to press, drive, impel, urge; to press upon, bear hard *or* close upon; to beset, weigh down, burden, oppress; to push forward, urge on.

Usitātus, a, um, *adj.* (usĭtor), usual, wonted, customary, common, ordinary, accustomed.

Usquam, *adv.*, anywhere.

Usque, *adv.*, as far as, all the way, even, until, continuously, incessantly. **Usque eo,** to such a degree.

Ustor, ōris, *m.* (uro), a burner, a corpse-burner.

Usūra, ae, *f.* (utor), use, enjoyment; interest, usury.

Usurpo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (usu + rapio), to use, employ, practise, exercise; to acquire, obtain; to name, call; to speak of, talk of.

Ūsus, ūs, *m.* (utor), use, application; service, benefit, utility; practice, exercise, experience, usage, custom; intercourse, familiarity, intimacy; occasion, need, necessity.

Ŭt *or* **Ūti,** *conj.*, that, in order that, so that; even if, although; that not.

Ŭt *or* **Ūti,** *adv.*, in what manner, how; as; when, as soon as.

Uter, tra, trum, *gen.* **utrius,** *adj.*, which of the two, which.

Uterque, trăque, trumque, *gen.* **utriusque,** *adj.* (uter + que), both, each.

Utĭca, ae, *f.*, a city in Africa.

Utĭlis, e, *adj.* (utor), useful, serviceable, profitable.

Utilĭtas, ātis, *f.* (utilis), use, usefulness, utility; profit, advantage.

Utĭnam, *adv.* (uti + nam), O that! would that! I wish that!

Ūtor, i, ūsus, *dep.*, to use, make use of, enjoy, avail one's self of, employ, practise, exercise; to manage, treat.

Utrum, *conj.* (uter), whether, *in indirect questions. In direct questions it is not translated.* **Utrum — an (ne),** whether — or.

Uxor, ōris, *f.*, a wife.

V.

Vacillo, āre, āvi, ātum, *intr.*, to stagger, reel, totter, waver, vacillate.

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Văco, āre, āvi, ātum, *intr.*, to be empty, void, vacant, to be void of, free from, without; to want, lack; to be idle, have leisure. **Vacat,** there is leisure.

Vacuefăcio, ĕre, fēci, factum, *tr.* (vacuus + facio), to make empty; to empty, clear, free.

Vacŭus, a, um, *adj.* (vaco), empty, void, clear, free from, devoid of; at leisure, unoccupied, idle.

Vadimōnĭum, i, *n.* (vas), bail, security, recognizance.

Vagīna, ae, *f.*, a scabbard, sheath.

Vāgor, āri, ātus, *dep.* (vagus), to stroll about, ramble, wander, roam, rove, range, stray.

Văgus, a, um, *adj.*, wandering, roaming, rambling; uncertain, vague.

Valde, *adv.* (valide, *from* validus), strongly, intensely, exceedingly.

Vălens, tis, *adj.* (*and part. from* **valeo**), strong, stout, vigorous, healthy, robust, powerful, able-bodied.

Vălĕo, ēre, ui, —, *intr.*, to be strong *or* vigorous; to be well *or* in good health; to have power, be powerful, influential, *or* effective; to prevail; to be worth.

Valerĭus, i, *m.*, a Roman gentile name.

Valetūdo, ĭnis, *f.* (valeo), health, state of health; ill health, sickness, infirmity.

Vallo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (vallum), to intrench; to fortify, protect, defend.

Varietas, ātis, *f.* (varius), difference, diversity, variety; changeableness.

Vărĭo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr. and intr.* (varius), to diversify, variegate; to alter, change, vary; to divide; to be various, different.

Vărĭus, a, um, *adj.*, diverse, changeful, various, changeable, different; variable, fickle, wavering.

Varĭus, i, *m.*, a Roman gentile name.

Vārus, i, *m.*, a Roman surname.

Vastātĭo, ōnis, *f.* (vasto), a laying waste, ravaging, devastation.

Vastĭtas, ātis, *f.* (vastus), a waste, desert; desolation, devastation.

Vasto, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (vastus), to lay waste, desolate, devastate, ravage.

Vātes, is, *m. and f.*, a soothsayer, prophet, foreteller; a poet.

Vĕ, *enclitic conj.*, or.

Vectīgal, ālis, *n.* (veho), a toll, tax, impost, tribute; revenue.

Vectīgālis, e, *adj.* (veho), tributary.

Vehĕmens, tis, *adj.*, vehement, impetuous, ardent, forcible, powerful.

Vehementer, *adv.* (vehemens), vehemently, impetuously, ardently, violently; strongly, greatly, forcibly, exceedingly, extremely.

Vehĭcŭlum, i, *n.* (veho), a carriage, vehicle, conveyance.

Veho, ĕre, vexi, vectum, *tr.*, to bear, carry, convey; *to* ride, sail.

Veientes, um, *m. pl.*, the Veientes.

Vĕl, *conj.*, or, even; **vel — vel,** either — or.

Vĕlĭa, ae, *f.*, a town in Lucania.

Vēlum, i, *n.* (veho), a sail; a curtain, veil, awning.

Vēna, ae, *f.*, a vein, artery.

Vendo, ĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum, *tr.* (venum + do), to sell.

Venefĭcus, i, *m.* (venenum + facio), a poisoner; sorcerer.

Venēnum, i, *n.*, a drug, medicine; poison; a charm.

Vĕnĕo, īre, īvi *or* **ii, ĭtum,** *intr.* (venum + eo), to be sold.

Venĕror, āri, ātus, *dep.*, to worship, adore, revere, venerate; *to* implore.

Vĕnĭa, ae, *f.*, indulgence, leave, favor; pardon, forgiveness.

Vĕnĭo, īre, vēni, ventum, *intr.*, to come, arrive. **Usu venire,** to

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happen, occur. **Ventum est**, he (she, it, they) came.

Ventus, i, *m.*, the wind.

Vēr, vēris, *n.*, the spring.

Verber, ĕris, *n.*, a scourge, whip, lash; a blow, stroke, stripe.

Verbĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (verber), to beat, lash, scourge, whip, strike.

Verbum, i, *n.*, a word, expression, saying, remark.

Vēre, *adv.* (verus), truly, really, in fact; rightly, correctly.

Verecundĭa, ae, *f.* (verecundus), modesty, bashfulness.

Vĕrĕor, ēri, ĭtus, *dep.*, to fear, dread, be afraid; to reverence, revere; to apprehend.

Veritas, ātis, *f.* (verus), truth.

Vēro, *adv.* (verus), in truth, in fact, certainly, to be sure, surely, assuredly.

Vēro, *conj.* (verus), but, however.

Verres, is, *m.*, Verres.

Versicŭlus, i, *m.* (versus), a little line, a little verse.

Verso, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (verto), to turn, wind, twist, whirl; to disturb, agitate; to meditate, reflect upon.

Versor, āri, ātus, *dep.* (verso), to dwell, live, remain, be; to occupy, busy one's self, be engaged in.

Versus, ūs, *m.* (verto), a verse; poetry; song.

Verto, ĕre, ti, sum, *tr. and intr.*, to turn, turn round *or* about; to overturn, overthrow, subvert; to change, alter; to turn, depend on; to impute, ascribe; to turn out.

Vērum, i, *n.* (verus), the truth; rectitude, right, uprightness.

Vērum, *conj.* (verus), but, yet.

Vērus, a, um, *adj.*, true, real, actual; right, just.

Vesper, ĕris *and* **ĕri**, *m.*, the evening. **Vespĕri**, in the evening.

Vespĕra, ae, *f.*, the evening.

Vesta, ae, *f.*, Vesta, the goddess of the domestic hearth.

Vestālis, a, *adj.* (Vesta), Vestal, of Vesta.

Vester, tra, trum, *poss. adj. pron.* (vos), your, yours, your own.

Vestibŭlum, i, *n.*, a fore-court, entrance-court, vestibule.

Vestigĭum, i, *n.*, a footstep, footprint, track, trace, sign, token, mark, vestige; point, moment, instant.

Vestimentum, i, *n.* (vestis), clothing, a garment, vestment.

Vestis, is, *f.*, clothing; a garment, robe, vesture, attire.

Vestītus, ūs, *m.* (vestio), clothing, dress, raiment, clothes.

Veterānus, a, um, *adj.* (vetus), veteran. **Veterāni, ōrum**, *m. pl.*, veterans.

Vĕto, āre, ui, ĭtum, *tr.*, to forbid.

Vetus, ĕris, *adj.*, old, aged.

Vetustas, ātis, *f.* (vetus), old age, antiquity, long duration; long intimacy.

Vexātio, ōnis, *f.* (vexo), annoyance, molestation, trouble, vexation.

Vexātor, ōris, *m.* (vexo), a troubler, harasser, molester.

Vexo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.*, to molest, annoy, vex, harass, disturb, trouble, injure.

Via, ae, *f.*, a way, road, path; journey; a method, mode.

Viātor, ōris, *m.* (vio), a traveller.

Vibiēnus, i, *m.*, a Roman gentile name.

Vibro, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr. and intr.*, to brandish, shake; to launch, hurl; to quiver, vibrate, glimmer, glitter.

Vicesĭmus, a, um, *num. adj.* (viginti), the twentieth.

Vicinus, a, um, *adj.* (vicus), near, neighboring. **Vicinus, i**, *m.*, a neighbor.

Vicissim, *adv.* (vicis), in turn, on the other hand, on the contrary.

Vicissitūdo, ĭnis, *f.* (vicis), change, alternation, vicissitude.

Victor, ōris, *m.* (vinco), a victor, conqueror. *Adj.*, victorious.

Victorĭa, ae, *f.* (vinco), victory. The goddess Victoria.

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Victus, ūs, *m.* (vivo), food, victuals, provisions; mode of living.

Vicus, i, *m.*, a row of houses; a street; a village, hamlet.

Videlĭcet, *adv.* (videre + licet), it is easy to see, it is evident; clearly, evidently; of course, forsooth: to wit, namely.

Vĭdĕo, ēre, vīdi, vīsum, *tr.*, to see, perceive, observe; to look to, see to.

Vĭdĕor, ēri, vīsus, *pass. and dep.*, to be seen, be regarded; to seem, appear. **Vidētur,** *impers.*, it seems proper, good, right.

Vigĕo, ēre, ui, —, *intr.* to be vigorous *or* strong; to thrive, bloom, flourish; to prevail, be in repute.

Vigĭlans, tis, *adj.* (*and part. from* **vigilo**), watchful, vigilant.

Vigĭlia, ae, *f.* (vigil), a watching; wakefulness; a vigil, watch, guard; the watch, watchmen, sentinels.

Vigĭlo, āre, āvi, ātum, *intr.* (vigil), to watch, keep awake; to be watchful, vigilant.

Vilis, e, *adj.*, cheap; paltry, mean, base, vile, common.

Vilĭtas, ātis, *f.* (vilis), cheapness; vileness, meanness.

Villa, ae, *f.*, a country-house, villa, country-seat, farm.

Vincĭo, īre, vinxi, vinctum, *tr.*, to bind, tie, fetter; to confine, restrain; to fortify, secure, fasten.

Vinco, ĕre, vīci, victum, *tr.*, to conquer, defeat, subdue, vanquish; to excel, surpass; to prevail, carry the day.

Vinc̆ŭlum, i, *n.* (vincio), a band, bond, cord, fetter, chain. **In vincula** = to prison.

Vindex, ĭcis, *m. and f.* (vindico), an avenger, punisher, revenger; a claimant, defender, protector.

Vindĭcĭae, ārum, *f. pl.* (vindico), a legal claim.

Vindĭco, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (vim + dīco), to lay legal claim to, make a claim upon; to demand, arrogate, assume, appropriate; to free, set free, deliver, liberate; to avenge, revenge, punish. **Vindicatum est,** punishment was inflicted.

Vinum, i, *n.*, wine.

Violentus, a, um, *adj.* (vis), forcible, violent, impetuous, boisterous.

Viŏlo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (vis), to injure, dishonor, profane, violate, maltreat.

Vir, vīri, *m.*, a man, a husband.

Virgo, ĭnis, *f.* (vireo), a maid, maiden, virgin.

Virtus, ūtis, *f.* (vir), manliness, manhood; power, vigor, energy; bravery, valor; merit, excellence, worth, virtue.

Vis, vis, *f.*, strength, power, might, vigor, energy, ardor, force, violence; effort, exertion; quantity, number, abundance; meaning, sense, import. **Vīres,** *pl.*, strength, bodily powers. **Summa vi,** with all one's might *or* power.

Viscus, ĕris, *more freq.* **viscĕra, um,** *n.*, the inwards, the viscera, vitals, bowels, flesh.

Viso, ĕre, si, sum, *tr.* (video), to look at, view, behold; to see to, look to; to visit, call upon.

Vita, ae, *f.* (vivo), life.

Vitĭum, i, *n.*, a fault, defect, blemish; error, offence, vice.

Vīto, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.*, to shun, avoid, evade, escape.

Vituperātĭo, ōnis, *f.* (vitupero), blame, censure, vituperation.

Vitupĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (vitium + paro), to censure, blame.

Vivo, ĕre, vixi, victum, *intr.*, to live.

Vivus, a, um, *adj.* (vivo), alive, living, when alive.

Vix, *adv.*, with difficulty, hardly, scarcely, barely.

Vixdum, *adv.* (vix + dum), scarcely yet, hardly then.

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Vŏco, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (vox), to call, call upon, summon, invoke; to call, name.

Volĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, *intr.* (volo), to fly *or* flit about, flutter *or* hover about.

Vŏlo, velle, volui, —, *irr. tr. and intr.*, to wish, will, be willing; to intend, purpose, ordain, maintain.

Volturcĭus, i, *m.*, Volturcius.

Volūbĭlis, e, *adj.* (volvo), whirling, revolving, circling; voluble; changeable, mutable.

Voluntarĭus, a, um, *adj.* (voluntas), willing, voluntary, spontaneous.

Voluntas, ātis, *f.* (volo), will, wish, desire, choice, inclination; good-will, favor. **Voluntāte** = willingly, voluntarily.

Voluptas, ātis, *f.*, satisfaction, enjoyment, delight, pleasure.

Vŏmo, ĕre, ui, ĭtum, *tr. and intr.*, to vomit, throw up.

Vosmet. *See* **Met.**

Votīvus, a, um, *adj.* (votum), in accordance with a vow, votive.

Vōtum, i, *n.* (voveo), a vow; a wish, desire, prayer.

Vox, vōcis, *f.*, a voice; a sound, cry; a word, saying.

Vulgāris, e, *adj.* (vulgus), common, usual, ordinary, commonplace, vulgar.

Vulgo, *adv.* (vulgus), commonly, generally, everywhere; openly, publicly.

Vulnĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (vulnus), to wound, hurt, injure.

Vulnus, ĕris, *n.*, a wound.

Vultus, ūs, *m.*, the countenance, face, visage, features; look, air, mien.

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